SUPPER TABLE READING

THE SENTINEL
Carries the News and your "Ads" into the home every evening.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

THE SENTINEL
Does not guarantee a "Great Big Fortune" to Advertisers, but assures them of liberal returns for money expended.

ESTABLISHED 1833. EIGHT PAGES. SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898. [PART FIRST.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLACK CAT STOCKINGS

—FOR—

BOYS AND GIRLS.....

The sale of this stocking has been beyond our expectations.

We open today 42 dozen, made in all sizes.

25 Cents a Pair.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN

From $10 to Any Amount.

Any Person in Need of Money can borrow it on their Household Goods, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Carriages, Bicycles, Store Fixtures, Etc.

THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN IN YOUR POSSESSION.....

All Business Private and Confidential.

No Delay. Lowest Rates

IT PAYS TO BORROW OF US.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE (Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

Room 3 Arcade, Upstairs.

Open Saturday Evenings 7 to 8:30.

THE CHEAPEST BRUSH.

The cheapest Tooth Brush is a guaranteed Tooth Brush.

When a maker guarantees things it is usuall because they don't need a guaranty.

If any of our 25c Tooth Brushes shed a bristle in two months, we'll give you a new one for it.

Tooth Brushes from 10c up.

A full line of Cloth and Hair Brushes in stock.

Agents for English Violet Perfume and Gunther's Candies.

FREESE & RANKE,
88 Calhoun St. - Both Phones 477.

WHY SUFFER WITH TOOTHACHE,

When we can either relieve the pain and fill the tooth or if necessary extract them, absolutely without pain by the use of our vitalized air. Fresh daily; anyone can take it.

BEST TEETH $8.00 Per Set.

All work warranted. Charges Moderate. No Pain.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
"Over Baldwin's Music Store."
Phone 1178. - 98 Calhoun St.
DR. J. A. WILLIAMS, Mgr.

Money Loaned!

SALARIED PEOPLE.....

Holding permanent positions with responsible concerns upon their own names without security. Easy payments. Business confidential.

Room 2, Seidel Building.
52 1-2 Calhoun St.

MONEY!

Money to loan on Farm and City Real Estate at the lowest rates of interest. We have the money on hand to close loans at once.

The J. F Schell Loan & Investment Co.,
24-25-26-27 Pixley-Long Block,
18 & 18 E. Bery St., - Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all Stomach Disorders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical. nov.15-3m

A. C. COCKE, Druggist.

MONEY TO LOAN

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you.

Loans placed same day application is made.

No charges taken out in advance. Business confidential. No publicity

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 2 Seidel Block, up stairs. 52½ Calhoun St.

HAIR HUMORS

Itching, irritated, scaly, crusted Scalps, dry, thin, and falling Hair, cleansed, purified, and beautified by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and occasional dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, the greatest skin cures.

Cuticura

Treatment will produce a clean, healthy scalp with luxuriant, lustrous hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

"How to produce Luxuriant Hair," mailed free.

SKINS ON FIRE with Eczema instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

OBJECT TO LEE.

A Spanish Newspaper Demands His Withdrawal.

Would Have the General Treated as Was DeLome.

Another Spanish Warship at Havana.

Its Arrival the Occasion for a Grand Display of Patriotism on the Part of the Spaniards.

MADRID, March 5.—The Epoca, the sober-sided conservative paper, says:

"We believe that just in the same manner as the Washington government acted in the case of Senor De Lome, which was a case much less grave, so should Senor Gullen define the case of General Lee. The relations of that official with the insurrectionists and his maintenance in Havana are prejudicial to the good relations of Spain and the United States."

IN CUBAN WATERS.

The Almirante Oquendo Arrives at Havana.

HAVANA, March 5.—The Spanish first class cruiser Almirante Oquendo arrived in Havana harbor at 8:45 o'clock this morning from Spain. She received a hearty welcome from the ferry boats and tugs, on board of which were the civil and military authorities and different societies which had been waiting for the warship's arrival. The docks were crowded with sightseers, rockets were sent up and flags and other decorations were displayed from the vessels in port, the public buildings and the palaces. The Almirante Oquendo made a fine appearance as she returned the salute from Fort Cabanes and then saluted the fort and admiral. Captain Joaquin Lazaga is in command of the Almirante Oquendo.

The papers here say the newly arrived vessel is in the same class as the Vizcaya. The same ceremonies were observed on the arrival of the Almirante Aquendo as were followed out when the Vizcaya reached this port from New York.

Fitzhugh Lee, jr., son of the consul general, was among the passengers who arrived here today on board the Olivette. The United States lighthouse tender Mangrove is expected here at any time with the United States naval court of inquiry.

The smoke stacks of the Maine have been removed.

The divers hope to recover some more bodies today.

THEIR MISSION.

War Vessels Used to Intimidate Cuban Sympathizers.

NEW YORK, March 5.—"Spanish authority in Cuba is strengthened a little against attacks from within by the presence, of warships," says the Havana correspondent of the Tribune. "They gave Captain General Blanco a means of repressing internal disorders which has heretofore been lacking to the government. The volunteers and the populace, who have been rejoicing over the coming of the ships because of the supposed effect on the United States, have not thought of it in this light. They may see its bearing later if they attempt a hostile demonstration."

SIGNING NAVAL SEAMEN.

VALLEJO, Cal., March 5.—Admiral Kirkland has received telegraphic orders to instruct Captain Louis Kempff, of the receiving ship Independence, to sign all the able bodied seamen he can possibly pass. The shipment of boys which has been going on for months, will continue. The Charleston, Yorktown and Philadelphia are the best ships now here, and but little work is being done on them at present. Admiral Kirkland says that he can prepare the vessels for sea within six week. There are 500 men employed in the construction department and orders have been issued for the employment of additional labor.

MUNITIONS FOR PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Increased supplies of ammunition for high power guns have been ordered by the war department from the Benicia arsenal to the forts at the Presidio and Lime Point. Today twenty tons of powder and a large supply of projectiles will be placed aboard barges at Benicia and towed to the Presidio wharf. The supply of munitions at the arsenal which will be almost exhausted by this shipment will be replenished by a train load of ammunition from the east. Veteran army officers stationed at the Presidio are confident that the works at Fort Point and Fort Baker are now strong enough to successfully resist any fleet that Spain could send to the Pacific.

NEW GUN MOUNTED.

SAN DIEGO, Cala., March. 5.—The third high power gun for the Ballast Point fortifications will be removed to the fortifications today. A large force of men is at work preparing the foundations for the reception of the big gun, but it will not be mounted at once unless orders to that effect are received from Washington, as it is proposed to allow the concrete foundations ample time to harden.

SHIPS WANTED.

United States in the Market for War Vessels.

High Officials at Washington Authorize the Statement of the Contemplated Purchase.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Fully realizing the importance of preparations for any emergency the president has directed the navy department to open negotiations looking to the purchase abroad of war ships. This fact is now for the first time made public.

It probably would not have transpired at this juncture, but for the excitement caused by the statement published that Spain had purchased or was negotiating for war ships being built by the Elswick company, of England, for Brazil, and for other ships under construction.

With a view of establishing the facts your correspondent called upon a high official of the administration, and obtained an official admission made for the first time, that while the president does not anticipate war, he recognizes that there is a possibility of hostilities growing out of the Cuban problem and the Maine disaster, and that he proposes to be prepared for it.

There has been ample evidence of this in the preparations, patent to everybody which had been in progress for sometime, but there has been no official admission to this effect until now. Implements of war which are practically completed in foreign shipyards have been offered for sale in the United States. The president has given consideration to the advisability of placing an option on them. The navy department has been carefully watching the construction abroad through the eyes of its naval attaches at London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna and Rome. This surveillance has been maintained for two months, but more especially since the Maine disaster.

Through these naval attaches and from the ship builders themselves the secretary of the navy has learned that he can now purchase two small sized battleships, two armored cruisers and four torpedo boats, all at a comparatively low price.

The builders have promised that they can deliver the vessels to agents of this government at this time complete in every respect and all that will be necessary for the administration to do will be to order the necessary details of officers and men to proceed to the ship yard, go on board the vessels and take them to any points desired.

The builders have urged that the purchases be made at once, as they say that a declaration of war between the United States and Spain would result in the enforcement of neutrality laws and prevent the sale of ships. The battleships and armored cruisers have been built by English and German firms for governments which are now unable to pay for them. This government would have no difficulty in obtaining the vessels by simply putting down the necessary amount of cash.

The four torpedo boats have been offered by the Thornycroft Ship Building company whose boats are recognized by experts to be among the best in the world.

While your correspondent was unable to learn the names of the ships which have been offered to this government, there is reason to believe that among them are three powerful ships under construction at the Vulcan works, Settin, Germany, for the Chinese government. These three ships are of 8000 tons displacement to make 195 knots and will be able to carry not less than a thousand tons of coal in their bunkers.

There is also reason to believe that in case of trouble this government could purchase from Japan the Kasiagi and the Chaosa, which are near completion at Philadelphia, and the Union Iron works. The official with whom your correspondent talked had no doubt that Japan would be willing to aid the United States by selling the warships before the commencement of war.

MEYER CYCLE CO.

Open for Business at No. 38 Harrison Street.

The Meyer Cycle company has opened up handsome salesrooms, and are now ready for business with a complete line of bicycles and bicycle sundries, at No. 38 Harrison street.

Harry W. Meyer, the head of the firm, is a well-known wheelman, being for a long time connected with the Olds Cycle company.

The wheels of which this firm makes a specialty, are the New Lumi-num, League and Gendron. They have six different styles of ladies' and gentlemen's Gendrons, ranging in price from $25 to $75. The New Lu-mi-num is a new idea in bicycle building and is worthy of investigation by all devotes of the wheel. In connection with the salesrooms there is a first-class bicycle livery and fully equipped repair shop. The store is open every evening. Saturday until 10 p. m.

JOHN RABUS, TAILOR,
No. 16 W. Berry St.,
Presents compliments and invites you to call and examine new woolens for coming season. 3eod10t

NEW FIELDS.

Gold Seekers Will Go to the Arctic Ocean,

And Along Its Shores Pick Up Great Nuggets.

Rothschilds Will Build a Yukon River Railway.

Will Run His Line Over the Dalton Trail--A Town Site Already Located.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., March 5.—A party of fifteen men from Bay City, Mich., are building an eighty ton schooner here in which they expect to sail north in May. The party will prospect on Noatatak, Kookpuk and other rivers which empty into the Arctic ocean between Cape Prince of Wales and Point Hope. A whaler known as "Saede Jensen" will accompany the party. Jensen says all the rivers emptying into the Arctic ocean north of Cape Prince of Wales are rich in gold deposits and that nuggets can be picked up by the handful in rivers only a few miles back from the coast.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 5.—The steamer Aorangi has arrived here with nearly 200 men from New Zealand and Australia bound for the Klondike. The Aorangi made a record voyage from Honolulu, making the voyage from that point to Cape Flattery in six and a half days. She was met by a squad of detectives looking for five embezzlers, three men and two women, who left Sidney with $15,000 in cash. They left the steamer at Honolulu.

JUNEAU, Alaska, March 1, via Port Townsend, Wash., March 5.—That the Rothschilds will attempt to build a railroad to the Yukon is now believed to be certain. The steamer Walcott, which arrived here last night, landed a party of over forty men and equipment for rebuilding a harbor near the Pyramid Harbor. Salmon S. Onderdon, the engineer in charge of the party and of the construction, immediately ordered the men to locate there and build houses upon the lands near the cannery. Lumber was taken along for the purpose. This move is being made to hold the town site. The place had been surveyed in January and a plan of the district was submitted at that time to the surveyor general of Alaska.

There was filed notice that a grant from the United States was wanted for a railroad to the trading post and factory and for a right of way for a railway over the Dalton trail. The transactions were all accomplished in the name of H. Bratnober, who is known to be the mining expert and the mineral purchasing agent of the Rothschilds and who a few weeks ago, left for London to consult with the Rothschilds and to arrange with the Canadian government for the privilege of crossing their territory. Mr. Onderdonk reports that the grades are several per cent. less on the Dalton trail than on the Canadian Pacific and that the climatic difficulties are no more difficult to overcome.

It is said here by those who accompanied Bratnober on his expedition to the interior that he thinks that in several places where excavations for railroads are necessary, enough low grade ore will be loosened to finance many miles of construction. Twenty or thirty employes of the Treadwell company, who have learned of the objects of the expedition, have chartered a tug and scow and will leave as soon as they can get their stuff loaded for Pyramid Harbor to squat on town lots, a profitable form of investment in Alaska at present.

MUCH ANXIETY.

The Tug Underwriter Goes to Sea in the Teeth of a Gale.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A special to the Press from Norfolk, Va., says:

Great anxiety is felt here for the safety of the tug Underwriter, which left this port yesterday with the derrick Chief in town for Havana, where the vessels are to help in the work of raising the Maine. She was compelled to put back on account of head winds and heavy seas, but she started out again and was past the caps before the warning came about the fierce gale sweeping up the coast and she ran unwarned right into it. How the tug fared Thursday night is not known. Certain it is, she experienced heavy weather. No word had been received here at 10 p. m., when the government wires at Hatteras were closed. The tug Underwriter is the vessel that once sunk in New York harbor.

Brace Up.

You are suffering. You do not know what is the matter with you. You are all run down, nervous, weak and broken in health. Dr. Greene, 148 State street, Chicago, Ill., the eminent and distinguished specialist, whose marvelous cures have astonished the world, has in his investigation discovered medicines that are simply infallible in all cases of blood and nerve affliction and what are called chronic diseases. You can consult Dr. Greene personally or by letter, free. Write to him and he will explain your case so plainly that you will understand exactly what ails you, and he will cure you if you wish.

"Kilemsure" Yahne and four train climbers were before the mayor this morning. Yahne was arrested for assaulting a lad named Casso and Mayor Scherer sent him over to jail for twenty days. The four train climbers were arrested by the Pennsylvania detectives.

GOSPEL MEETINGS.

Rev. L. L. Henson Preached at the Y. M. C. A. Last Night.

Miss Taylor Will Speak to Young People This Evening--Services for Young Men Sunday.

Another very interesting meeting was held at the Y. M. C. A. last evening and Rev. L. L. Henson preached a very inspiring sermon, which made a deep impression on the audience. This evening a special service in the interest of the young people of the city will be held and Miss Tayor of Y. W. C. A. will speak. Special attention is called to the service Sunday afternoon from 4 to 5 in the interest of young men. The young men of the city should take advantage of this service. Short addresses will be made by Dr. Ferguson, Dr. Stemen, Chas. Bash, S. F. Bowser and W. E. Clapham.

LOCAL LINES.

The relief union will meet at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon in the Industrial school building.

The finance committee last night continued checking Comptroller Berghoff's report, but did not complete the work.

The Lakeside Aid society will meet at the home of Mrs. Will Henderson, 84 Columbia avenue, Tuesday, March 8, 1898.

Charles O'Connell, formerly of this city, will be one of the stars in the cake walk given by the Cincinnati Elks next Monday night.

The water works trustees will meet Monday night and accept the contract of John Suelzer for the new pumping station and boiler house.

Lewis Blair, of Sherwood, Ohio, is in the city visiting his brother, T. W. Blair. Lewis Blair has just reached his majority and the brothers have met only once since he was in short dresses. He will remain here some days.

R. F. Douglass is in receipt of encouraging news from his wife, who is taking treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., for inflammatory rheumatism. The lady is recovering and has the assurance from her attendants that she will be entirely cured in two or three weeks. Mrs. Douglass will probably come home April 1.

A fine young bull dog wearing a collar to which is attached a tag bearing the letters and number, "F. W. D. T., 419," is being cared for by a watchman at the crossing of Hanna street and the Pittsburg railway. The animal was run over by a farmer's wagon yesterday and severely injured, the wheels passing over its body.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Logan, of East Wayne street, have returned to the city after an absence on three or four weeks. Mrs. Logan had been visiting relatives in Georgia and Mr. Logan was at Warsaw, where he was taken ill and was unable to leave his room for two weeks. He is still weak, but managed to get down to his office yesterday afternoon for an hour or two.

Last Tuesday at the pleasant home of Mrs. Glenn, occurred what might appropriately be called "Old Women's Day." A number of her friends called to pay their respects previous to her departure for Kansas. A sumptious dinner was served consisting of roast turkey, fine cakes, fruit and all of those delicacies which go to make a dinner complete. After dinner songs of praise were sung, and a most fitting prayer was offered by a good sister. Mrs. Glenn is a charming hostess and all expressed their sincere regrets at her departure.

CHANGE IN FIRM.

N. W. Bloom is Now Sole Proprietor of the Undertaking Firm of Kerlin & Bloom.

The undertaking firm of Kerlin & Bloom has been dissolved, Mr. Kerlin retiring, leaving N. W. Bloom sole proprietor. The business will be continued at the present location, No. 107 Calhoun street. Mr. Bloom is an experienced embalmer, being thoroughly familiar with all the methods now in use by experts in the art. The establishment is beyond question the finest and best equipped in the city. The parlors were recently remodeled and refitted with the most modern conveniences and appliances. The rooms are always open and attendants are present day and night. The vehicles used by Mr. Bloom in his business are of the best and finely equipped.

See the elegant new wall papers at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

SPARRING MATCH.

Jack Lyons, of Philadelphia, and Fred Lange, champion of Indiana, will spar twenty rounds at the Fort Wayne club tonight, March 5. The Miller brothers will give a five round bout during the evening. 3t3

Yale camera and printing outfit free with all confirmation suits sold by us.

GLOBE,
A. K. Hurst & Co.

CITY CAN'T DO IT.

Swinney Land Must Be Used for Park Purposes.

Water Works Station Could Not Be Built Thereon

Without the Consent of the Heirs Who Leased It.

City Authorities Claim There Is Plenty of Water in the Pape Land--Will Not Change Plans.

This morning, in the Gazette, Charles McCulloch advocates the locating of the pumping station in Swinney park and offers to return to the city the money received by him in payment for land condemned for waterworks purposes. The wells in Swinney park are much stronger than those on the Pape land and Mr. McCulloch's suggestion would be a good one if it is practicable.

A SENTINEL reporter this morning read the contract entered into between the city and the Swinney heirs when the property was leased for a term of thirty years. The lease reads as follows: " * * * on condition that said ground shall be used for public park by said city and shall not be devoted to any other purpose, and shall be open and free to the public as a pleasure ground and improved and beautified by the direction of the common council and board of public works as a place of resort for social meetings of all classes and orders not contrary to the public morality, and on the further condition that no beer nor other intoxicating drinks shall be sold thereon and that no cannonading or firing of anvils shall be allowed thereon, and that no ball playing be allowed thereon on the Sabbath day and that no sand nor gravel shall be taken off said leased lands but all to be used on the same. Upon the failure of the city to comply with any of the terms or conditions of this lease the first party (the Swinney heirs) may at their election reenter and take possession of said premises and declare said lease forfeited."

The city authorities claim that the lease prohibits the erection of a water works station on the land, and if such action were taken the city would forfeit the land to the lessors. Mr. McCulloch suggests that the land might be condemned for water works purposes, but the contention is made that if the land necessary for a station and wells was condemned, the city would forfeit the balance of the land for park purposes. The only way the matter could be settled would be to get the consent of the heirs. In conversation this morning with one who is clese to the Swinneys, THE SENTINEL was informed that their consent would rest considerbly on the kind of a building to be erected. They might be consulted, however, and it is possible arrangements could be made with them.

Comptroller Berghoff said that it would not pay the city now to take these steps, as too much money had already been spent on the Pape land and there was plenty of water there. Mr. McCulloch might give back the money he received, but there was no guarantee the other persons would follow his example. If the supply of water in the Pape land was insufficient then the Swinney park idea might be considered, but under the circumstances the city could not afford to make any change in plans.

One of the water works trustees said he had not seen the suggestion of Mr. McCulloch, but the trustees would hardly consider it at this time.

ELEKTRON---AMBER.

The Relationship Between the Two Words.

Why Fort Wayne's Most Popular Bicycles Were So Named--See Them at J. W. Bell's.

Amber is interesting, electrically, as being believed to be the substance in which the properties of electric attractions and repulsions imparted by friction or rubbing were first noticed. It was called by the Greeks "elektron," from which the word electricity is derived. This property was mentioned by the Greek philosopher Thales, of Miletus, 600 B. C., as well as by Theophrastus. Although an enormous number of substances possess this property, amber and jet were the only two in which its existence had been recognized by the ancients, or even down to so late a date as the time of Queen Elizabeth.

While the foregoing establishes the relation between the words "elektron" and "amber," it does not follow that the Elektron and Amber bicycles attract only light bodies; they attract everybody. The uniqueness of the name "Elektron" goes hand in hand with the unique design of the bicycle from a mechanical and artistic point of view. This is the only bicycle in the world designed to accommodate a thirty-six tooth sprocket with a tread of but four and one-half inches, and having a frame composed entirely of straight line tubing, there being no cranked or bent tubing used in its construction. In fact, the only curved portion, the fork crown, is fitted with ornamental projections which take away from its curved appearance and at the same time serve as supports to the feet while coasting. The bearings employed in this bicycle are so constructed that they cannot get out of alignment under any circumstances, while both wheels are easily removable from the frame without springing it, or necessitating the use of slotted fittings. A glance suffices to demonstrate that this bicycle is designed and built by the highest class of mechanics, and of the very best obtainable materials, making a wheel that cannot be surpassed anywhere in the world.

For those who do not feel like paying the price of a high grade wheel, something exceptionally fine for the money is offered in the Amber wheel, which is the equal of many of the higher priced bicycles on the market.

The fact that the Elektron Cycle company is owned and operated by gentlemen whose connection with the electrical and mechanical arts of this city is well known, caused the adoption of these names, which are certainly unique and at the same time appropriate. The prices are within the reach of all, and being virtually of home production, they are the bicycles that should be ridden by the Fort Wayne people.

The Elektron Cycle company, through their local agent, Mr. Joe W. Bell, will be at all times pleased to answer inquiries and give information regarding these bicycles, six models of which can now be seen at his store on Columbia street.

IN THE COURTS.

Sale of the Root Interest Is Completed.

Rurode & Krimmel Buy the Big Store for a Large Sum--Other News of the Courts.

Today in the circuit court the sale of the L. B. Root interest in the big dry goods store of Root & company was completed, Rurode & Krimmel, heads of the recently incorporated firm, being the purchasers. Mrs. Mary C. Ewing, administratrix of the estate of the late L. B. Root, assigned the property. The purchase price was $50,750.

BIG DAMAGE SUIT.

Monday in the superior court the suit of Walburga Ulmer, administratrix, vs. William Geake and J. M. Henry, for $10,000 damages will be called for trial.

The plaintiff's son, Christian Heck, was killed at Greenfield last summer in an accident while employed by the defendants on the Hancock county court house.

COUNTY PHYSICIANS.

The county commissioners have appointed the following as county physicians: For St. Joseph hospital, Dr. W. H. Myers; for Hope hospital, Dr. W. F. Schrader; for the jail and county infirmary, Dr. W. M. Enslen. The other appointments will be announced in a few days.

COURT NOTES.

Howard Hanthorn has applied in the superior court for admission to the Allen county bar.

Judge Dawson has entered a decree of partition in the suit of James T. Hanna vs. A. C. Trentmen, et al.

Etta F. Kuntz has petitioned the superior court for a divorce from Franklin B. Kuntz.

LICENSED TO WED.

Frank Rice and Ellen Harter.

LAST CUT OF THE SEASON.

To close out all odds and ends in our high grade winter suits and overcoats we will make the following slashing cuts:

$6.00 and $7.00 suits and overcoats now go at $3.50.

$8.50 and $10 suits and overcoats now go at $5.75.

$12.50 and $15 suits and overcoats now go at $8.25.

$18 and $20 suits and overcoats now go at $10.

Slashing cuts in boys' suits and overcoats, children's suits, overcoats and reefers, men's, boys' and children's pants, winter underwear and all heavy weight goods.

Slashing cuts in all spring suits carried over from last year so we can open up with an entire new spring line.

This sale will positively close March 20th.

GLOBE, A. K. HURST & Co.

Buy wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St. All kinds and prices.

MONUMENTS.

We have a large stock of monuments, all the latest designs; also headmarks of all descriptions, and are well prepared to do all kinds of cemetery work on short notice. Call at our wareroom and see for yourself.

HAAG & ROTH,
Cor. Broadway and Main St.

It is no concern of yours—the grocer's profit—if you want Electric Lustre Starch, insist on getting it. It costs you no more than other kinds, does the work easier, quicker and better. It is put up in blue packages only and sold by all first-class grocers. 5t3

RABUS

Makes the best spring suits and overcoats in the city.

3eod10t No. 16 W. Berry St.

See the elegant new wall paper at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

ON THE DESERT.

Henry Harrison Reiter Probably Lost His Life.

Separated From His Companions and Never Seen Again.

Was Going to California from Salt Lake City.

The Sad Intelligence Comes to His Parents in a Letter Today--Had Not Heard from Him for a Year or More.

George Reiter, proprieter of the Pony Cigar Manufactory, today received a letter from A. M. Parke, of Aspen, Colo., which conveys the sad intelligence that his son, Henry Harrison Reiter, had probably perished on the deserts of Nevada.

The latter says that in the summer of 1897 Harry Harrison and several companions left Salt Lake City and went to a small city in Nevada on a prospecting tour. The party decided to go farther west to Vanderbilt, Cala., and started across the Nevada desert. During the trip they in some manner became separated and after much hardship all the party except Harrison found their way back to the small Nevada town. Searchers were sent out to locate Harrison, but he never was found. Before leaving Salt Lake Harrison left his clothing and belongings with the mother of one of his companions. The mother was written to, but failed to find anything that would identify the missing man, and he was given up as a lost unknown. Some time ago a lady who knew of the story visited Mr. Parke in Aspen, Col., and told the story. The valise of the missing man was secured and in it was found a memorandum book which heretofore had been overlooked. In this memorandum book they found the name of Henry H. Reiter and other evidences to show that he was undoubtedly known in Fort Wayne. In the letter, which is dated March 1, Mr. Parke asks Mr. Reiter to forward a description of Henry H. Reiter and the valise and other property will be forwarded.

To a SENTINEL reporter this afternoon George Reiter said he was certain the missing man was his son, Henry Harrison Reiter. He left Fort Wayne in 1877, going to Logansport, where he enlisted in the regular army. After serving five years he went to Leadville, Col., and prospected for gold. About thirteen years ago he returned to Fort Wayne on a visit and some time later went back west with a young man named Dalzell. He located at Butte, Mont., but spent much of his time in the surrounding country prospecting. The last letter received by the parents was dated Butte, in November, 1896. In this letter the son explained that he had been prospecting with a party in British Columbia and the authorities got after them. He escaped, but the other prospectors were arrested. Nothing daunted by this experience he intended to go back to the English possessions. Since then no word has been received from him. The father wrote to a friend in Butte a year ago and learned that Harry Harrison, as young Reiter was known in the west, had gone to Salt Lake City. Then nothing more was heard about him until the letter was received today.

Mr. and Mrs. Reiter were shocked at the sad news and the father immediately wrote a letter to Mr. Parke giving a description of his son and also sent a picture taken not more than two years ago.

Henry Harrison Reiter was born in Suffield, Conn., May 16, 1857, and therefore, at the time of his disappearance was about forty years of age. He lived with his parents in Fort Wayne until he enlisted in the regular army more than twenty years ago. While living here he was employed on the Muncie railway. Young Reiter was well known to the young men of his day, was a kind-hearted play-fellow and everybody was his friend. He was a great lover of base ball, and his love of the national game, the father says, sent him to the regular army.

Reiter was a single man as far as the parents know, he never having informed them of being married.

FOOD FOR CUBA.

Generous Response to An Appeal to America.

Tons Upon Tons of Provisions and Clothing Now En Route to the Starving People on the Island.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Mallory steamer Nueces sailed today for Key West with seventy-five tons of relief supplies for the destitute in Cuba. At Key West the stores will be transferred to the United States steamships Nashville and Montgomery. A telegram was received here today from H. R. Lewis, secretary of the Oregon relief committee, saying that the first section of a Cuban relief train carrying 180,000 pounds of food left there yesterday. The Cuban relief committee in this city has received a letter from Assistant Secretary Day, expressing the appreciation of the state department at the response which has been made to the government's appeal for contributions for the sufferers in Cuba.

DEATH'S HARVEST.

Garrett F. Johns Died Today at Duluth, Minn.

He Was a Son of A. S. Johns of This City--Other Deaths and Funerals.

A. S. Johns received a telegram announcing the death of his son, Garrett T. Johns, this morning at his home in Duluth, Minn. Garrett was born in this city, February 24, 1846, and attended the Methodist college until fifteen years of age, when he enlisted in company D, Twenty-sixth Indiana, Volunteer Infantry and served three years, ten months of which time was passed in rebel prisons in Shreveport, La., and Tyler, Texas. He was in a number of hard fought battles and at the siege of Vicksburg.

In February, 1865, he again enlisted in company E, One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana volunteer infantry, and served till the close of the war, after which he learned the harness business with his father, and afterward went into business for himself in Butler, Ind. December 24, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Priscilla Champion, at Norwalk, Ohio. One daughter and three sons were born to them, all of whom survive him, except the oldest son, who died last October. He went into the real estate business in Duluth in 1887, but for the last four years his health has been such as to incapacitate him for any business.

FOELLINGER.

Herbert A., five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Foellinger, of No. 106 South Wayne avenue, died at noon today of scrofulous tumor. Funeral at 2 p. m., Monday, from residence.

STAHL.

G. W. Stahl, of La Rue, Ohio, whose serious illness was mentioned in THE SENTINEL yesterday, died at his home yesterday. He was the father of J. R. Stahl, of the Schell Loan and Investment company. Mr. Stahl went to La Rue yesterday.

FACKLER.

The death of Elias Fackler, an old resident of Madison township, occurred last Sunday. The cause of death was measles. The deceased left a wife and four children. He was a member of the German Lutheran church and was a consistent Christian. The funeral occurred on Thursday.

HOLDSTOCK.

Mrs. Enoch Holdstock a pioneer in Methodism in Indiana, died at her home in Muncie on Wednesday morning. Mrs. Holdstock was eighty years old and had been identified with her husband in the work in the Methodist Episcopal church in this part of the state for many years. Among other places the Rev. Holdstock was pastor at Warsaw, Goshen, Greenfield, Lima, Andrews, Greencastle, Muncie, Westfield, Elkhart, Kokomo and Fort Wayne. Mrs. Holdstock was highly esteemed by all who knew her. Her only daughter, Etta Holdstock Brown, wife of the Rev. J. E. Brown, formerly pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian church of Indianapolis, survives her. She has many friends here among the pioneers. The immediate cause of her death was paralysis.

MORAN.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Moran died last Saturday at their home in Scranton, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Moran formerly lived in Fort Wayne.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of the late Peter Notestine will occur Sunday morning at 11 o'clock from his late residence, in Cedar Creek township.

THE WEEK'S DEATHS.

The following deaths were reported by the city undertakers for the week ending March 5:

Clara E. Schorr, 9 months old, spasms.

Jacob Peters, 61 years old, heart disease.

Aloysius Jehl, 1 month old, bronchitis.

Anna Tagtmeyer, 66 years old, cancer of stomach.

Clarence Jones, 11 months old, pneumonia.

William Files, 38 years old, accident.

Christine Heine, 4 years old, lung fever.

Margaret Wiegant, 25 years old, consumption.

Hazel B. Johnson, 2 months old, marasmus.

Robert Kastel, 52 years old, accident.

Lavina Probasco, 67 years old, debility.

Yale camera and printing outfit free with all confirmation suits sold by us.

GLOBE,
A. K. Hurst & Co.

Buy wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St. All kinds and prices.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER.

"I am convinced Cleveland's is the purest baking powder made and I have adopted it exclusively in my cooking schools and for daily household use.

MRS. S. T. RORER, *Principal Philadelphia Cooking School.*

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898.

AID FOR CUBA.

THE SENTINEL has been authorized to receive subscriptions for the fund to purchase supplies for the relief of the starving Cubans. All subscriptions left at THE SENTINEL office will be receipted for and turned over to the proper officers of the relief committee.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE SENTINEL	[illegible]
SENTINEL employes	[illegible]
Rev. Samuel Wagenhals	[illegible]
C. F. and Ed. C. Close	2 00
Bradi Bros., merchandise	[illegible]
U. B. church, merchandise	[illegible]
Miss Ollie Johnson	[illegible]
Edmunds Elec. Co., 50 sacks corn meal	
Mr and Mrs. C. A. Mills	[illegible]
Golden Rule	[illegible]
F. W. Antrup, potatoes	
Mrs. Mulqueen, clothing	
Cash	[illegible]
Clover Leaf Temperance club	[illegible]
Fort Wayne lodge 155, B. P. O. Elks, meat	[illegible]
F. W. Culbertson	2 00
Pottlitzer Bros., two sacks potatoes	
Mrs. Lee	[illegible]
Dr. Maetz	2 00

The following donations have been received by the Cuban Relief committee:

A. H. Perfect & Co	[illegible]
Charles Ehrman	[illegible]
Louis Fox & Co., crackers	5 00
White Fruit House	5 00
Dittoe grocery	[illegible]
John N. Pfeifle	[illegible]
A. R. Walters	2 00
Coverdale & Archer	[illegible]
H. H. G. Upmeyer	2 00
The Greatest Grocery	[illegible]
G. E. Bursley & Co	[illegible]
Charles Falk & Co	2 00
S. A. Aurentz	[illegible]
Moellering Bros & Millard	5 00
Mossman, Yarnelle & Co	5 00
D. N. Foster	[illegible]
Fort Wayne Gas Co	[illegible]
Root & Co	[illegible]
Charles McCulloch	[illegible]
J. W. White	[illegible]
Globe Mills	[illegible]
C. Tresselt & Sons	[illegible]
Swift & Co	[illegible]
Mayflower Mills	[illegible]
Fred Eckart P. Co	[illegible]
J. C. Peltier	[illegible]
Gross & Pelleas	[illegible]
Ladies' Aid Society, Lakeside	[illegible]
J. M. Barrett	2 00
Cash	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
T. E. Ellison	[illegible]
C. W. Beers	[illegible]
C. A. D. Malarin	[illegible]
Meyer Bros., quinine	
Freese & Racke, quinine	
H. W. Mordhurst, quinine	
Dreier Bros., quinine	
C. B. Woodworth, quinine	
Geo. H. Loesch, quinine	
Wayne Knitting Mills employes	[illegible]
Indiana Road Machine Co., employes	[illegible]
Indiana Road Machine Co	[illegible]

TONIGHT.

Gospel Meeting—City Y. M. C. A. building.

F. & A. M.—Special meeting Home lodge, No. 342, at Temple.

Fort Wayne Club—Sparring contest between Lyons and Lang.

Lodges—Order of Red Cross; T. P. A., Post A; Rathbone Sisters; Fort Wayne Hive, No. 6, K. O. T. M.; B. of R.; Queen Esther lodge, No. 324.

Masonic Temple—Attractions for the week:

Saturday—"On the Suwanee River."

THE blowing up of the Maine was probably like the lynching of five men in Ripley county—not done by anybody.

THERE is an unusual supply of councilmanic timber coming to the democratic political sawmill and from it the people should be able to make worthy selections.

IT is given out that the government of the United States will shortly intervene in the Cuban war in behalf of Spain. The government of the United States should have intervened in the Cuban war months ago in behalf of Cuba and humanity.

THE first year of President McKinley's administration is remarkable for the number of trusts that were formed during that period. Millions of capital have been consolidated in these iniquitous combinations to throttle competition and hold up the people. The question of trusts is coming rapidly to the front as a dominant political issue.

THE allegorical play, "Sanctus Michael Germaniae," written to order by Herr Buttner-Pfaenner, to explain three pictures drawn by the German emperor, will be a strange piece of work. The first act will show the development of Germany from the primitive ages to the time of William I. and will wind up with a tableau called "Exegi Monumentum." The second act will exhibit Germany's internal power, science, art, trade and industry. The third act will glorify Germany's external power, the military force that maintains peace. The picture which this act leads up to has for its motto: "Peoples of Europe watch over your holiest possessions."

MARK TWAIN, who has been struggling in deep water for several years, is able to touch bottom now according to reports. He is to receive $40,000 from the publishers of his latest book. This amount will be turned over to his creditors, leaving a balance still due them of about $30,000. From a lecture bureau Mr. Clemens has also received an offer of $40,000 for a series of lectures, the offer now being under consideration. In addition Mr. Clemens is also making considerable money doing newspaper work, and taking these various sources of revenue into account, with the likelihood of another book within a year or so, it is easy for him to see his way clear to independence in the near future.

CONGRESSMAN ROBINSON has presented to the house of representatives the petition of William H. Jones, of this city, to change the law in reference to the election of president and vice president of the United States. Mr. Jones is in favor of abolishing the cumbrous machinery of the electoral college by having the votes cast directly for the candidates, thus insuring the triumph of the majority of the voters, a thing that occurred in 1896 for the first time in the case of a republican president since Grant swept the country in 1872. In 1876 Samuel J. Tilden had a majority over Rutherford B. Hayes. General Hancock received more votes in 1880 than General Garfield, and in 1888 Grover Cleveland received more votes than General Harrison. Both times Grover Cleveland was elected he had more votes than his republican opponent.

MAJOR HOWE, of California, who owns an island in the Sacramento river, and who notified the Washington government, after the election of Hanna to the senate, that he withdrew himself and his island from the United States, has been expelled from a Grand Army post of Oakland for treason. And this moves the Lafayette Journal to administer to Major Howe, and to whomsoever it may concern, the following sensible and patriotic counsel: "The major's disgust at the election of Hanna is natural enough and shared by decent people everywhere. But all the same Major Howe is not justified in seceding. It would establish a bad precedent. He ought to take his medicine along with the rest of us. Besides, not all of us own islands in the middle of a river. What the major ought to do is to stay in the union, vote the straight democratic ticket and rid the country from the Mark Hannas. That's better than going out of the inseparable and indivisible union."

THERE is little reason to doubt that the masses of the Spanish people are ready for war with the United States and entirely confident of being able in a few months to dictate terms of peace at the seat of Uncle Sam's government. The conditions prevailing in Spain at the present time are in many respects analagous to conditions in the south at the time the war of the rebellion broke out. The masses of the people of the south were ignorant and a great percentage of them illiterate. They knew nothing of the northern people nor of the north, its wealth, its resources, its development. They were told that one southern man as a soldier was equal to four "Yankees," who were pictured as thrifty, sharp-nosed, bargain-driving persons, without chivalry and without valor. How woefully the people of the south had been deceived in the north and northern men they realized when they beheld the government at Washington constantly growing stronger as the war progressed and many a bloody field where the valor of "the boys in blue" shed imperishable renown on northern arms. As the men of the south were deceived by the secession leaders, so are the people of Spain being deceived by the supporters of the crumbling dynasty at Madrid. The people of Spain are illiterate. They are ignorant of the magnitude of the United States, of our nearly eighty millions of people, that we are the wealthiest and most resourceful nation on the planet, that we have a powerful navy, almost as many fighting men as Spain has population, that firmer patriots and finer soldiers than Americans never marched to the roll of a drum. If war between the Dons and Yankees comes, the hapless, tax-burdened, monarchy-ridden subjects of the boy Alphonso will be taught the bloody lesson that hot-headed ignorance must inevitably learn.

Westminster Concert.

The following excellent program will be given at Westminster church Sunday evening, March 6. Mrs. Celia Fisher, director; Miss Lindeman, organist:

Organ voluntary ... Miss Lindemann.	Herold
Anthem—"Lord of Heaven"	Bissell
Duet—"Hope Beyond" ... Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Hunter.	White
Organ solo—"Poet and Peasant" ... Miss Lindeman.	Von Ruppe
Soprano solo—"O, Lord, Thy Mercy" ... Mrs. Fisher.	Luzzi
Anthem—"Sing Allelulia"	Buck
Organ solo—"Meditation" ... Miss Lindemann.	Thomas

Mrs. Fred Smith, of Maples, underwent an operation in this city yesterday afternoon. She had for some time been a sufferer from chronic rheumatism and gangrene had set in in her feet. One foot was amputated four years ago and recently the other became so bad that it was thought that it, too, would have to be amputated, but after treatment it was found that a part of the foot only was affected, and last evening Drs. Kappel, Leedy and G. C. Stemen removed the great toe and part of the foot.

Will Ahern, a clerk at the People's store, had the flesh torn from the first joint of a finger by the chain and sprocket of his bicycle, which he was engaged in cleaning.

Quality The Highest. Prices The Lowest.

Lehman's

Open Saturday Evenings Until 10:30.

"When a Nation's Life's at Hazzard"

We've no time to think of men," wrote the colonial poet. But we're thinking of men, and men only, now and all the time. Our marvelously successful Clearance Sale proves it. It's going on now. Don't miss it if you know a superb bargain when you see it.

Men's All-Wool $10 and $12 Suits for $7.98.

Men's High-Grade All-Wool Suits, that sold regularly for $10 and $12, are this week offered for $7.98—handsome cheviots and cassimeres, double warp serge lining, best tailoring throughout, greatest offer in Fort Wayne today or any other day—and for the next ten days only they go for **$7.98**

Great bargains in Men's Finest Suits, (black clay worsteds excepted), that sold all season for $14, $15 and $18—take them for the next 10 days—finest foreign and domestic fabrics, strictly all wool, in plaids, checks, stripes and fancy mixtures, cut in fashion—a splendid opportunity to get a $14, 15 and $18 suit for **$11.98**

Grand clearing away of Men's Fine Winter Overcoats, strictly all kerseys, blue and black, silk velvet collars, silk sleeve linings, raw edges—we are preparing for the spring trade and now offer our handsome $15 Overcoats for just about half their previous price—only **$9.00**

Men's Advance Spring Overcoats, new styles, new shades, new stock, everything new, elegant box cut in all wool covert cloth and whipcords, you need but to examine our mammoth stock to make your spring purchase—they are excellent values and excellent bargains at $7.50, $10.00, $12.00 and **$15.00**

MEN'S TROUSERS.

Men's black cheviot Trousers, all-wool broken plaids, hairlines and neat stripes, regular $2.50 value, now offered at Lehman's for **$1.50**

Men's cheviot and cassimere Trousers, pure all wool, neat, desirable patterns, all sizes, most excellent $3.00 values, at Lehman's for **$1.98**

Men's worsted and cassimere Trousers, all wool plaids, checks and stripes, neat and nobby patterns, regular prices $5 and $6—tomorrow and the next ten days for **$4.00**

Most extensive line of BOYS' CONFIRMATION SUITS in the city. Workmanship, quality and value unsurpassed. Our representatives will not call at your home--but guarantee you a saving of 15 to 20 per cent. by calling at our store.

Lehman's

34 & 36 CALHOUN ST.

THE HEAVLNLY WAY

God's Shriners Mark the Upward Path.

Services in Fort Wayne Churches Tomorrow--Sabbath Sermons Announced by the Pastors.

Prarie Grove chapel—Sabbath School at 2 p. m. Preaching at 3 p. m.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 3 p. m. as usual.

Baptist Tabernacle, L. L. Henson, pastor—Preaching and Lord's supper in the morning; preaching and baptism at night.

Baptist mission, corner of Hanna and Buchanan streets.—Sunday school, 9 a. m. There will be special singing. C. M. LaRue, superintendent.

Simpson M. E. church—Sunday school, 9:30; sermon, 10:30. Junior League, 6:30; sermon, 7:30. Subject. "A Dialogue of the Devils."

Third Presbyterian church—Preaching by Rev. J. M. Boggs, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.

Calvary United Brethren church, corner of Lewis and Harmer streets, A. W. Ballinger, pastor. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Y. P. C. U. at 6:30.

Railroad Y. M. C. A.—Mixed meeting at 3:00 p. m., at which Maurice Samson will deliver an address. Ladies as well as gentlemen are invited to this meeting. Bible class at 4:00 p. m.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets—Regular morning and evening services. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m. Rev. A. A. Handley, pastor.

Plymouth church, corner Jefferson and Harrison streets. Rev. J. Stuart Ainslie, pastor.—Services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Special sermon to women at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Special Evangelistic services at the city Y. M. C. A. hall Sabbath evening at 7:30. Rev. J. S. Nelson will preach. Subject, "Old Bottles Versus the New Vintage," or "The Baptism of the Holy Ghost."

Grace Reformed Church—Morning service at 10:30, evening service at 7:30 "A Friendly Talk to the Unconverted." Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

South Congregational Church, Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Sacrament of the Lord's supper and reception of members at 10:45 a. m. The subject at 7:30 p. m. will be "The Modern Prophet." Emerson quartet.

Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue—Preaching Sunday at 10 a. m. by Rev. Miss Mary Edinger, of Michigan. At 7:30 p. m.; by Elder Emanuel Potts. Sunday school at 3 p. m., Rev. John Russel, superintendent. Young people's Bible study at 4:15.

Services at West Jefferson street Church of Christ will be of unusual interest tomorrow. The annual offering for foreign missions will be taken in the morning. The "Purpose of the Descent of the Holy Spirit," will be the subject of the evening sermon. P. J. Rice, minister.

At Westminster church Rev. J. L. Leeper, D. D., will preach at 10:30 a. m. on "Life's Pilgrimage." At 7:30 his address, "What Shall the Harvest Be?" will be accompanied with an excellent musical program. S. S., 12 m. Sr. C. E., 6:30 p. m. Westminster Mission S. S. 2:30 p. m.

Bethany Presbyterian church, Nebraska, corner Boone and Fry streets, Rev. George E. Davies, pastor. Morning services at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school, 3 p. m. and Y. P. S. C. E. immediately following. At the evening service, 7:30 p. m., the pastor will speak of "Good Securities on a First-Class Bank."

Wayne street Methodist church, Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bennett, pastor—9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30 a. m., public worship and preaching; noon, class meeting; 6:15 p. m., a praise and conference meeting conducted by the Epworth league; 7:30 p. m., public worship and preaching. This day will close the extra meetings.

Bethel Church of the Evangelical Association, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—At 10:30 a. m., explanatory remarks on church rules, in English, and reception of members. All members requested to be present. Revival services at 7:30 p. m.; Young People's Alliance at 6:45 p. m., and Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. S. H. Baumgartner, pastor.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor.—Class meeting at 9:30; preaching by the pastor at 10:30; children's meeting at 2:15 in the afternoon; Sunday school at 3 o'clock; Epworth league meeting at 6:45 and preaching by the pastor at 7:30. Both the morning and evening services will be evangelistic. Good music by a large chorus choir.

Berry Street M. E. church, corner Harrison street, C. C. Cissell, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 by the pastor; an expository sermon from the first chapter of Second Peter. general class, 11:45; Junior Epworth League at 3 p. m.; Epworth League devotional, 6:30 p. m.; sermon, 7:30.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m.; subject, "A Willing Follower;" evening service at 7:30 p. m.; subject, "Indifferent Guests." Catechetical instruction every Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Every Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7:30, teachers' meeting at 8:15 p. m.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, John J. Higgs, pastor.—Services tomorrow as follows: Sunday school at 9:15 a. m.; communion at 10:30 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m., subject, "The World for Christ," (mission sermon). Junior Endeavor at 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15; preaching at 7:30, subject, "First and Second Adam." Mr. Griffith will sing a solo at the evening service, entitled "My Mother's Prayer."

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren. —Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

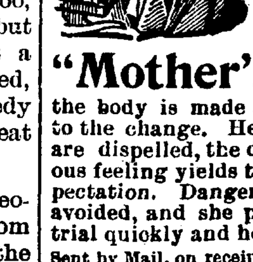
St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p, m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

The Hand THAT ROCKS THE CRADLE rules the world. But few appreciate the danger to which the expectant mother is exposed, and the foreboding with which she looks forward to the hour of approaching motherhood. By the use of



"Mother's Friend"

the body is made to yield pleasantly to the change. Headache and nausea are dispelled, the depressed and nervous feeling yields to one of hopeful expectation. Danger to life of mother is avoided, and she passes through the trial quickly and her recovery is rapid.

Sent by Mail, on receipt of price, $1.00. Book to "Expectant Mothers" free upon application. The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE,

The Most Eminent Preacher in the World Recommends Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Finds Help in the Use of Dr. Greene's Nervura and His Commendation of this Grand Remedy Will Influence and Encourage the Weak, Sick and Suffering to Use It and Be Cured.

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, undoubtedly the greatest living divine, occupies in the hearts and minds of the people a position of pre-eminent esteem and regard. No other preacher is so widely known, no other clergyman is so distinguished throughout the world. A great orator and writer, his sermons have the widest dissemination, until there is scarcely a family where his name and works are not known.

When such a man, a recognized leader and teacher of the people, testifies by his written testimonial that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has helped him and that he recommends its use for invigoration after over-work, to restore the strength, energy, nerve force and vitality of the system, when for any reason they are lost, weakened or impaired, those who are sick and suffering, who are weak, nervous, without strength, energy and ambition, who are discouraged and disheartened by repeated failures to be cured, in fact all who have need of a strength-giving and health restoring medicine, can take renewed hope from the words of this great preacher, that Dr. Greene's Nervura is the one remedy among all others to give them back the health and strength they have lost.

Rev. Dr. Talmage says:

1400 Mass. Ave., Washington, D.C.
I commend Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy for invigoration after over-work. I have used the Nervura for that purpose.

T. DeWitt Talmage.

Hope of cure should not be lost while Dr. Greene's Nervura remains untried: no one should be discouraged or despair of a cure who has not yet sought in this wonderful remedy relief from the pain of rheumatism and neuralgia: restoration from nerve-weakness and nervous prostration; renewed strength from the weak, tired feelings, run-down and exhausted sensations of general debility; a cure from those conditions which cause indigestion, dyspepsia, kidney and liver complaints, female weakness, etc.

You can be cured if you will use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Strength of nerves, strength of muscle, strength of body, renewed power, ambition and endurance are its wondrous gifts to nerve-weakened, run-down, debilitated, nervous, tired out and exhausted people.

To the despondent and discouraged it is the hope of renewed life,—a new world, as it were, from which pain, suffering and despair are banished: to the weak tired and prostrate, it is a tower of strength; to the nervous, sleepless, irritable, brain-weary and nerve-racked, it gives natural, refreshing sleep and strong and steady nerves; to the low-spirited sufferers from nervous prostration and female complaints it is the entrance upon a new existence of robust happiness; in deed, the sick and suffering will find in Dr. Greene's Nervura a veritable fountain of health.

Dr. Greene's Nervura is a physician's prescription, the remedy of physicians for the cure of the people. Use it if you have need of a health and strength-giving medicine, and consult Dr. Greene, if you desire, which may be done without charge, either personally at his office, 148 State St., Chicago, Ill., or by letter.

Above all do not be persuaded to accept some substitute which the dealer claims is "just as good," on which he makes a little more profit. There is no other remedy in the world of anything like the value, power and efficacy of Dr. Greene's Nervura in restoring health and strength. Insist on having Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and accept no other.

HOT SPARRING.

Kihm and Yates Mix It Up at the Athletic Club.

The Ball Player Displays the Most Science, But Yates Shows That He Is a Comer --Other Events.

More than 300 people were at the Fort Wayne Athletic club gymnasium to see the sparring events given as a benefit to the Fort Wayne Base Ball association. Those present saw a hot mix-up between Kihm, the ball player, and Andy Yates.

The first event was an exhibition of bag punching by Fred Miller, who was at his best and this means that they saw something that every sparrer is not capable of showing

The fun came in the next round. Joe O'Rourke, who announced his weight at 378 pounds, sparred three two minute rounds with Bill Yobst, who weighed 498 pounds. Joe fooled the audience by standing up to the big fellow and giving him as much as he took. From the commencement of the first round to the end of the third round the crowd was in a continual uproar at the exhibition given by the two heavy weights. Yobst looked to be twice as tall as O'Rourke and nine times out of ten he struck over Joe's head, while the latter was lucky if he landed as high as the knee.

"Kid" Ryan and Herb. Hale went on for three two-minute rounds and they mixed it up pretty fast. Neither tried to do the other any injury, however. Hale showed himself to be considerable of a boxer as well as wrestler. It is not generally known that several years ago Hale fought an eight-round draw with "Kid" McCoy.

Bert Bardner, the young contortionist, gave an exhibition which surprised the audience.

The sparring match between Kihm and Yates was the last event on the program and it was as good as any seen in the athletic club this winter. They started out rather tamely, but soon commenced to slug each other in earnest. In an exchange of blows in the first round the men pumped their heads together and each had a piece of skin scaled off over one eye. Kihm bled rather freely and at the end of the round the seconds were allowed more than the minute to fix up the 'scars. Superintendent Gorsline was present and notified the referee that no knock-out would be permitted. The second round was faster even than the first and the men had sparred less than two minutes when the bell tapped and they were ordered to their corners. The same thing happened in the third, fourth and fifth rounds. Yates showed great improvement since his last match, but did not display the science of Kihm, who landed several very effective blows. Yates was in it all the way, however, and his friends were surprised at his showing. The belief was quite general that the ball player would have won had the rounds been contested to a finish, but all admitted that Yates would make his mark as a pugilist. "Kid" Ryan refereed the contest and at the end declared that both men had fought well and he would call it a draw.

The audience was satisfied with the show, although some persons were inclined to kick because the men were not allowed to fight the full three minutes in each round. These men wanted a knockout and this the club and the police would not allow.

It is not known just how many tickets were sold, but Manager O'Meara believes the base ball club will clear $200 or $300.

NORTHERN INDIANA NOTES.

A Goshen man who received a load of wood from the township trustee traded the fuel to a saloonkeeper for whisky.

Herman Dale, of Wabash county, is dead from injuries received a week ago in falling downstairs. He was aged forty-seven.

At South Bend Michael Horwart was convicted of the murder of Michael Markiewicz and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Decatur is suffering from an epidemic of measles and yellow signs of pestilence appear on scores of houses. Some deaths have been reported.

Twenty cigar dealers of Goshen have by agreement removed from their stores the little gambling devices employed to encourage the purchase of cigars.

Ira Jacobson, section foreman of the Big Four road at Goshen, has mysteriously disappeared and for more than a week his whereabouts have been unknown.

Miss Mabel Scott, the handsome and accomplished daughter of Rev. Walter Scott, of Bristol, is insane and has been placed in a private sanitarium for treatment.

William Van Hyde, who was caught robbing the rooms of students at the Valparaiso Normal school, has been sentenced to a term in the state reformatory.

The Ossian experimental oil is proving to be something of a freak. The drill has been pushed 300 feet into the Trenton rock, it is reported, and there has been no oil or gas or salt water.

Mrs. Mary A. Fisher, who lived alone at Huntington, was found dead in her house. It is presumed that she had been dead two or three days when found. Apoplexy is believed to have been the cause.

The Bluffton city council has passed resolutions for the asphalting of fifteen squares of streets. All of them are to be twenty-four feet wide, with five-foot cement sidewalks. This summer thirteen blocks in all are to be built. Last summer twenty blocks were constructed. When all is finished about three miles will be built, with about six miles of cement sidewalks. This is more asphalt than in any Indiana city outside of Indianapolis and Fort Wayne. The total improvement will reach in the neighborhood of $200,000.

Investigation has disclosed that the "wild man" in the neighborhood of Bremen, Nappanee and Bourbon is not the creation of the resurceful telegraph liar, but has actual existence. He is a German sixty or sixty-five years old and is not believed to be insane.

Andrew Pollock, who lost an arm by the premature discharge of a cannon at Warsaw last Fourth of July, has brought suit for $10,000 damages against W. J. Jackman and A. A. Charles, alleging that the carelessness of the defendants, who were helping to man the piece, was responsible for the accident.

At Huntington three young women, believed to be of loose character, purchased a large bill of goods at a leading dry goods store and tendered a $100 bill in payment. The large denomination of the bill aroused the suspicion of the cashier, who took it to a bank, where it was pronounced counterfeit. The officers were not notified.

One of the greatest religious revivals ever known in Kokomo is in progress in that city. Nearly all the churches have had continuous services and meetings are held at the Main street Christian and Grace Methodist churches. At the latter place more than 400 young people have been converted. The revival made almost a clean sweep of the Kokomo high school. Of the graduating class all but two young men have joined the church, and the other classes are equally well represented.

WARLIKE ORDER.

Army and Navy Officers Told to Get Ready for Service.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 5.—The army and navy officers now representing the United States government at the Bethlehem Iron company's ordnance works here, have received orders from headquarters to be ready on twelve hours notice for service. Work on the government contracts at the works is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

"KID" M'COY

Knocks Burley Out in Two Rounds Today.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 5.—"Kid" McCoy knocked Burley out in the second round at Hot Springs at 1:45 this afternoon.

The fighting was fast and furious. The knock-out blow was a left hook on the neck, which floored Burley and he was counted out.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

One of the pleasant events of the week was the afternoon coffee given to the Ladies' Auxiliary and their friends by Mrs. Will Rowe at her home, 83 Taylor street. Mrs. Rowe was assisted by Mrs. Terry and Mrs. Day. The hostess had as her guests Mr. and Mrs. J. Houtz, of Andrews. Covers were laid for 25.

LIVERMORE'S NEW BOOK.

"The Story of My Life; or, the Sunshine and Shadow of Seventy Years."

This new and superbly illustrated book is the crowning life work of the famous Mary A. Livermore, and as she herself states, it is the last that will ever come from her pen. It is a thrilling narrative of her life from infancy to old age, portraying the sunshine and shadow of seventy years of a most marvelous career, told in her own words.

Many distinguished men and women have long urged Mrs. Livermore to tell the marvelous story of her life. She has received letters from thousands of men and women, unknown to her, expressing the hope that such a volume would be written.

This work is wholly and entirely new. It contains nothing that appeared in her "Story of the War" 1887, of which sixty thousand copies were sold.

The book is splendidly illustrated by beautiful and costly full-page photogravure plates and portraits, and over one hundred fine text illustrations. Many of them are intensely humorous, while others depict thrilling scenes full of pathos and tragic interest.

It is sold only by agents, and is meeting with a large sale.

Mrs. Livermore threw her whole heart and soul into measures for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, and spent four years as a nurse in the union army. Her intellectual greatness and nobility of character led her to rise from those thrilling experiences to become the best known woman of America, and opened the way to her phenomenal platform career, that has continued for more than thirty years.

The book is sold only by agents, and is published by the old and well-known firm of A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Conn.

May Be You Don't Know It,

But we are still in the Bicycle Business and on a larger scale than ever. Wait for our opening in our new store, which will happen about March 12th. You will see the notice in the papers. We will have something fine to show you.

COLUMBIA MACHINE WORKS,
26tf 54 and 56 Barr St.

We do not raise the price on account of tariff, but are selling all our elegant suiting and overcoating at old prices. G. Schmidt, merchant tailor, 70 E. Main St. 7tf

MR. J. O. GOFF

Will after March 1st be in charge of our salesroom, and will be pleased to wait on all of his old friends and to make many new ones.

COLUMBIA MACHINE WORKS,
54 and 56 Barr Street.
26-tf

Have you seen them? The elegant line of winter suitings at G. Schmidt's, merchant tailor, 70 East Main St. Fit guaranteed. 7tf

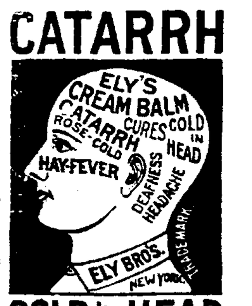
A LOCAL Disease. A Climatic Affection.

Nothing but a local remedy or a change of climate will cure it. Get a well known pharmaceutical remedy.

Ely's Cream Balm.

It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Cocaine. No Mercury. No Injurious drug. Full size 50c.; Trial size 10c., at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH



COLD IN HEAD

LE BRUN'S G & G CURE FOR EITHER SEX. This remedy being injected directly to the seat of those diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of diet. Cure guaranteed in 1 to 3 days. Small plain package, by mail, $1.00. Sold only by

Gross & Pelleas, 94 Calhoun street, O. G. Klinkenburg, 36 E. Berry street, corner Clinton st.

SANTAL-MIDY These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

McCoy's New European Hotel

COR. CLARK AND VAN BUREN STS.

CHICAGO.

FIRE PROOF.

One block from C. R. I. & P. and L. S. & M. S. Railroad depot.

Improvements costing $75,000.00 have just been completed, and the house now offers every convenience to be found in any hotel, including hot and cold water, electric light and steam heat *in every room.* Rates 75 cents per day and upwards. First class restaurant in connection.

WILLIAM McCOY, Owner and Proprietor.

SEEDS FROM OUR GROUNDS TO YOURS SEEDS

WE no longer supply our seeds to dealers to sell again. At the same time, anyone who has bought our seeds of their local dealer during either 1896 or 1897 will be sent our **Manual of "Everything for the Garden" for 1898** FREE provided they apply by letter and give the name of the local merchant from whom they bought. To all others, this magnificent **Manual**, every copy of which costs us 30 cents to place in your hands, will be sent free on receipt of 10 cents (stamps) to cover postage. Nothing like this **Manual** has ever been seen here or abroad; it is a book of 200 pages, contains 500 engravings of seeds and plants, mostly new, and these are supplemented by 6 full size colored plates of the best novelties of the season, finally, **OUR "SOUVENIR" SEED COLLECTION** will also be sent without charge to all applicants sending 10 cts. for the **Manual** who will state where they saw this advertisement.

Postal Card Applications Will Receive No Attention.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK

WAR WITH SPAIN

Don't effect our prices on Wall Paper, that we sell at cost where hanging is included.

Painting, Graining and Interior finishing done on short notice. Workmanship guaranteed.

Telephone, Bell 644.

John W. Flickinger,

Cor. Fry & Main St. - Fort Wayne.

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and Residence 26 Madison Street. Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 370. Office hours 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

Globe

CONFIRMATION SUITS!

Nothing but the VFRY BEST is good enough for YOUR BOY to wear on Confirmation Day.

We Having the Only

Exclusive Boys and Children's Clothing Parlor in Fort Wayne,

Have made an EXTRA EFFORT to turn out the best line of

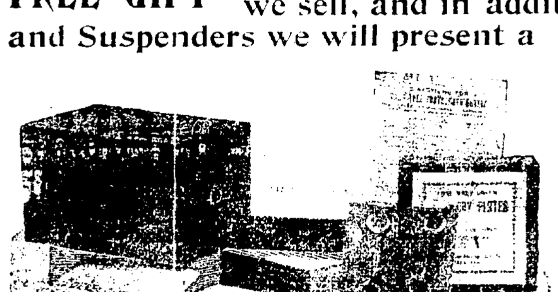
Confirmation Outfits

Ever shown in this city at

$7.50 and $10.00.

We show special Values in CONFIRMATION SUITS.

FREE GIFT with every Confirmation Suit we sell, and in additional to Ties and Suspenders we will present a



Yale Camera with printing outfits to complete PHOTOGRAPHS.

GLOBE A. K. Hurst & Co.

HEADQUARTERS —IN— FORT WAYNE —FOR— CONFIRMATION OUTFITS.

Monkey—See that lump?
Camel—No back talk, young man.

GOLD DUST
THE BEST WASHING POWDER

TEMPLE THEATER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

A Pure Story of True Southern Life.

"ON THE SUWANEE RIVER"

A Smile, A Laugh, A Roar, A Sigh, A Sob, A Tear.

Prices—25, 50 and 75c.
All Seats Reserved.

TEMPLE THEATER.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

First Time in this City.

Two Little Vagrants.

The most successful drama in years.

POSITIVELY NO INCREASE IN PRICES.
25, 50 and 75 cents.
Seat Sale today.

Mrs. J. W. Fahnestock is in Chicago attending the millinery openings.

TEMPLE THEATRE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

Your only chance to see

MERRY KATIE EMMETT

In Her Famous Play

Waifs of New York.

9 Exciteing scenes of Greater New York, depicting the life of the lowly in the great Metropolis.

RHEUMATIC CURE.

RHEUMATIC!
A never failing cure for Rheumatism in all stages and conditions. 2 bottles are guaranteed to cure any ordinary case of Rheumatism. Try it, it will cure you. For sale by
GROSS & PELLENS,
94 Calhoun St

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE.
KUHNE & CO., 19 COURT STREET.
Abstract of Titles.
Mortgage Loans.

CHANGE OF TIME.

The Pennsylvania's, and the Nickel Plate's Schedules.

Lots of Business at the Electric Works—Local and Personal Gossip.

Tomorrow, at noon, new time cards will go into effect on the Pennsylvania and the Nickel Plate roads. After that date, trains will run upon the following schedule:

PENNSYLVANIA—EASTBOUND.

No. 4	5:30 a. m
No. 6	7:00 a. m
No. 36	9:05 a. m
No. 20	1:10 p. m
No. 8	7:45 p. m
No. 2	9:25 p. m

PENNSYLVANIA—WESTBOUND.

No. 17	3:40 a. m
No. 15	3:50 a. m
No. 3	5:10 a. m
No. 37	7:30 a. m
No. 39	12:15 p. m
No. 9	4:30 p. m
No. 7	5:05 p. m

No. 38 will arrive from the west at 10:55 and No. 35 will arrive from the east at 8:10 p. m.

NICKEL PLATE—EASTBOUND.

No. 4	3:10 p. m.
No. 6	8:30 p. m.
No. 2	3:30 a. m.
Local freight	7:25 a. m.

NICKEL PLATE—WESTBOUND.

No. 3	11:15 a. m.
No. 5	4:20 p. m.
No. 1	2:50 a. m.
Local freight	7:00 a. m.

In all these the time of departure of trains only is given.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT SHIPMENTS.

CHICAGO, March 5.—East-bound freight shipments for the week ending March 3 amounted to 153,827 tons, against 122,677 tons for the week and 91,869 last year, divided among the different roads, as follows: Michigan Central, 22,231 tons; Wabash, 9,604; Lake Shore, 29,606; Fort Wayne, 20,828; Pan Handle, 15,158; Baltimore and Ohio, 10,056; Grand Trunk, 19,337; Nickel Plate, 19,730; Erie, 16,621; "Big Four," 4,256.

BIG ORDER FOR CARS

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 5.—The Erie railroad has placed an order with the Michigan Peninsula Car company for 1,000 box cars and 1,000 twin-hopper gondolas for coal and ore trade. All the new cars will be fitted with air brakes and automatic couplers and will have all the latest improvements, among them being center bearing trucks. The Erie has been rushed with business all through the winter season and at present is coming very close to the high water mark for freight traffic.

BUSY AT THE ELECTRIC WORKS.

From all appearances the electric works will have to again put on a double force in its shops or be buried beneath orders for electrical machinery. Yesterday there came to that establishment orders for six large dynamos and every day previous for two or three weeks there were received three or more orders for big machines, besides innumerable little orders. The present capacity of the shop on a ten hour schedule is two large machines per day. The shipments from the works today were unusually numerous and included the following: A 4,000-lighter to Newark, N. J.; 1,000-light Wood alternator and a forty-light Wood arc dynamo, with lamps, etc., to Wotsontown, Pa.; a sixty-lighter to Norfolk, Va.; a 1,500-lighter to Springfield, Ill. To get some of this machinery ready for shipment, it was necessary to run the testing rooms until 11 o'clock last night.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Machinist Henry Moellering, of the Pittsburg shops, is sick.

Engineers W. R. Kilgore and William Dexter, of the Pittsburg, are sick.

Brakeman C. M. Tindall, of the Nickel Plate, is working again after a rest of a few days.

Boilermaker Jacob Backus, of the Pittsburg, is taking a vacation to look after some private matters.

Machinist Charley Meyers, of the Pittsburg shops, had the misfortune to sprain his wrist a few days ago.

H. C. Diehl, general manager of the Inter-State Dispatch, will remove his headquarters from Buffalo to Chicago.

James McCrea, first vice president of the Pennsylvania company, on Wednesday returned from a three weeks' stay in Florida.

A. S. Johnson, chief dispatcher of the Findlay, arrived in the city this afternoon and will remain here over Sunday, the guest of friends.

Engineer Bloomfield and Fireman Bradbury, of the Wabash, are in charge of engine 25, which has just been overhauled at the Fort Wayne shops.

Charles Hilker, a boiler lagger, and John Potter, a carpenter, employes of the Pennsylvania company, are off duty on account of sickness.

Wabash engine 52 has just been assigned regularly to trains 7 and 2, the crews being Engineers Grady and McClure and Firemen Mulcahy and Sells.

George M. Johnson has returned to his work in the Pittsburg shops after spending several days in looking after some private business in Huntington.

Leonard Wood, an employe of the Erie at Huntington, is taking a lay off on account of ill health, and in the city visiting his sister, Mrs. H. E. Drummond.

As an instance of the popularity of the late Robert Blee, when superintendent of the Bee line, it is stated that nineteen employes of the road have sons named after him.

J. R. Meyer, Nickel Plate conductor, who had been attending the funeral of his mother at Chicago Junction, has returned to the city and resumed his duties on the road.

Never in the history of American railways were there as large a crop of corn to move to the eastern markets as at present. Traffic officials say the amount is apparently limitless.

Engineer Findlay and Fireman Weburn are in charge of Wabash engine 6, which is just out of the Fort Wayne shops after a thorough ouerhauling.

The Brooks locomotive works have just received orders for ten new locomotives for the Illinois Central and forty freight and passenger engines for the Great Northern and are now employing more men than at any time in the history of the works.

It is stated that President Webb and party went west last week to complete negotiations for the substitution of Wagner for Pullman service on one of the transcontinental lines.

W. B. McCarthy and J. F. Fox, on the Third district, and A. Nussman and L. D. Stouder, on the Fourth district, are new names on the Nickel Plate pay roll. They are firemen.

The output of engines at the Pittsburg machine shop for the week ending today included the following: Nos. 44, 209, 550 and 407. During the week engines 171 and 617 were taken in for repairs.

When General Manager C. M. Bissell retires from the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western road, it is believed his successor will be G. L. Gardner, who was recently elected superintendent of transportation of the line.

It is stated that the movement against railroads running Sunday excursions has become so pronounced that if they are not entirely done away with the coming summer not one-third of the Sunday excursions will be run that were last year.

In making mention of a watch presentation to one of the messenger boys at the Pittsburg offices yesterday, the reporter got names slightly mixed. It was Richard Taylor who received the ticker and his father, Samuel M. Taylor, the well known train dispatcher, was the donor.

Section men made a gruesome find along the Pittsburg tracks, near Roby, yesterday morning. It was the body of a man who had evidently fallen from a passing freight train during the night and been killed. The body was removed to Whiting and turned over to the authorities. Nothing could be found on the body to indicate the name of the unfortunate.

William Parry, who for five or six weeks was employed in the office of Superintendent E. A. Gould, at Peru, has returned to this city and taken a clerical position in the establishment of A. L. Johns. For a number of years Mr. Parry was employed in the office of Agent C. H. Newton, of the Wabash. When it became necessary to reduce the clerical force he was one of the men dismissed. Later he was sent to Peru, but did not like to live in that city, hence his return here.

The St. Luke's Record, of Dubuque, Iowa, publishes the following: "A deaconess for St. Luke's is a subject very near the hearts of the ladies of the Home Mission society. There is a selfish view of it, too. It would be such a relief to know that our pastor had some one to help him in his work—work in which the ladies are expected to aid but do not always accomplish. Now, if we had a deaconess our consciences would not give us such awful twings, for we would have the assurance that the work was being done—well done, you know. The name which persistently recurs to our minds is that of Miss Clara Bennett, the accomplished and consecrated daughter of our own Dr. Bennett. What can be done about it? Think and pray. 'More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of.'"

At a meeting of the fourth quarterly conference of the Wayne street M. E. church, held Thursday evening, it was unanimously decided to ask for the return of Dr. Bennett to the church. This makes Rev. Bennett's fourth year. He has made many friends while in Fort Wayne, and the Wayne street church has had a wonderful growth during his pastorate.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Honor to the Memory of Frances E. Willard.

Meeting to Be Held Tomorrow at the Westminster Church—W. C. T. U. Declaration of Principles.

A memorial service for Miss Frances Willard, under the direction of the Young People's Christian union, will be held at Westminster church Sunday afternoon, at 2:30.

PROGRAM.

Organ voluntary....Miss Lindeman
Song—"I Need Thee Every Hour"...Congregation
Led by Professor Harselman.
Prayer....Rev. Cissel
Song—"Gone Home"....The Misses Schrader
Scripture Reading....Miss Carrie Smith
Address—"A Tribute to Miss Willard"....Rev. H. W. Bennett, D. D.
Song—"Home, Sweet Home"...Mrs. Celia Fisher
Address—Object of the Y. W. C. T. U."....Rev. J. S. Ainslie
Song—"Lead, Kindly Light"....Congregation
Led by Professor Harselman.
Benediction.

WORK OF ORGANIZING.

There is much interest manifested in the organization of local society of the W. C. T. U. in this city and those who have the preliminary work in charge are much encouraged. It is believed that a flourishing organization will be established in Fort Wayne.

W. C. T. U. DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

We believe in the coming of His kingdom whose service is perfect freedom, because His laws, written in our members as well as in nature and in grace, are perfect, converting the soul.

We believe in the gospel of the Golden Rule, and that each man's habits of life should be an example safe and benificent for every other man to follow.

We believe that God created both man and woman in His own image and, therefore, we believe in one standard of purity for both men and women, and in the equal right of all to hold opinions and to express the same in the home, on the platform, in the pulpit and in the ballot box.

We believe in a living wage, in an eight-hour day; in courts of conciliation and arbitration; in justice as opposed to greed of gain; in "peace on earth and good will to men."

We therefore formulate and, for ourselves, adopt the following pledge, asking our sisters and brothers of common danger and a common hope, to make common cause with us, is working its reasonable and helpful precepts into the practice of everyday life:

"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine, beer and cider, as a beverage, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."

To confirm and enforce the rationale of this pledge, we declare our purpose to educate the young; to form a better public sentiment; to reform, so far as possible, by religions, ethical and scientific means, the drinking classes; to seek the transforming power of divine grace for ourselves and all for whom we work; that they and we may wilfully transcend no law of pure and wholesome living; and finally we pledge ourselves to labor and pray that all these principles, founded upon the Gospel of Christ, may be worked out into the customs of society and the laws of the land.

LOCAL LINES.

Miss Jennie McClelland is ill with la grippe.

Mrs. Crummit, of Ossian, will make her future home in Fort Wayne.

C. Weaver, of this city, has been the guest of his sister, Mrs. Harvey Prough, of Ossian, this week.

Fort Wayne horse buyers have been purchasing some of the fine animals about Ossian this week.

Miss May Wallace, of Huntington, will arrive in the city this evening and spend Sunday with Miss Holsworth.

Mrs. Belle Jones, of West Washington street, is at Bunker Hill, Ind., where her father is lying quite sick.

"Woman's Opportunity in the Home" will be the theme of the sermon by Rev. J. S. Ainslie in Plymouth church, Sunday evening.

J. D. Thomas, a Chicago and Erie train dispatcher, has returned to Chicago after a pleasant visit with his grandmother, Mrs. Megan, on West Jefferson street.

Miss Hattie Wilkins, of Huntington, is visiting friends in Fort Wayne for a few days. From here Miss Wilkins goes to Pittsburg and New York to spend the summer.

Miss Wallace, of Huntington, a returned missionary to Persia, will lead the services at the meeting of the Young Women's Christian association at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Rev. John J. Higgs will organize a class next Monday evening for the purpose of studying church history. All persons desiring to take up the study are requested to meet at the library room at the West Creighton avenue Church of Christ.

See the elegant new wall papers at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

See the elegant new wall papers at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Wheat—March, \$1.04½c; May, \$1.05¾c; July 90⅝c; Sept., 78¼c; Dec., 77¼c.

Corn—March, 28¾c; May, 30⅛@¼c; July, 31⅜c; Sept., 32⅜@½c.

Oats—March, 26½c; May, 26⅞c; July, 24½@⅝c.

Pork—March, \$10.35; May, \$10.37@10.40; July, \$10.45.

Lard—March, \$5.10; May, \$5.15; July, \$5.22.

Ribs—March, \$5.12; May, \$5.12@5.15; July, \$5.20.

BASE BALL.

Pleasant Weather Will Soon Bring the Players to Town.

Fort Wayne Will Play the Opening Game in South Bend, April 24—Lyons Loses His Case.

Manager O'Meara this morning informed THE SENTINEL reporter that if the weather remains pleasant two or three weeks he will order the ball players to report in Fort Wayne April 1. At the latest they will be compelled to report by the 10th.

FIXED THE DATE.

A letter received from Mike Lynch, manager of the South Bend club, accepts the date of April 24 with Fort Wayne, at which time the base ball season will be opened in South Bend. He will be given a pitcher and catcher.

RETURNS THANKS.

The base ball managers request THE SENTINEL to return thanks to the athletic club for the benefit tendered last night and to the people who purchased tickets to the exhibition.

DECIDED AGAINST LYONS.

Lyons, the third baseman purchased by the Youngstown club from Wheeling last year, does not want to play with Youngstown this year. Lyons, it will be remembered, is the man who has a broken leg or some disarrangement of his pedals. He's very tough on the ball field and tries to scare the opposition to death by kicking savage and talking loud. In regard to Lyons the Youngstown Telegram says: "At the meeting of the board of arbitration of the National league, in session at St. Louis, W. K. Lyons, of the Youngstown club, asked for his release owing to an alleged unjust reduction of salary. The matter was referred to Mr. Young, with instructions to notify Lyons that the club had complied with all requirements of the national agreement. For that reason it was upheld. Lyons should be ashamed of himself for making any complaints of his treatment by the Youngstown management. In fact he was treated much too generously. Lyons came here upon payment of a large sum to the Wheeling club for his release, and could have had anything he wanted in the town if he had not destroyed his popularity as well as his usefulness by his foolness for the ...... bowl. Lyons intimated that he would rather be known as a ...... than a ball player, and ...... been justly treated by ...... been given warning ...... has heard and seen ...... proof of his ...... evidently has a ...... Lyons ...... release he would get."

WANT HIM RETAINED.

Wayne Street M. E. Church Asks for the Return of Rev. Dr. Bennett.

The quarterly conference of Wayne street M. E. church ...... asked for the return of their pastor, Rev. Henry W. Bennett, D. D., ... it is probable that the northern Indiana conference, which meets on March ...... at Hartford City, will grant the request. Dr. Bennett's congregation and ...... other friends would deeply regret to have him leave the city.

Yesterday there was ...... in THE SENTINEL an announcement stating that Sunday evening there would be an entertainment given at St. Paul's M. E. church, and a program of the exercises was appended. Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor of St. Paul's church, informed THE SENTINEL today that no such entertainment would be given at his church, and if special exercises were to be given, a program of much different character would be arranged. THE SENTINEL learns that it was imposed upon by the person who handed the notice into the office. It was doubtless maliciously intended to annoy Rev. Cooper and the prospect is bright that the offender will be discovered. The services will be as usual at St. Paul's M. E. church tomorrow evening.

George Hoggenmardner and Wes Crammit, of Ossian, spent a few days in Fort Wayne this week.

THORNS TO SIT UPON.

How many people are gathering "thorns to sit upon," by failing to heed the warning sent out by diseased kidneys. **Utah Kidney Beans**, the Great Kidney and Bladder Cure, is the only remedy. If you have uncertain pains—dry mouth—coated tongue—parched skin—feverishness—lines under the eyes—sharp pain in the small of the back—dull dragging backache—general feeling of weariness—you have kidney trouble in some of its terrible forms. You should act quickly—**Utah Kidney Beans** will cure you—they have cured thousands of others. THE TURNERS OF PHILADELPHIA make **Utah Kidney Beans.**

E. B. Samuel, Clinton, Kentucky, County Clerk for Hickman County, testifies: "For years I have suffered with pains in my back—could hardly stand up, was confined to my room and bed for months, suffered horrible pains in the bladder and kidneys, was treated by the best physicians—they could do nothing for me. I tried **Utah Kidney Beans**—the first dose made me feel better. I continued to use them and in a few weeks I felt like a different man—**Utah Kidney Beans** are the greatest Kidney and Bladder cure on earth. I gladly recommend them to other sufferers."

Fort Wayne Agents.

Freese & Raake, H. G. Somers, Gross & Pellens, Otto Klinkenberg, Wm. L. Moellering & Bro., Mertz & Son, Adolph Foellinger, Dreier & Bro., Distributing Agents.

Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Indigestion.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A handsome all oak folding bed; will sell reasonable. Call 58 West Berry street. 5t2

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR SALE—Improved dwelling property on West Berry street, West Washington street, East Suttenfield street, West Wayne street, West Jefferson street, West and East Creighton avenue, West DeWald street, South Harrison street, Fairfield avenue, Brandriff street, West Third street, Hendricks street. Vacant lots in Fletcher's addition, Lakeside Park addition, Rockhill heirs' addition. Houses to rent and money to loan. Schrader & Wilson, first floor No. 7 Court street. 23tf

Ossian News: "C. R. Higgins, the genial ex-postmaster of Fort Wayne, was in the city yesterday. He represents the Scottish Rites society, and was here endeavoring to organize a class to attend the convocation that is to be held soon in Fort Wayne. Several of our citizens participated in the ritualistic ceremonies of this order last fall, and it is altogether likely that a part of the class will be made up from the Masonic fraternity of this place."

Dr. B. A. Stockdale,

23 W. Washington St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

SPECIALTIES:

Diseases of Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach, Catarrh, Nervous Debility and Chronic Diseases.

Hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to ...... and 7 to 8 p. m.
Sundays—...... to ...... a. m.

Consultation FREE.

The Cabinet Grand

STANDARD SEWING MACHINES.

PFEIFFER & SCHLATTER.
East Columbia St.

WANTED.

[illegible]

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—[illegible] 1tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR RENT—[illegible]

FOR RENT—Eight room house, centrally located, bath room, furnace, electric light, modern in every respect. Inquire at 49 Harmer St., cor. E. Wayne. 2tf

FOR RENT—[illegible] cottage, in good repair, everything handy. Inquire Mrs. Ribora Webb, ... West Wayne street.

FOR RENT—One five-room brick house, No. 2 Gaffy street; hard and soft water; newly papered and painted. Inquire E. H. Modb...... 53 Murray street. 5,7,9

FOR RENT—Four pleasant rooms, with large cellar and attic; modern improvements; new cottage; corner lot; rent, \$8.00. Inquire at 10 Harmer street.

FOR RENT—Three large, beautiful rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, with bath room and all conveniences; second floor. Call at 63 West Jefferson. 1tf

FOR RENT—Store building, known as Wessel Block, corner Hanna and Wallace streets, after March 16th. For particulars call at Caroline Wessel, 275 Hanna street. 1tf

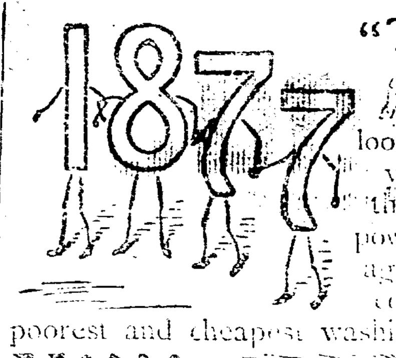
FOR RENT—Eight-room house at 525 South Calhoun street; bath room complete; heated by hot water; gas and electric chandelier in all rooms; cement cellar, with stationary laundry tubs; driveway from Calhoun street to barn. Will lease to good party. Inquire at 20 West Berry street, corner Harrison. 7tf

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WATERWORKS TRUSTEE.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for waterworks trustee, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, Tuesday, April 5, 1898.
C. H. WALTEMATH.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Third ward, subject to the democratic primary.
DAVID S. ECKERT.



"The best guarantee of the future is the experience of the past." (PATRICK HENRY.) When you look back on Pearline's twenty years' experience, how can you think that any less-tried washing-powder will give the same security against harm? And Pearline costs only a trifle more than the poorest and cheapest washing powders.

Millions now use Pearline

SOLID COMFORT

Can be enjoyed when old Boreas is paying his annual visit from Klondike, when you are prepared for him with one of our handsome and cheery Stewart Parlor Stoves. They are not only an ornament, but good economy. They are economical in the use of either coal or gas, and will keep your rooms cosy and warm when March winds are most penetrating.

Snow Shovels and Side Wak Cleaners at Lowest Prices.

Seavey Hardware Co.,

...... Agents for the Celebrated Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.

19 and 21 West Main Street.

Bed Room Suits!

Our \$18.50 Solid Oak Bed Room Suit, with a 24x30 French Plate Glass, is equal to any suit sold in the city at \$25.00, and our \$22.50 Suit—well, if you will compare it with the \$30.00 suits sold elsewhere, we will have no trouble in selling to you.

The Pape Furniture Co.,

28 and 30 E. BERRY ST.

THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR \$750

...... insurance policy ...... United States ......

...... PROTECT YOUR KEYS AGAINST LOSS

...... key tags to be placed ...... return of lost keys and re...... owner free of charge. If keys are lost be...... will pay locksmith's account up to the ...... locksmith bill.

...... UNITED STATES KEY REGISTRY COMPANY
...... STREET, CHICAGO.

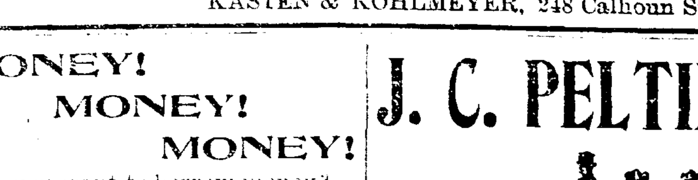
...... that you can buy a ...... and More Wholesome article than

IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER

For your health's sake.

...... REASONABLE PRICE.

...... FORT WAYNE, IND.
ON SALE BY ALL GROCERS.



This is the exact size and shape of the Regular Spanish Cigar The only 10c Cigar that sells for 5c. Made by
KASTEN & KOHLMEYER, 248 Calhoun Street.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—\$1,000 for \$10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. \$325,000.00 of stock matured in five months.

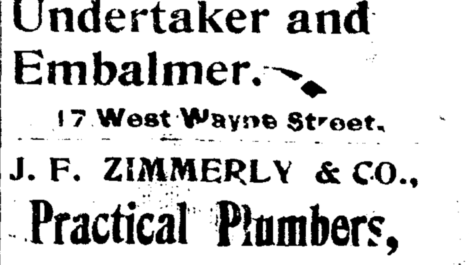
Call at office for full particulars

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association,

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

J. C. PELTIER,



Undertaker and Embalmer.

17 West Wayne Street.

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.,

Practical Plumbers,

Gas and Steam Fitters.

NO. 141 CALHOUN STREET

INTERESTING BLACK GOODS SELLING.

The most stylish Black Dress Goods stuffs of the season are here, and in big abundance.

Black Crepons.

The leading fine Black Fabric for the coming season—Rich—Silky—handsome for full suits—handsome for Skirts.

$1.25, $1.50, $2.00 to $3.75 a yard.

Mohairs and Brilliantines

Plain and figured, Brocaded and the neat small designs.

50c, 60c, 75c to $1.00 a yd.

Henriettas and Serges.

Large new lines in Rich Black.

50c to $1.00 a yd.

Lesser lines of Black Goods,

20c, 25c, 30c and 40c.

Wrappers.

We display in Cloak room large new lines of Percale and Chintz Wrappers.

48c to $2.00 each.

ROOT & COMPANY.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

By Depositing it With the

Allen County Loan & Savings Association,

32 East Berry Street.

Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.

No Fines or Membership Fee.

MONEY TO LOAN

On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7 Bass Blk. 17tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

Easy Terms. Strictly Private

Loans made on Household Goods, Pianos, Organs, Wagons, Horses, Bicycles, etc., on same day as application, the property remaining in your possession. We have a NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN which gives you a much longer time at a very low rate. If you are thinking of borrowing, call and we will explain same to you.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

Room 3 Arcade, Upstairs.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office - - - - - - - - No. 173.
Editorial Rooms - - - - - - - - No. 650.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—For Indiana: Fair and warmer tonight and Sunday; light to fresh southerly winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Miss Minnie Rosenthal has returned from Chicago.

Mrs. W. L. Thompson, of Kalamazoo, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. P. D. Dickinson.

Stephen Stutzman, of St. Louis, is the guest of his brother, F. J. Stutzman, of the Randall hotel.

H. A. Kepner, of Arkana, Ohio, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. N. W. Bloom, of 185 Columbia avenue.

Rev. Miss Edinger will preach each evening the following week at the mission, 170 West Main street, Fort Wayne.

This evening at the Temple there will be a special meeting of Home lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M., for work in the fellowcraft degree.

B. W. Fenton, chief engineer of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western railway, and Mrs. Fenton Helt and Miss Locke, of Findlay, Ohio, are in the city.

A letter from C. Boseker & Son states that they have never considered giving up the contract for building the new court house at Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Mrs. Dyke Fisher has resigned her position as bookkeeper at the Randall hotel and is now engaged in closing up the books of Messrs. Bedard & Irwin, the former landlords.

Thursday evening Miss Bessie Browand gave a surprise to Miss Bessie Newcomb, of 75 West Lewis street. About twenty couples were present. Dancing and card playing were the features of the evening. At 12 o'clock a luncheon was served.

Cure a Headache in 15 Minutes

By using Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache. All druggists.

Mrs. John McCurdy has returned from a short visit in Indianapolis today.

Mrs. E. B. Smith is quite ill with pneumonia at her home on McClellan street.

Mrs. H. C. Paul very pleasantly entertained the Latitia club Thursday evening.

John Pauley, clerk at the New Aveline, is confined to his bed with throat trouble.

Mrs. R. C. Taggart is entertaining Mrs. C. M. Hutchinson and daughter, of Girard, Pa.

Mrs. Dot Washburn and Mrs. Frank Myers, of Columbia City, were in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Ida Merithew, who was a guest in this city, has returned to her home in Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Minnie Palmer has returned to her home in Richmond after a pleasant visit with friends in this city.

Miss Linda Harrod has been sick with lagrippe for the past two weeks, but is now reported some better.

Oliver Upson, of Cleveland, is expected in the city this evening to visit a few days with Nathan Smyser.

Charles Jeffries now has charge of the Randall hotel news stand, having succeeded Mr. Gerard and Will Collins.

Philip Schell, who has been the guest of his son, J. F. Schell, returned to his home in Bryant, Jay county, yesterday.

Mrs. Louisa Bruner, of No. 6 Jones street, who is sorely afflicted with erysipelas, was last evening taken to Hope hospital.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Koch, of 11 North Calhoun street, a son. Mr. Koch is a well-known salesman for Bash & Co.

Rev. J. L. Leeper won a medal at the state photographer's meeting in Indianapolis in class I for amateurs for silver and bronze medals.

Last Wednesday evening Master Pearl Evans was surprised by his many little friends, it being his thirteenth birthday anniversary.

Profs. A. B. Crowe and Elmer Schultz, of the high school, are attending the state science teachers' association meeting in Richmond.

Miss Maud Gussman, of Huntington, arrived in the city today and is the guest of Miss Madeline Meegan. Miss Gusman came to attend the D's. of T. dance.

Mrs. G. K. Dow, who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Williams, for the past three weeks, returned yesterday to her home in Peoria.

Fred Koch, of 112 Griffith street, is in ecstasies over the fact that he has just become the grandparent of a youngster who will begin voting and other manly things in 1919.

Mrs. J. B. Olinger, of 134 Horace street, has returned from a visit at Richmond, where she was most pleasantly entertained in the families of Messrs. Beckschultz and Hofheinz.

Thursday evening Mrs. G. O. Litt entertained friends in honor of Mr. Litt's birthday anniversary. Music and games were enjoyed and later the guests sat down to a delicious luncheon.

The D.'s of T. enjoyed another informal dance last evening at the Sons of Columbus hall. Miss Maud Gussman, of Huntington; Miss Mary Meyers, of Columbia City, and Rudy Siegmund, of Huntington, were guests of honor. The chaperons were Mrs. G. E. Bursley, Mrs. M. F. Porter and Mrs. C. T. Lane.

The hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Mason Long was last evening the scene of a very pretty masquerade party given by their son, Baron. Beautiful, quaint and comical costumes were to be seen mingling in the crowd. A mandolin and guitar furnished music for a dance program and at 11 o'clock a three-course luncheon was served in the dining room.

The Laundry Workers union met last night in A. O. U. W. hall, corner Calhoun and Superior streets, and elected officers to fill several vacancies. After the election the officers were installed as follows: President, Eva Etchey; vice president, Amelia Horstman; secretary, Bertha Chapin; treasurer, Minnie Phelps; guide, Theresa Matthias; guard, Lillie Bradtmiller.

Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Miller have gone to Columbus and Carroll, Ohio, to visit the doctor's relatives. Mrs. Miller went to Crestline, Ohio, Thursday evening to visit a day with friends there, and this morning was joined by Dr. Miller en route to Columbus. After a few days visit with Ohio friends and relatives Mr. and Mrs. Miller will leave for the south. They will spend a few weeks or months in Mexico in the hopes of recuperating the doctor's health.

See the elegant new wall papers at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Fresh Baltimore Oysters.

Extra Selects, 23c; Standards, 18c.
Hot House Lettuce, 14c lb.
Best Michigan Celery, 18c.
Fresh Malaga Grapes, 18c lb.
Large Navel Oranges, 35c doz.
California Seedling Oranges, 25c doz.
Large Messina Lemons, 20c doz.

FRUIT HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN

On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 26tf

Neufchatel Cream Cheese,

Finest quality, 4c package.
Philadelphia Hand Cheese, 3 for 5c.

FRUIT HOUSE.

See the elegant new wall papers at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Miss Rose M. Yonker has returned from a month's stay at Garrett and Avilla.

Little Annie Skilling, of Garrett, is a visitor with her aunt, Mrs. Mary S. McOscar.

Mrs. C. M. Tyrrell, of St. Marys, Ohio, the guest of Mrs. F. Baily, of 109 West Superior street.

The many friends of Mrs. Ivory Moore, of 191 St. Mary's avenue, will be pleased to learn that she is recovering from a very severe attack of measles.

Tomorrow the First Spiritual society meetings will be held in the hall above the gas office. Children's Lyceum at 10 a. m., and regular services at 7:45 p. m.

William Niezer went down to Monroeville this afternoon to spend Sunday with his brothers, Barney and John. The latter will celebrate his birthday in that city tomorrow.

Rev. J. L. Leeper will preach morning and evening at Westminster for the last time for several months, as on next Wednesday evening he leaves for an extensive tour throughout Europe and Bible lands covering a period of six months.

Abram Beaber entertained the N. Q. club last evening, at his home. New officers were elected for the next term, as follows: President, Miss Grace Crawford; secretary and treasurer, Miss Mildred Russell; grand bouncer, John Potter; editor N. Q. Journal, Bert Mills.

EXAMINE THEM.

The "Coffee-Never-Hurt-Me" People.

Some famous brain workers have made a welcome discovery along the line of recovery of health by the proper selection of food. Several were of the "Coffee-never-hurt-me" kind, but, as an experiment, tried leaving it off ten days, and the use of Postum Cereal Food Coffee in its place. A definite and decided improvement in health is practically certain to attend such a change.

Look carefully into the state of health of the individual who knows that "coffee don't hurt me," and you are almost sure to find some form of physical ail or functional disturbance—perhaps muddy complexion, or weak eyes, incipient heart failure, kidney trouble, liver or bowel disorders, or some form of weakness that shows plainly enough by the cry for relief sent up from some organ of the body.

Why does the dismissal of Coffee and the use of Postum bring help? Experience in artificial digestion show clearly to the scientific investigator that Coffee arrests digestion, and according to one authority, allows only 61 per cent. of the food to be digested. That strikes at the very key-stone to the arch of health. Failure in digestion means lack of good blood, and therefore a lack of food for the nerve centers. As the nerves control the organs of the entire body, one can readily understand that a disorganized nervous system may show effect in any part of the body. Therefore, a removal of the cause will allow nature to right herself. A powerful assistant to nature is Postum Cereal Food Coffee, composed of the albumen, phosphates, gluten, etc., from which nature builds in the delicate tissues of the nerves.

Postum aids digestion without drugging, and furnishes a concentrated liquid food as well as a most delicious morning Coffee.

If the reader has ever failed to make Postum satisfactorily, it will be found that, to allow it to boil 15 minutes after boiling commences, will solve the problem, as it must be so boiled to extract taste, color and food value. It is the only original Food Coffee with a pleasant coffee flavor. Many imitations of Postum are now upon the market. The only palatable ones thus far tested prove to be of a low grade of coffee, and some other articles, notwithstanding the loud claims that they are "pure."

Buy wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St. All kinds and prices.

Window display decorated lamps cheapest ever sold.

WARD'S CHINA STORE.

O'clock--12--O'clock

Dances at True Blue Hall every Monday night. Commence at 8:30 p. m. sat-tf

Buy wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St. All kinds and prices.

Notice.

Hacks for funerals, $2.00.

CHAS. E. RIPPE,
Telephone 96. Broadway.

Buy wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St. All kinds and prices.

"77"

FOR

GRIP

If It's a Cold!

La Grippe is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."
Influenza is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."
Sore Throat is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."
Bronchitis is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."
A Cough is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."
Laryngitis is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven"
Pleurisy is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."

At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c., 50c., or $1.00.

Ask for Dr. Humphreys' Specific Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free. Humphreys' Med. Co., New York.

Arnold's Bromo-Celery. Student's headaches cured without fail. Use it. 10cts. Sold by Gross & Pellen.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 2, '98. The firm of Kerlin & Bloom, engaged in undertaking at 107 Calhoun street, have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved partnership, W. L. Kerlin retiring and N. W. Bloom continuing the business, and will collect all book accounts and pay all indebtedness of said firm.

W. L. KERLIN,
4t3 N. W. BLOOM.

Bethel Church.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th of March, 1898, at 8:30 p. m., in the Bethel church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets, two trustees will be elected for said church.

PASTOR.

Only six days, 1847 Roger Bros.' silver knives and forks, $3.25 per dozen.

WARD'S CHINA STORE.

SPARRING MATCH.

Jack Lyons, of Philadelphia, and Fred Lange, champion of Indiana, will spar twenty rounds at the Fort Wayne club tonight, March 5. The Miller brothers will give a five round bout during the evening. 3t3

You can save pin money by doing your own laundry work. By using Electric Lustre Starch the work is easily and quickly done and as nicely done as any first-class laundry would do it. It makes every thing starchable look just like new. Blue packages only. 5t3

AT A BARGAIN.

For next week, stamped linens and embroidery silks by Miss Clark, at Dunn & Taft's, second floor. Lessons given. 4tf

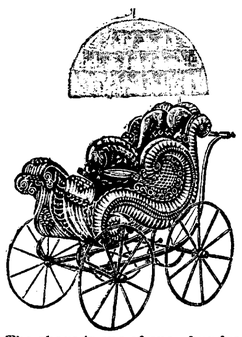
At your next party or concert secure Prof. J. A. Willis, Fort Wayne's favorite vocalist and pianist. Call or address, 19 Francis St. Best of city reference.

Buy wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St. All kinds and prices.

For Sale.

The Young Men's Christian association building and lot 40x100 feet. Price $23,000. Inquire or write to

W. E. CLAPHAM, Pres.,
27tf 22-23 Pixley-Long Bldg.



The above is one of one hundred of new and Artistic Baby Carriages just received by us; fresh, clean and handsome, and at prices never before dreamed of. We propose to sell more Baby Carraiges this year than all other stores in Fort Wayne combined. Style, quality and price will do the business. Sale commences today.

FOSTER FURNITURE CO.

EUREKA BAKING POWDER!

"I Have Found It!"

What has she found?

A pure and wholesome Baking Powder, containing neither alum nor amonia, and that does its work well.

Sold by leading grocers.

SUNDAY GAZETTE.

Enlarged and Full of News.
Associated Press Service.....

SPECIAL ILLUSTRATIONS

The Curfew Bell.
The Sword of Gomez.
Fashion Letter Written in Paris.
Taylor College Story.

For Sale at Hotels and News Stands.

WM. A. SPIEGEL,

PIANO TUNING.....

—ALSO—

Reed and Pipe Organ Tuning and Repairing. 17 Years Experience.

Leave orders at Foelingers Drug Store, Phone 448, or Packard Piano Store, Phone 645.

NOTICE!

For Furniture, Carpets and House Furnishings go to the new store of

J. Y. SHOAFF & CO.,

57 E. Berry St.

Madam ENID STRASBURG-MYERS,

Teacher of Piano, Pipe Organ and Harmony.

Pupil of Hyllested, Gottschalk and Lechetizky.

Westminster Seminary Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE GREATEST....

Bargains in stoves, furniture and everything else, at 176 Calhoun St., GOLDSTINE'S PLACE. We sell everything and buy anything. Telephone or drop me a postal card.

I am prepared to make loans of any amounts on first mortgage security on farm or city property, at low rate of interest, with the privilege of paying back all or any amounts at any interest paying time. I also have farm and city property to sell and exchange. Any one intending to buy, sell or exchange, will find it to their advantage to call on me.

Phone 622 **Louis F. Curdes,**
Office open evenings. 8 & 9 Pixley-Long Bl'k.

GOLDEN, THE HATTER,

Is headquarters for

Boys' and Girls'

As well as

MEN'S HATS.

We are showing an especially fine line of Children's Hats in Spring Shapes. Choice assortment of

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

EVERYTHING NEW! Our Specialty--

Trunks and Valises of all Shapes.

A. W. GOLDEN,

96 Calhoun St. -:- -:- Opposite Fruit House.

EXTRA

Standard
CALIFORNIA APRICOTS,
Per Can, 14c.

PEACHES,
.....18c.

FRENCH PEAS
WAX BEANS
CORN
ARE GOING FAST AT PRICES ADVERTISED.

FREE.

THE INNER MAN MAGAZINE, a help to the Housewife.

Call and get a copy For March.....

JOHN N. PFEIFFER,

Both Phones 378. 40-44 W. Berry Street.

SPRING SUITINGS.

It's good policy to make your selection for your Spring Suit NOW while stocks are complete.

For the coming Spring Season we are showing by far the largest stock of both foreign and domestic woolen ever shown by any one house in Fort Wayne.

Scotches, Worsteds, Cheviots, Clays, Cassimeres, Vicunas, etc.

In plain black and blue and all the newest Spring Colorings. We guarantee to give you stylish, perfect fitting Clothes that are properly made and up-to-date in every respect, at a saving to you of from $5 to $10. Step in and let us show you what we can do for you at $18, $20, $25 and $30.

I. MAUTNER & CO.,

Popular Tailors.

FRIEND'S CLOTHING STORE.

A Great Purchase.

FORT WAYNE, Feb. 24, 1898.
FRIEND CLOTHING STORE,
City:

GENTLEMEN:--I hereby accept your offer for our entire stock. At the exceedingly low price you have purchased this stock you will be able to sell it at a profit at 50 per cent. below wholesale price. You will find that most of our stock consists of new goods, and we feel assured that the public will appreciate the exceptional values you are now in a position to offer them.

Resp. yours,
HORSE SHOE CLOTHING CO.

A Great Purchase.

50 PER CENT. BELOW COST!

At this price we will

Close Out the Entire Stock of

HORSE SHOE CLOTHING STORE,

WHICH IS

Now for Sale at Our Store.

A FEW OF THE MANY BARGAINS IN CLOTHING:

MEN'S CLOTHING.

$2.50	Suits,	Regular	Price	$ 5.00
3.00	"	"	"	6.00
3.15	"	"	"	6.50
3.85	"	"	"	7.50
4.00	"	"	"	8.00
5.00	"	"	"	10.00
6.00	"	"	"	12.00
6.15	"	"	"	12.50
7.00	"	"	"	14.00
7.50	"	"	"	15.00
8.00	"	"	"	16.00

JUST 50 PER CENT. OFF.

$2.50 good strong Suits, $3.00, 3.15, 3.65. Good, excellent working Suits, fancy nobby Scotch, $4.00, 4.50 and 5.00; special value; fully 150 styles.

Good Ulster at $1.75.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS.

$2.00	Suits,	Regular	Price	$ 4.00
2.50	"	"	"	5.00
2.75	"	"	"	5.50
3.00	"	"	"	6.00
3.25	"	"	"	6.50
3.50	"	"	"	7.00
3.75	"	"	"	7.50
4.00	"	"	"	8.00
4.25	"	"	"	8.50
4.50	"	"	"	9.00
5.00	"	"	"	10.00

JUST 1-2 DISCOUNT.

We especially desire to call attention to our Suits at $6, 6.50, 7.00, 8.00 and 9.00. These are $12, 15, 18 and $20 Suits and consist entirely of new goods. Do not fail to see this line.

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

50c	Suits	Regular	Price	$1.00
75c	"	"	"	1.50
$1.00	"	"	"	2.00
1.25	"	"	"	2.50
1.50	"	"	"	3.00
1.75	"	"	"	3.50
2.00	"	"	"	4.00
2.25	"	"	"	4.50
2.50	"	"	"	5.00
2.75	"	"	"	5.50
3.00	"	"	"	6.00

Just Prices Cut in 1-2.

Our line consists of every description of Child's Suits, but we especially desire to call attention to our line of Overcoats and Reefers, these are all exceptional bargains.

A Few Flyers in Furnishing Goods.

HATS, Just One Half Regular Price.	15c Linen Collars.....5c	25c Ties.....15c	50c and 75c Unlaundried Shirts.....35c
CAPS, Just One Half Regular Price.	25c Linen Cuffs.....10c	50c Underwear.....33c	50c Overalls.....25c
SWEATERS, Just One Half Regular Price.	15c Celluloid Collars.....5c	25c Underwear.....16c	50c Jackets or Jumpers.....25c
PANTS, Just One Half Regular Price.	25c Celluloid Cuffs.....10c	$1.00 Underwear.....50c	$1.50 Night Robes.....75c
SHIRTS, Just One Half Regular Price.	75c Ties.....25c	75c Shirt Waists.....10c	$1.00 Night Robes.....50c
JEWELRY, Just One Half Regular Price.	50c Ties.....25c	50c Shirt Waists.....10c	50c Night Robes.....25c

Jeans pants 50c. 20 styles all-wool Pants $1.00.

40 styles nobby all-wool Pants $1.50.

JUST 1-2 OFF.

This is actually what we are doing. Come early and avoid the rush.

Get the Good Things While They Last!

Friend's - Clothing - Store,

Cor. Calhoun & Berry Sts.

PART SECOND. 8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS. PART SECOND.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE CITIZEN PEDDLER.

How the Pack Merchant Ceased to Be a Wanderer.

HE NOW HAS AN ORGANIZATION.

He Has Practically Abandoned the Country Districts, but Continues to Flourish In the Cities In Spite of the Department Stores—An Interesting Evolution.

Long ago we came to regard the peddler as a wanderer, one degree above a vagabond, but a half brother to a gypsy. The adjective itinerant became almost a part of his designation. We have never fancied him as having a fixed habitation or a home. He has been to us a

"SUG-SPENDERS! SUG-SPENDERS!"

mercantile rover, bound by neither ties of family nor country. He was like the wind, and "whence he came or whither he goes" we never stopped to inquire.

But all this must be revised. From the peddlers themselves we learn that they have ceased to be rovers. The other day there was organized the Citizen Peddlers' Association of Greater New York. This unique body starts off with 500 members on the charter roll and claims to represent no less than 20,000 people engaged in that line of work and following their vocation solely in the New York of today. The stated objects of the association are "to promote and advance the moral, intellectual and business welfare of its members and to secure for them the rights and privileges to which they are entitled by the licenses which they hold."

Thus enters a new figure into the commercial field—the "citizen peddler," who must hereafter be recognized as distinct from the itinerant pack peddler of days gone by. As a peddler he looks much like the old type. He carries his stock in trade with him, either on his arm, in a push cart or on his back. His salesrooms are the far stretching streets, his counters the changing doorsteps and his strong box his open palm or trousers pocket.

But as a citizen he must be credited with a fixed abiding place, perhaps a home in the full sense of the word, and even a family. There is no longer mystery about his movements. No more do we wonder whence he comes and whither he goes. If you wish, he will hand you a greasy card from which you may learn that his residence is on Hester street, and he will cheerfully tell you in garlic scented sentences, "I koom by dis street efery odder Vednsday." He prides himself on his personal responsibility.

But New York is not the sole habitat of the citizen peddler. He is found in other cities, and doubtless he will soon follow the example lately set by his brother of the eastern metropolis and organize "to promote moral, intellectual and business welfare." Such is the march of progress.

What need there is for peddlers in the big cities, with their mammoth depart-

SHE PEDDLES GROCERIES.

ment stores, free delivery and the many facilities for trade offered by storekeepers in general, is a question which has often puzzled me, and I suppose many others as well. But I am sure there would not be 5,000 of them in New York if there was not a living for that many. In fact, we know that peddling has always been a profitable business. Jay Gould was once a peddler, and many another less famous fortune than his has been built up on a cornerstone which represented the results of a diminished pack and a swollen pocketbook.

It is a commercial maxim that "the poor pay the highest prices." So among the poorer residents of the large cities the peddler seeks his customers. For such the big department stores, with their insolent clerks and their dazzling display of unattainable luxuries, have but little attraction. Besides, by staying away from them the woman with the slim purse avoids temptation to buy more than she can afford. But the peddler brings the temptation to her door, though he rarely carries other than everyday necessities. Besides, he treats her with deference, and, above other considerations, he holds out the pleasure of bargaining, that divertisement so dear to most feminine hearts.

The peddler of tradition, whose passing away has been so gradual that we have hardly realized it to be so close at hand, took to the country as his only field. There was a time when he was an actual necessity in rural life. His visits were events, and he was treated more as a guest than as a trader.

I remember the visit of such a peddler to the New England farmhouse where I lived as a boy. When the peddler drove into the yard near the close of a November day, Uncle Will gave him a hearty welcome.

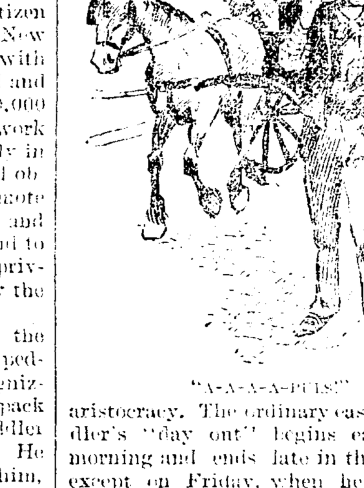
"Put your horse right in the barn, Mr. Peddler," he shouted from the field. "Back your cart into the wagon shed, and we'll have some supper right away."

After supper the peddler brought in bolts of cloth, tinware, needles, pins, combs, ribbons and such other knick knacks as he thought might be wanted. These he spread out on the kitchen table with easy carelessness and told stories while his customers looked over the stock and selected what was needed. When bedtime came, he was given the spare room and left in the morning only after a substantial breakfast. But that class of peddler was a native product. He neither spoke in a strange tongue nor breathed strange odors. Most likely he hailed from Connecticut.

Later the Bavarian Jews crowded him out of the field. They picked out a limited territory, which they called in the Yiddish "the Medine," and thoroughly canvassed it at regular intervals, so that the occasional Yankee peddler found himself supplanted.

Railroads and the country store which followed them broke up the early peddling industry, but many of the class clung to it long after it ceased to be profitable. Then the tinware trade went into the hands of Italians, and the mail order system in the large department stores, by means of which the farmer's wife may shop in Broadway or Sixth avenue, put the finishing touch to the industry.

The peddlers who have organized in New York are of a different stamp. With few exceptions they are Russians and Poles, and their field of operation is within a few blocks of their homes. The enterprising push cart merchant takes his stock of goods with him when he goes to dinner, or if the outlook for business is good his wife comes and runs the shop for him. But all those who go home to dinner belong to the



"A-A-A-A-PULS!"

aristocracy. The ordinary east side peddler's "day out" begins early in the morning and ends late in the evening, except on Friday, when he abandons work in time to put on his Sabbath clothes before going to the synagogue.

The men who compose this open air business community have the same traits of thrift that their Bavarian predecessors showed 50 years ago, and hundreds of them have bank accounts, and many are owners of real estate. They are temperate, and their children attend the public schools, acquire a knowledge of the English language quickly, and in a few years will probably be as loath to believe that their fathers helped to organize the Citizen Peddlers' association as some of their wealthy coreligionists are to speak of the time when their fathers peddled "in the Medine."

The fruit and vegetable peddlers who have attained to the dignity of owning a horse and wagon are of a slightly different class. Many of them are less honest and less respected than those who carry a basket or push a cart. They are full of tricks and wiles, such as using pails which have false bottoms nearly half way to the top, cheating on the count and dealing in produce which should rightly have been consigned to the garbage dump. These are not properly peddlers, but hucksters, and they do not affiliate with the peripatetic merchants who deal in shoe laces, collar buttons, suspenders and the like.

The shoe lace and suspender merchants are particularly picturesque as they stand on a corner gently swinging their pendent wares and in guttural, plaintive voices crying:

"Shoe laces! Fine shoe laces!"

"Sug-spenders! Sug-spenders! Two pair for a kee-varter!"

Some of them are mere boys, sharp featured and keen eyed, while others are aged men with bushy eyebrows and patriarchal beards. Each and every one of them, however, has fixed an unwavering gaze on the main chance, and it may be confidently assumed that their organization will look first to the business welfare of its members and to their moral and intellectual condition afterward—if there is time.

SEWELL FORD.

Where His Enjoyment Comes In.

"Why does Wagstaff buy so much horseradish—is he so fond of it?"

"No. He never eats it, but it's such fun to see the cook grating it."—Fliegende Blatter.

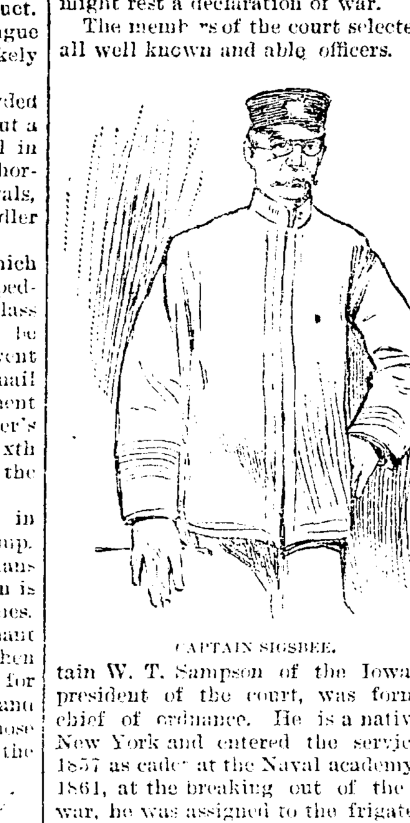
NAVAL GRAND JURY.

POWERS, SCOPE AND METHODS OF A COURT OF INQUIRY.

Something About the Men Appointed to Investigate the Disaster to the Battleship Maine—Distinctions Between Facts and Conclusions—A Notable Court.

Seldom in the history of our navy has a court of inquiry been summoned to investigate a graver case than that which confronted the four officers recently sent to Havana to probe the Maine disaster. Usually such courts meet to look into incidents which to the civilian often appear trivial, such as the grounding of a warship or a squabble between officers. Courts of inquiry have been convened to investigate charges not more weighty than that of a ship's mess which declared that the cook did not put enough plums in the Sunday "duff." The officers who were sent to Havana, however, realized that upon the result of their investigations might rest a declaration of war.

The members of the court selected are all well known and able officers. Cap-



CAPTAIN SIGSBEE.

tain W. T. Sampson of the Iowa, the president of the court, was formerly chief of ordnance. He is a native of New York and entered the service in 1857 as cadet at the Naval academy. In 1861, at the breaking out of the civil war, he was assigned to the frigate Potomac and was promoted to master in the same year. During the latter part of the war he was a lieutenant on the ironclad Patapsco, which was part of the south Atlantic blockading squadron. He was in the Patapsco when she was destroyed in Charleston harbor, but escaped. From 1865 to 1867 he was on the European station. He was commissioned a lieutenant commander in 1866 and a commander in 1874. Among the other important posts which he has filled was that of chief of ordnance, when he had charge of the purchase and manufacture of all sorts of guns, big and little; torpedoes, armor and ammunition. He conducted an interesting series of tests at Indian Head proving ground and made, in short, a brilliant record during his stay on land. When the Iowa was put in commission, he was placed in command.

Of the other members of the court, Captain F. E. Chadwick, commanding the New York, was formerly chief of the bureau of equipment; Commander W. P. Potter, also of the New York, was formerly naval aid to Admiral Gheradi, and Lieutenant Commander Adolph Marix, who is judge advocate of the court, has lately been on duty at Washington as counsel in the defense of Pay Director Billings.

Captain Sigsbee of the ill fated Maine, who is, of course, the most prominent if not the most important witness, has been fully exploited of late.

Although courts of inquiry are semi-judicial their proceedings are not so formal and strict as those of courts martial, which are very solemn proceedings indeed. The court of inquiry is, in fact, a sort of naval grand jury, and its sessions may or may not be followed by a court martial, according to its decision. In this particular case, of course, something more than the mere trial of an officer depends upon its verdict.

In the summons for the court to convene is indicated whether "facts" are wanted or an "opinion" from the court. "Facts" in a naval sense mean not merely a record of the testimony, but "the result and conclusion of the court" from hearing and testimony. An "opinion" is held by the navy department to differ from a conclusion in that it relates to the merits of the case. It is a fine distinction, but one characteristic of "sea lawyers."

This particular court of inquiry will doubtless remain the most important on

CAPTAIN WILLIAM T. SAMPSON, PRESIDENT OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

naval records for many years to come. Previously the most notable court of inquiry was that held in New York in 1878 upon the personal application of Fitz John Porter, but that was a military court.

C. F. BAXTER.

Not So High.

Lady enters barber shop with Skye terrier.

"Mr. Barber, can you cut my doggie's hair?"

"No, I can't, or, rather, I won't!"

"Indeed! You seem to hold yourself pretty high for one in your position."

"Perhaps I do, but I'm no Skye-scraper."—New York Truth.

Really Shameful.

He—I have been bothered all through the day with collectors coming and wanting money for the foolish frippery you imagine you have to wear. You ought to be ashamed of yourself.

She—You are the one who ought to be ashamed of yourself. Why don't you pay your bills?—Indianapolis Journal.

Mitigated Bereavement.

An attractive looking lady applied to the proprietress of a Harlem boarding house for board and lodging.

"So you are from Chicago? Are you a widow?" asked the latter.

"Only partially. Three of my husbands are still alive."—New York Sunday World.

FIGHTING ILLITERACY.

The Woman Who Founded New Orleans' Night Schools and Her Work.

New Orleans owes its night schools to the energy and philanthropic spirit of Miss Sophia B. Wright, who founded them. The night schools are not under the control of the school board, as they are in most cities, but are conducted by the Howe institute, of which Miss Wright is principal.

Fourteen years ago, after being graduated from the public high school in

MISS SOPHIA B. WRIGHT.

New Orleans, Miss Wright began to teach. She opened a private school with one pupil, who paid her 50 cents a month. Now 600 pupils are under her direction, but none of them pays for instruction. She has done much to decrease the large percentage of illiteracy in her native state.

Miss Wright estimates that 30 per cent of her pupils are from 8 to 12 years of age, another 30 per cent from 12 to 17, and 40 per cent from 17 to 40. At least one-quarter are foreign born. All nationalities are represented, Cubans, French, German, Polish, Scandinavian and Italian being most numerous. The school hours are from 6 to 9 o'clock in the evening, although many boys who work in stores do not arrive before 7 o'clock.

"You will find in this school many heroic lives," says Miss Wright, "for in some cases the pupils are the only support of families and make great sacrifices. Many of the boys come direct from work without first having supper, and many walk three or four miles to attend the night school. In one case I know of a boy who had splendid advantages offered to him if he would leave home. He refused because he would have to leave his mother without support if he accepted. This is only one of the many cases in which my boys have sacrificed their personal interests."

Miss Wright is president this year of the New Orleans Women's club, and under the auspices of that club night schools for women are to be organized. They are to be conducted on the same line and are meant for factory girls who desire a good business training in order that they may secure better positions.

SHE OPPOSES KISSING.

Mrs. Kingsbury, Who Discovered the Osculation Epidemic In Atlanta.

Mrs. Joseph Kingsbury, who has made the startling discovery that young people kiss nowadays, just as they have done for many generations, and who has startled Atlanta by frantically declaring that an epidemic of osculation is prevalent in that city, is certainly in a position to know what she is talking about, for she is one of Atlanta's social leaders. Her husband is a retired merchant and owns one of the finest residences in the city. His wife is prominent in the intellectual circles of social life and personally is a very popular woman. They have a daughter, Miss Lulu Kingsbury, who is one of the notably beautiful young ladies of the city, being of the old southern type of regal loveliness.

So impressed have Atlanta people become by Mrs. Kingsbury's declaration that all sorts of reform measures are being talked of, for it is not denied that a kissing epidemic really exists there. Some have even had the courage to de-

MRS. KINGSBURY.

fend the custom and admit that they liked it. Opinion seems to be impartially divided, the ultra modern element, which may be said to represent the new south, pinning their faith to almost indiscriminate osculation, so long as it be confined to one's equals, while the other contingent, typical of the old school of rigid ideas prevailing before the war, holds with equal tenacity that a man is at liberty to kiss a girl who is not a relative only when their engagement is a matter of fact.

Those who have read between the lines of Mrs. Kingsbury's letter and whose social status is such as to entitle them to respectful attention declare that her picture of existing conditions is not overdrawn. But when asked for an explanation of these conditions these people are unable to give satisfactory reasons beyond the fact that some of the girls, imagining they will gain popularity and beaus by such a course, do not believe in being chary with their lips.

PLOWBOY CANDLER.

INTERESTING CAREER OF THE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

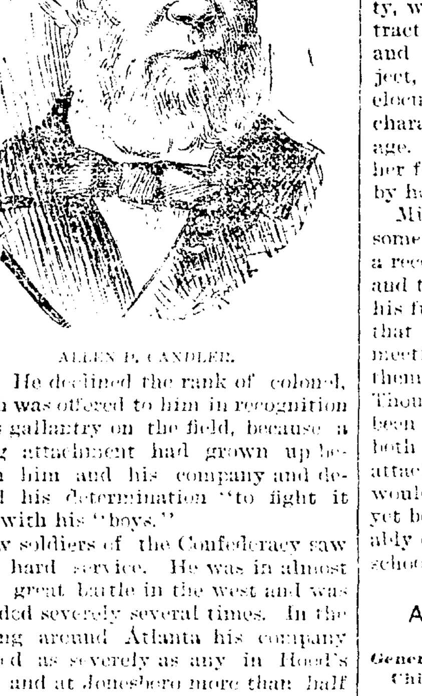
Picturesque and Rugged Personality of the Man Who Once Hailed From "The Pigeon Roost"—He Has Been a Soldier, Lawyer and Congressman.

Allen D. Candler, who is making such a vigorous campaign for the governorship of Georgia, is popularly known in the state as "The One Eyed Plowboy of Pigeon Roost." His character is as picturesque as his name implies.

Personally he is one of the most popular men in Georgia. His integrity has never been questioned. He always speaks out his convictions, but he has a genial disposition, which enables him to differ even extremely without giving offense. He is short of stature, measuring only about 5 feet 5 inches, but a habit of carrying his head bent forward makes him appear even shorter. As a stump speaker before the masses he has few equals in Georgia, and he is hard to match as a teller of good stories.

Colonel Candler is a strong and interesting character. He was born about 62 years ago in Lumpkin county, Ga., on what is known as Pigeon Roost hill. His father was a farmer of small means, but he gave his son all the educational advantages then obtainable in that part of Georgia and sent him to Mercer university, the leading Baptist college in Georgia, where he was graduated in 1857.

The next year he established a school at Jonesboro, 20 miles from Atlanta, and taught there with decided success until the beginning of the civil war. He was an ardent secessionist and, closing his school, returned to his native county and enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Georgia infantry. He went in as a private, but was soon promoted to a lieutenancy and a little later became a cap-



ALLEN D. CANDLER.

tain. He declined the rank of colonel, which was offered to him in recognition of his gallantry on the field, because a strong attachment had grown up between him and his company and declared his determination "to fight it out" with his "boys."

Few soldiers of the Confederacy saw more hard service. He was in almost every great battle in the west and was wounded severely several times. In the fighting around Atlanta his company suffered as severely as any in Hood's army, and at Jonesboro more than half its members were killed. It was there that Captain Candler lost his left eye, and he almost died from the effect of the wound. Though he surrendered as a captain, he has been called colonel ever since, and by that title he is now almost invariably addressed.

After the war he did not resume his profession of schoolteacher, but settled in Gainesville, where he soon became active and successful as a building contractor. His humble start in this business is indicated by his recent remark, "When I set up in Gainesville, I found that I had one wife, one child, one eye and one silver dollar."

By energy and good judgment Colonel Candler succeeded in his business affairs to a remarkable degree. He has done more to build up the city of Gainesville than any other man, and he now possesses a comfortable private fortune. His taste for politics was demonstrated early. He was elected mayor of Gainesville the year after he moved there, and the next year was sent to the legislature, where he served several terms and became one of the Democratic leaders of that body when partisan politics in Georgia were rather stormy.

He was prominent in the building of the Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern railroad, and it was while engaged in this work in 1882 that he was nominated for congress. The district was then represented by Emory Speer, who had been elected as an independent. Speer had defeated the Democratic nominee twice and was considered invincible in the district. The nomination in 1882 was tendered to two prominent Democrats and declined by them before Candler was called upon to take it. In fact, it was almost forced upon him, and he was induced to accept only by appeals to his party loyalty. He made an aggressive campaign.

It was when the excitement of the contest was at its height that one of the campaigners for his opponent dubbed Candler "The One Eyed Plowboy of Pigeon Roost." The nickname stuck, but what was intended as ridicule was adopted as a campaign shibboleth by the supporters of Candler. The result of the hard fought contest was Candler's election by more than 3,000 majority. He at once became a hero with the Democracy of Georgia because he "had redeemed the 'bloody Ninth.'"

Colonel Candler served three terms in congress creditably. He declined a nomination for a fourth term in order to devote himself once more to his private affairs. In 1894 he was elected secretary of state, which office he has held since that time.

He Wanted Bread.

A poet, thinking to touch an editor's heart and get the best of his pocketbook, sent him a poem containing this verse:

Oh, the world rolls round and round,
And the weak must serve the strong,
The sky for my cover, my couch the ground;
Bread for a song—a song!

The editor was deeply touched. He replied: "Your poem is accepted. I send you an order on a bakery for two loaves."—Atlanta Constitution.

On the Give Away Plan.

"Eliphalet," said the white visitor who had dropped in by appointment and had been watching the proceedings with some disappointment, "this is not at all like what I expected a cake walk would be."

"No, suh," answered Eliphalet. "Somebody done stole de cake, an de manager hez put up a cake o' soap. Dey's all walkin so as not to git it, suh."—Chicago Tribune.

WILL BE A JUNE BRIDE.

Miss Pate, Who Is to Wed Postmaster Gordon of Chicago.

Miss Gertrude Wilson Pate, who is to become the wife of Postmaster Gordon in the spring, is at present an instructor in the department of speech

GERTRUDE WILSON PATE.

and oral reading of the Chicago Normal school. She is the daughter of Mr. Alexander Pate, a wealthy merchant and banker of Wellington, Ills., but is independent enough to prefer to earn her own living.

Miss Pate is just 21, and the postmaster is exactly ten years her senior. She was educated in the common schools of Wellington and at the age of 18 went to Ferry Hall, at Lake Forest, to complete her studies. She was graduated in 1896, after taking the full four years' course. Especial attention was given to elocution, and in this Miss Pate became very proficient. She possesses a rich contralto voice, a pleasing presence and not a little natural talent. During the Nashville exposition she read and recited and was the recipient of unusual praise.

She is rather tall, dark eyed and pretty, with beautiful black hair and an attractive manner. She has literary tastes and indeed is well posted on this subject, which adds to her strength as an elocutionist. A marked quality of her character is her determination and courage. She has gained the admiration of her fellow teachers in the normal school by her ability and steadfastness to duty.

Miss Pate met Chicago's postmaster something over a year ago. She attended a reception at the Union League club, and there Mr. Gordon was presented to his future bride. They will not confess that Cupid was a third party at that meeting, but an attachment between them certainly began then and there. Though the engagement has but recently been announced, the close friends of both have understood the nature of the attachment and knew that a wedding would be its climax. The date has not yet been fixed, but the event will probably occur soon after the close of the school term.

A FIGHTING AUTOCRAT.

General Jamont, New Commander In Chief of the French Army and Navy.

General Jamont, the commander in chief of the French fighting force, military and naval, is interesting just now not only because he is new in office, having recently succeeded General Saussier, but because a crisis which threatens to try his mettle is imminent.

The "vice president of the supreme council of war" is the modest and mis-

GENERAL JAMONT.

leading title that republican France confers upon the commander designated in case of war to assume absolute control of all the French armies and fleets and direct their operations with the autocratic supremacy of czar or emperor. If we except Russia and the military monarchies of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, there is no other country but France where such vast power is concentrated in the hands of any one man, and even in those countries just mentioned this supreme command is the prerogative of the sovereign only, and as such is theoretical rather than practical.

At the age of 67 he has reached this eminence after many years of active service. He first "smelled powder" in the war of the Crimea. In that conflict he received his first wound. General Jamont served in Italy, China and Mexico. In the Franco-German war he was promoted to a colonelcy.

During the grand maneuvers that took place in the Vosges in the autumn of 1895 General Jamont greatly distinguished himself by his remarkable strategic dispositions and the unexpected swiftness and precision of his tactical operations. From that date General Jamont was considered in military circles to be the foremost strategist in the French army. Since 1896 he has been inspector general of the army. He takes high rank among the leading generals of Europe.

Mackerel Learning.

The mackerel iz a game fish. They ought tew be well edukated, for they are always in schools.—Josh Billings.

Easily Remedied.

Laura—Oh, bother! There isn't a bit of gum on this stamp.

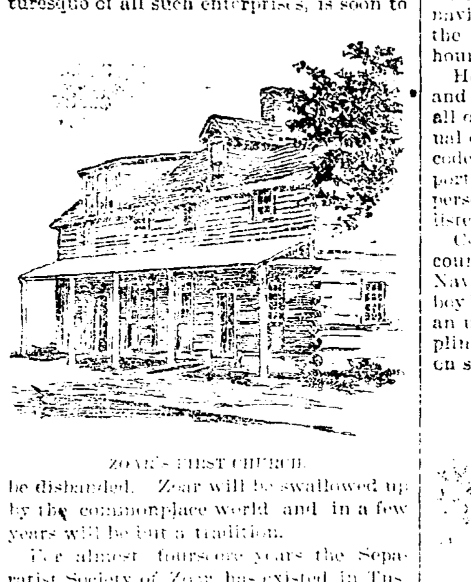
Flora—Well, haven't you a pin?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE ENDING OF ZOAR.

THE FAMOUS OHIO COMMUNITY SOON TO BE DISSOLVED.

Lapse Into Worldly Ways, Lack of Young Blood and Accumulating Debts Cause the Experiment to Fail—Rise and Decline of the Separatists.

Another communistic experiment has failed. Zoar is to go the way Brook Farm went. After existing for nearly 80 years this settlement, the most unique and picturesque of all such enterprises, is soon to



ZOAR'S FIRST CHURCH.

be disbanded. Zoar will be swallowed up by the commonplace world and in a few years will be but a tradition.

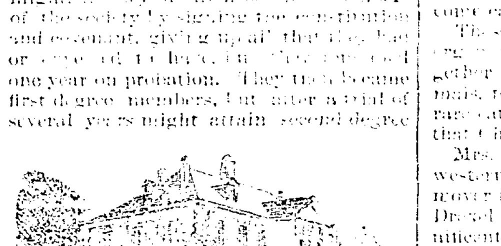
For almost fourscore years the Separatist Society of Zoar has existed in Tuscarawas county, O. The impending dissolution is due to a lack of young blood, the introduction of modern ideas and the accumulation of debts.

The history of this peculiar sect, its origin, its long continued loyalty to the doctrines and customs of the founders and its gradual lapse into worldly ways, is strangely interesting. Like the pilgrim fathers, this little band of Separatists left their home in Wurttemberg, Germany, for conscience's sake. They sought the religious liberty denied to them in the fatherland. They did not find it easy to reach the asylum in America. When almost in sight of the new land, their vessel was driven back by a furious storm, and the second voyage, which was anything but smooth, lasted 90 days. Their Quaker friends in New Jersey and Pennsylvania received them hospitably.

In the northern part of Tuscarawas county they found an ideal spot on the banks of the Tuscarawas river. The land was fertile and well watered with springs and streams, and the forests were composed of trees splendid for building purposes. A tract of 5,000 acres, a Revolutionary claim, was bought from an English Quaker, and a hut was put up, in which the 50 pioneers dwelt until spring, when more huts were built, and they were joined by the other members of the party, who had remained in the east with their Quaker friends. Altogether they numbered about 225.

They adopted a constitution on April 15, 1819, choosing Joseph M. Baumeler as their leader, a position which he occupied until his death, in 1853. He was an autocrat, but a wise one, and his firmness and good judgment prevented the dissolution which threatened the society on account of the rebellion of some of its members against the oppressively strict form of government which had been established. Concessions were finally made to them, the management being placed in the hands of three trustees and an executive committee of five members constituting a court of appeal. One member of each of these boards was chosen annually, men and women of the "second class" having the right to vote.

The children were under the direct control of the society. At first they were taken from their parents at an early age and placed in the community nursery until they had passed the school age, 14 years, when they could return to their parents. When they attained their majority, they might, if they desired, become members of the society by signing the constitution and covenant, giving up all their property, or serve one year on probation. They then became first degree members, but after a trial of several years might attain second degree



FAVORITE TEMPLE, ZOAR.

membership, with the right to vote and hold office. All disputes were settled by arbitration, and no one was permitted to bring an action against a fellow member in a civil court. Marriage was at first prohibited, but has been allowed since 1830.

There was no form of municipal government until the incursion of picnic parties and rowdies within recent years made it necessary for the peaceful Zoarites to take measures for their own protection. The village is now incorporated and has a mayor to guard its interests.

Although the Zoarites came almost empty handed to America, they were frugal and thrifty and in a short time were able to pay off the debt they had incurred in buying their land. Then they began to accumulate wealth and at one time had over $500,000 in bank, besides owning almost 8,000 acres of land.

Most of this was made in farming, but the building of the Ohio canal through their territory brought a boom to the settlement, furnishing profitable occupation for many of the young men.

There was a time when one could always tell a Zoarite by his dress, the men and boys wearing blue of a uniform and peculiar cut and the women and girls gray or checkered cloth, also uniform in fashion, with Shaker bonnets. But the railroad and other innovations have changed all this, and both men and women now follow the fashions of the rest of the world in dress.

Their customs, morals and manner of life have undergone a somewhat similar change with a more frequent contact with other people. No one, according to the constitution, is entitled to have any money of his own, all that he earns being turned into the common treasury, to be paid out only on the order of the trustees. This was actually done for many years, but now those who disregard the rule are more numerous than those who obey it.

Barrymore and Modjeska.

Maurice Barrymore is a careless actor now and always has been. Some years ago, when he was acting in the company of Mme. Modjeska, who had not been long in this country, the Polish actress was reproaching him for his negligence in a certain scene which had deprived her of certain effects. "It is ungrateful of you to be so regardless of my interests," she said, "when I have made a reputation for you here in America." "My dear madam," Mr. Barrymore answered, "I may have been indifferent in that scene, but I must beg the privilege of contradicting you when you say that you made a reputation for me. I was a well known actor here when most people thought that Modjeska was a tooth wash or a headache cure."—Argonaut.

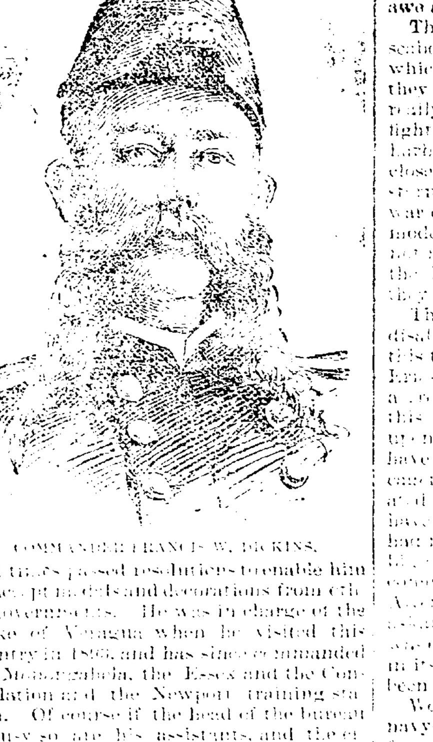
A BUSY OFFICER.

Why the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation Works Overtime.

Ever since the Maine disaster most of the officers of the navy department have been doing more work in a day than they had previously accomplished in a month, but probably the hardest worked man among them has been Commander Francis W. Dickins, acting chief of the bureau of navigation. During the first week or so of the excitement he was on duty fully 20 hours a day.

He is Secretary Long's right hand man and his bureau is the one through which all orders to the fleet as well as to individual officers must pass. It transmits all code or cipher dispatches, receives all reports and has complete control over the personnel of the service, including the enlisted men.

Commander Dickins is from Dutchess county, N. Y. He was graduated from the Naval academy in 1864 and while a mere boy had his "baptism of fire." He has had an unusually active career, has been complimented for bravery by the department on several occasions and congress has sev-



COMMANDER FRANCIS W. DICKINS.

eral times passed resolutions to enable him to accept medals and decorations from other governments. He was in charge of the Duke of Veragua when he visited this country in 1893, and has since commanded the Monongahela, the Essex and the Constellation and the Newport training station. Of course if the head of the bureau is busy so are his assistants, and the efficient manner in which they responded has earned them compliments from high quarters. Notable among Commander Dickins' assistants is Lieutenant Commander John M. Hawley, who has the care of all enlisted men and who has been overwhelmed with appeals from all over the country for detailed information of the crew of the Maine. Lieutenant Commander Hawley was executive of the Nipsic, the only American ship saved at Samoa in March, 1889—the most terrible disaster that preceded that of the Maine. The navigator of that ship was Lieutenant Commander Davenport, who is now also in the navigation bureau in charge of officers' details, and it was he who piloted the Nipsic through the reef to safety in Apia harbor.

CHICAGO'S CAT CLUB.

Connoisseurs of High Bred Tabbies Organize to Boom the Fad.

Cat clubs are by no means common. London has one, there is another in New York, and Chicago, not to be outdone by other big centers of civilization, has recently acquired a similar organization. The members of these clubs are not the tabbies themselves, but their owners. Not every one fancies cats, but few people can help but admire the beautiful, high bred Angoras which have lately become the fad. There are many of these in Chicago, most of them owned by women who have become cat enthusiasts.

The sweet fanciers have got together and organized. Their objects are to bring together the owners of thoroughbred animals, to work for better breeding, to give rare cats definite classification and to see that Chicago has a cat show once a year.

Mrs. Leland Norton, the recognized western authority on catology, is the prime mover in this new departure. Her famous Drexel kennels are the home of 18 magnificent Angora and Persian felines. The late Frances Willard's celebrated Tootsie, whose weight is 24 big, round pounds, is now a guest there. Cats of fame and pedigree are Dixie, Royal Norton, King Quito and Persia. The kennels may now boast of two new families of feline babies. Dixie

MRS. LELAND NORTON.

is the much written about tabby who has developed into a bicycle enthusiast. He rides on the boulevards on summer evenings in a wicker basket attached to his pretty mistress' wheel.

At the first meeting of the Chicago Cat club, which took place at Mrs. Norton's home about a month ago, Mrs. Norton was elected president. Dr. E. M. Hale, who is a devotee to the shrine of aristocratic pussies, but who is very modest, will be asked to serve as honorary vice president.

Early in the spring Mrs. Norton will go to Denver and the Pacific coast in search of rare specimens of Angoras which have been brought from abroad by sailors in trading vessels. Mrs. Norton's "luck" kittie is a jet black beauty called Munna, who when frolicking with her snow white companions looks like a little pickaninny lost in a kindergarten of white babies.

He Rang.

Forain is telling a story to Chase after dinner, and in the course of it remarks:

"Then I rang violently for my servant."

"What," somebody interrupts, "have you got a servant?"

"No," says Forain, "but I've got a bell."—Figaro.

HARBOR WATCHDOGS.

THE DOUBLE TURRETED MONITORS WHICH GUARD OUR SEABOARD.

Floating Forts Which Can Throw a Ton of Steel Projectiles Every Three Minutes and Are Themselves Practically Impregnable—Match For Any Battleship.

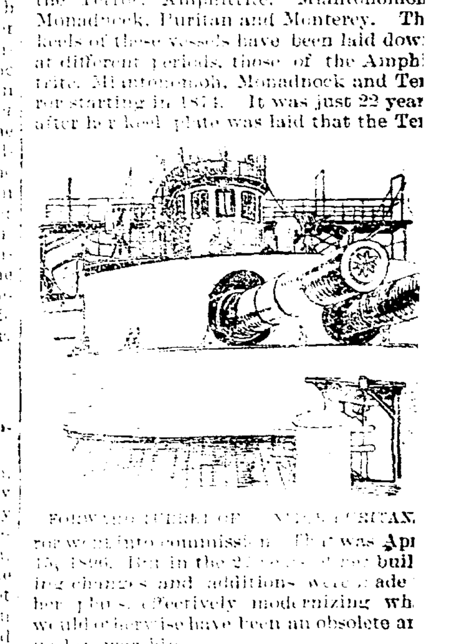
The most formidable looking ships in our new navy are the double turreted monitors. They are as long and low and rakish as the traditional pirate craft. They are just as ugly as they look, too, if not more so. Indeed it is hard for a civilian to comprehend the tremendous power for destruction centered in their big guns. Their muzzles, into whose openings an ordinary sized man could crawl without difficulty, peer grimly out from the turrets like bulldogs held in leash.

The tall sided battleship, with her masts, high decks, bridge and fluttering awnings, looks so much like an ordinary steamship that we forget the engines of death hidden under canvas masks and behind closed ports. But the monitor always shows its teeth. You see at a glance that its business is fighting. The two protruding guns of the forward turret remind you of the savage leer of a prizefighter. The after turret looks sinister, and the whole appearance of the craft is calculated to inspire awe and respect.

The monitors are the watchdogs of our seaboard cities. That is the purpose for which they were designed and for which they will be used in case of war. They are really floating forts, immense, movable fighting machines which can steam from harbor to harbor, but which must stay close to coaling ports and keep out of stormy seas. They are the only kind of war craft which has the advantage of the modern armored battleship. They may not mount bigger and heavier guns than the latter, but their guns are as big, and they have more of them.

The little "cheese box on a raft" which disabled the Merrimac was the original of this type of fighting machine. But since Ericsson built his monitor there has been a great advance in naval architecture along this line, and the idea has been improved upon until the fighting destroyers of today have been evolved. The English admiralty [illegible] the idea and appropriated it. The British navy today might have been largely composed of monitors had not the ill fated Captain, with its [illegible] low hull, become a coffin for 500 British tars. After that disaster all the world looked askance at monitors for a while. Then it was decided that the monitor was all right in its place, and of late years the type has been revived.

We have no less than six monitors in our navy—one for each of our big seaports from Boston to New Orleans. They are the Terror, Amphitrite, Miantonomoh, Monadnock, Puritan and Monterey. The keels of these vessels have been laid down at different periods, those of the Amphitrite, Miantonomoh, Monadnock and Terror starting in 1874. It was just 22 years after her keel plate was laid that the Ter-



FORWARD TURRET OF [illegible] MIANTONOMOH.

ror went into commission. That was April 15, 1896. But in the 22 years of her building changes and additions were made in her plans, effectively modernizing what would otherwise have been an obsolete and useless warship.

Each one of these ships is 250 feet 6 inches long, 55 feet 10 inches beam and with a mean draft of 12 feet 9 inches. This shallow draft permits them to maneuver in waters which a battleship could be unable to float, and in the defense of harbors.

The displacement of the Terror is 3,9[illegible] tons, her indicated horsepower is 1,600 and she is capable of steaming about 12 knots an hour. Her coal capacity is 330 tons, a supply sufficient for her to steam 1,8[illegible] miles at ten knots an hour. This coal capacity is low compared with the cruiser type of warship, but as the Terror is not designed to leave the coast, large bunker room is not necessary.

The engines of the Terror, while not of the latest type, are efficient. They are of the inclined compound type and have always worked with reasonable smoothness.

On her turrets the armor is 11.5 inches. The side armor is 7 inches thick.

These turrets of the Terror are virtually impregnable. Both are alike and each is formed of five harveyized nickel steel plates. A peculiarity of these plates is that the fifth, through which the guns protrude, is an inch thicker than the other plates, thus being 12.5 inches through. The inside diameter of each turret is [illegible] feet 5 [illegible] inches, and each is surmounted by a conical top 7 feet 2 inches high at the apex. Altogether the plates of the turrets weigh 125,000 pounds and cost $170,000.

The armament of the Terror consists of four 10 inch rifles, two in each turret; two 6 pounder and two 3 pounder rapid fire guns, two 1 pounder revolving cannon and two gatling guns.

The four big guns rest upon parallel carriages that rise or fall by pneumatic power, somewhat after the manner of the Sandy Hook gun, which was tested last week. The turrets, too, are movable.

Two pneumatic cylinders lie parallel with the gun under each barrel. By these the gun is forced out of the turret to the firing position, and by these the recoil is received as the gun slides back into the turret after the shot. The force of the recoils is so great that the deck of the Miantonomoh is sent under water after each shot from her batteries.

When the guns are loaded, the same compressors supply power to revolve the turret, and so to bring the enemy's ship in range. An elevation of five degrees in the gun is possible. This is attained by the same power. Both turrets and both guns in each turret can be thus operated at the same time, so that four 10 inch guns, throwing a ton of shot, can be trained upon a vessel at long range. They can be discharged with absolute accuracy at the same instant, and within three minutes thereafter the four guns can be lowered, loaded, raised and fired.

FRANKLIN PRI[illegible]

Ambition often raises a man up for the purpose of giving him a good hard fall.

Not In Her Class.

Long years ago she sat across
The schoolroom aisle from me
And was the subject of my wild
Boyhood's idolatry.
But, ah, alas, my tender smiles
All failed to move this lass,
For schoolroom custom barred the way—
I was not in her class.

I saw her, 'twas but yesterday,
Upon the avenue,
Half hid in furs and driving with
Her wedded parvenu.
And I—I smile to think how well
Fate's held its course—alas,
For I'm a clerk at ten per week
And still not in her class!

—New York [illegible]

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON X, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MARCH 6.

Text of the Lesson, Math. xii, 1-13—Memory Verses, 10-13—Golden Text, Math. xii, 8—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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1. "At that time Jesus went on the Sabbath day through the corn, and His disciples were an hungered and began to pluck the ears of corn and to eat." The lesson today touches the Sabbath question, the one which, according to all the gospels, determined the Pharisees to kill Christ. See verse 14 immediately following our lesson, then Mark iii, 6; Luke vi, 11; John v, 16. Dr. Weston says that the Sabbath was the Jewish national flag; other nations practiced circumcision, offered sacrifices and had temples and religious rites, but in the Sabbath the Jews claimed a peculiar relation to God as their Creator, Redeemer and Rest. As the nation grew in national feeling and pride and in the thought of separation from and superiority to other nations, they became more and more tenacious of their Sabbath. If we keep in mind that it was their national honor they were thinking of and not the honor of their God and His Word, we shall understand many things otherwise dark.

2. "But when the Pharisees saw it they said unto Him, Behold, Thy disciples do that which is not lawful to do upon the Sabbath day." The Sabbaths were a sign between God and Israel, not to show how holy and honorable they were, but to honor Him and delight in Him and magnify Him. If eating a little corn, even fresh from the field, would quiet the body that the soul might the better commune with God, it was well so to do (See Ex. xxxi 13, and Isa. lviii, 13).

3. "But He said unto them, Have ye not read what David did when he was an hungered, and they that were with him? They would hardly wish or dare to find fault with David, their great king, whom they praised so much, even if they were so unwilling to recognize the Son of David and David's Lord in Him with whom they now find fault.

4. "How He entered into the house of God and did eat the shewbread, which was not lawful for Him to eat, neither for them that were with Him, but only for the priests." God would have us consider the spirit of His law rather than the extreme letter of it. He would have us to know Him and His great heart of love. It is better to know Him than to be wise, or mighty, or rich. He delights in loving kindness, judgment and righteousness (Jer. ix, 23, 24).

5, 6. "Or have ye not read in the law how that on the Sabbath days the priests in the temple profane the Sabbath and are blameless? But I say unto you, That in this place is one greater than the temple." Thus He directs them to their king and priests as both doing that which by the strict letter of the law was forbidden, and yet they are blameless. In verses 41 and 42 of this chapter He says He is greater than Jonah and Solomon. He now says He is greater than the temple, and implies, what is elsewhere taught, that He is greater than David or Aaron. In Hebrews we read that He is greater than angels or Moses, or tabernacle, or sacrifice. He is our great Priest King.

7. "But if ye had known what this meaneth, I will have mercy and not sacrifice, ye would not have condemned the guiltless." What a comfort that we are to have righteous judgment, and our Judge will not decide by what He sees or hears (Isa. xi, 3, 4), and will never without cause condemn either a person or a work! Let us have more of His Spirit, remembering 1 Cor. iv, 5.

8. "For the Son of Man is Lord even of the Sabbath day." As Son of Man He is Lord of all earthly institutions and the direct object of all earthly allegiance. All things were created by Him and for Him, and by Him all things consist (Col. i, 16, 17). He shall yet subdue all things unto Himself, even all kings shall fall down before Him and all nations serve Him (1 Cor. xv, 28; Ps. lxxii, 11). We feel like saying, "Oh, that these people had known Him, that they might cheerfully receive Him and submit to Him instead of judging Him!"

9. "And when He was departed thence He went into their synagogue." If He could not get good, He would be where He might do good. The Scriptures were read in the synagogues, and there is nothing on earth like the Word of God. Whether those who read see much or little of God in His Word He is in every page of it and opened eyes and ears will see and hear Him.

10. "And, behold, there was a man which had his hand withered. And they asked Him, saying, Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath days? that they might accuse Him." The impotence of the man was very suggestive of the spiritual condition of the nation, but he knew his condition and they did not. They were blind, and deaf, and lame, and palsied, and leprous, and thought that nothing ailed them, but that, on the contrary, they were the only righteous people on earth.

11. "And He said unto them, What man shall there be among you that shall have one sheep, and if it fall into a pit on the Sabbath day, will he not lay hold on it and lift it out?" One has well suggested that He did not say see a sheep, but have a sheep; the point is that of ownership. He is the Lord of the Sabbath day. The law commanded to help creatures not your own if you saw them in trouble (Deut. xxii, 4).

12. "How much, then, is a man better than a sheep? Wherefore it is lawful to do well on the Sabbath days." Better than many sparrows, better than all beasts, God's own property every day, and, though oft in rebellion against Him, yet loved by Him and watched longingly to see if he will turn to His good and loving God. God is good to the unthankful and to the evil, but how little they think that His goodness is intended to lead them to Him.

13. "Then saith He to the man, Stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched it forth, and it was restored whole, like as the other." The man could not help himself, and he knew it, but Jesus healed him instantly. The Pharisees were as helpless to help themselves as this man, but they did not know it and would not believe when they were told, so continued helpless, and, worse, they gave place to the devil.

This lesson must include verse 14, for it sets forth their determination because of Christ's conduct on this occasion, and also gives the reason for some changes in His teaching, or, rather, His manner of teaching. He will not yet break these bruised reeds, but the time will come (verse 20). Let verses 24 to 28 give some light upon verses 31, 32. Let verses 34 to 36 urge us on to "Let the Word of Christ dwell in us richly" (Col. iii, 16) and may verse 50 give us a constant "Hallelujah!"

THE CANNON CRACKER.

And How It Caused the Bachelor to Change His Boarding Place.

"In the long run," said the bachelor lawyer, "a man is sure to get paid up for keeping bad company. During the holidays I staid late down town several nights, just to see what was going on, and one night this week I indulged the same reprehensible curiosity. As I started home between 1 and 2 o'clock I was joined by a clever old German gentleman who had been more bibulous than the law allowed. We left the street car and were jogging peaceably along the two squares we had to walk when suddenly he launched out, in broken English, into a long and fiery tirade against my landlady. He was in the grocery business and she had, so he thought, once dealt unfairly by him.

"I let him babble on without arguing, but he ran out my boarding house he took a giant firecracker from his overcoat pocket and announced that he had bought it to throw at her window in slight expression of his unfriendly feeling for her. All effort to dissuade him was futile, but I finally prevailed on him to promise that he would not light it and throw it until I was safely in the house. To this he agreed, and I hastened up the steps and applied my latchkey to the door.

"Whether I was nervous and slow or he was faithless to his vow I could never determine, but just as I had got the door open and had stepped inside whiz came the big cracker over my head into the hall, exploding with a diabolic, deafening noise just as I closed the door behind me. Of course the whole house turned out in their nightclothes, landlady and all, before I could escape up the stairs, and it was useless for me to attempt any explanations, for not a soul believed me. Everybody was convinced that I was inebriated and previous good conduct didn't count in my favor at all. I, and no other person, had fired that awful cracker in the hall, intending, no doubt, to burn them all in their beds. I hunted another boarding house in a few days, and as for that lying old scoundrel, when I next saw him I couldn't even make him remember that he had seen me inside of six weeks."—Detroit Free Press.

JIM'S LITTLE GAME.

And How It Temporarily Tamed His Terror of a Wife.

"Kinder funny 'bout Jim," remarked the storekeeper as he saw my eye taking in the party asleep in a chair by the stove. "an I never did understand hit, nohow. Ye see, Jim's married, an fer two years thet woman of his'n bossed him around an made him work like a nigger, an Jim never dared ter say a word. Seemed like ez if Jim wuz in fer a pretty hard row, when suddenly hit all changed an she commenced ter handle him ez if he wuz made of glass. She does all the work, chops the wood, does the chores an takes in washin, an Jim doesn't do a thing but lay around yere an drink in red eye."

"Maybe she has experienced a change of heart," I suggested.

"Don't ye think hit," replied the storekeeper. "Why, thar ain't a day but thet she breaks some tinker or book agent in two. 'Pears like thet when she let up on Jim thet she started ter clean up the whole neighborhood. She kin lick any three men in the town, an I'd rather be married to 40 wildcats then thet female. But somehow or other Jim seems ter hev cast a spell over her, an he kin do jes' what he likes with her. Thar's some kind of mystery about the whole thing."

"Maybe he would like a drink?" said I.

"Jim, will ye licker?" said the storekeeper.

"Married man?" I asked after he had swallowed three inches of solid poison.

"Ye bet!" he answered. "Stranger, I've got the best woman in the state of Californy."

"I am glad to hear you say that," I replied.

"Yes, but I ain't a'visin any one ter git married unless they understand wimmen. Now, thar's thet ole woman of mine, she's a holy terror, ain't she, Sam?" said he, appealing to the storekeeper.

Sam smiled diplomatically and nodded.

"But I understand her, bet yer boots! But before I got my thinker ter workin she didn't do a thing ter me but make me work like a Turk, but ever since I sprung my scheme on her she's bin ez smooth ez silk ter me.

"Ye see, I got an ole bottle an labeled hit nitroglyerin an showed hit to her an made her believe thet I had swallowed the whole bilin mess, an thet if I got a sudden jar thar would be an explosion. Stranger, hit worked like a charm. She dasn't jar me fer fear of an explosion, an she's got a feather bed fer me ter sleep on an a cushion chair fer me ter sit on. I've lived in clover ever since. When I want two bits, I go ter the ole woman an say, 'Give me two bits, ole woman, or I'll sit down on the floor with a jar, an then thar will be an explosion,' an she comes right up ter time. Stranger, hit's a great scheme, an if ye ever git married jes' ye try hit, an ye'll a'"—

The sentence was never finished, for he suddenly found himself in the hands of a 200 pound female, who dragged him out of the store by the ear.

"Hit's his wife," whispered the storekeeper in an awestruck voice. "She's tumbled, an may God save Jim."—New York Sunday World.

A Peanut Politician.

"I don't object to being called a peanut politician," said Senator Sorghum. "The peanut is at times a most palatable and desirable product."

"Yes," said the candid retainer, with a sigh, "sometimes. But it takes a great deal of 'roasting' to make it so."—Washington Star.

"I never knew that the man who was satisfied that he understood woman."

"And I'll tell ye wasn't married."

"Of course he wasn't."

SHE CHANGED HER MIND.

The Change Occurred When John Mentioned the Pretty Dressmaker.

"John," she said, "I need a tailor made gown."

He never said a word, but he did a lot of thinking, for well he knew that tailor made gowns are expensive and that when a woman once acquires the tailor made habit it is difficult to break her of it.

"John," she said, "I must have a tailor made gown."

He sighed. When a man's wife says "must," there isn't anything for a man to do but sigh unless he is able to think up some entirely novel and effective scheme. Argument is just a little worse than useless.

"John," she said, "I intend to have a tailor made gown."

Suddenly an idea came to him, almost as an inspiration.

"Very well, my dear," he said and went on reading his paper.

Now, when a woman has been fighting for a tailor made gown for something like 60 days and has been checkmated in every move she has made a sudden and unconditional surrender has a tendency to rouse her suspicions.

"You will let me get one?" she inquired rather doubtfully.

"You have said that you must have it," he replied. "If you must have it, why, that of course settles it."

"You are sure you can afford it?" she persisted.

"If you must have it," he returned, "I will have to afford it. Of course it will require a little economizing on my part, but I guess I can fix it."

"What do you intend to do?" she demanded.

"Well," he answered, putting aside his paper, "I have been thinking it over for a few days, and I have about made up my mind that I can save the necessary money by economizing a little in the matter of my own clothes."

"Oh, how good of you," she cried, "but I think that's just the thing to do anyway. Your clothes cost you an awful lot, just because you always go to those expensive tailors who charge twice"—

"Precisely," he interrupted. "That's just what occurred to me. Now, I've no doubt that that pretty little dressmaker over in the next block would jump at the chance to make me a'"—

"John!"

"She's one of the prettiest little things I ever"—

"John Josephus Spinks, I want to tell you right now that if you go near that little dressmaker in the next block I'll pack up and leave."

"But economy, my dear," he protested. "The tailors have been taking away so much of her work that I have no doubt she'd do it cheap enough to"—

"If that little dressmaker in the next block is going to make any clothes for anybody in this family, she is going to make them for me," asserted Mrs. Spinks.

"Oh, very well; as you please, my dear."

He settled back in his chair and reached for his paper again, while she took up her sewing. The subject of the tailor made gown did not come up again. It probably never will.—Chicago Post.

What Causes Steam?

A newsboy at one of our railway stations was very much puzzled as to what made the steam which issued from the railway engines.

Seeing a learned looking old gentleman pacing up and down the platform, he accosted him thus:

"I say, mister, will you tell me what steam is?"

"Steam, my boy—steam, did you say? Oh—er—steam is steam of course!"

The lad felt as wise as ever after receiving this reply, and, seeing a mate of his coming toward him, he addressed him with:

"Bill, do you know what steam is?"

"Why, of course I do, Jack. It's a bucket of water all of a sweat," he replied, with a knowing air.—Spare Moments.

A Good Thing About Paternalism.

"But," said the neighbor who likes to argue over politics, "you surely don't want a paternal government."

"Well," replied Farmer Corntossel, "not literally, of course. An yit I dunno but it 'nd be a good thing if some folks could be tuck out to the wood shed an brought to see the error of their ways, jes' the same as if they was small boys."—Washington Star.

Envious Outsiders.

"George and Laura have been married two years, and they are still billing and cooing."

"Yes. She coos and he pays the bills."—Chicago Tribune.

Hand In Glove.

"You and the new boarder," said the landlady, "seem to be hand in glove."

"Why not?" he replied. "Didn't you know that we were kids together?"—Indianapolis Journal.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF
Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

TREEING A CAT.

It Was Really Done, but the Result Was Not Satisfactory.

"Stranger, hev ye got sich a thing as 7 square feet of court plaster, 9 feet of bailin wire, 40 feet of rope an an ambulance in yer pocket?"

"You seem to have met with trouble," I said.

"Trouble!" whined the old man. "Jumpin coyotes, I met the whole trouble family, ter say nothin of the mother-in-law!

"Ye see, stranger, I wuz a-comin 'long yere a short time ago when I treed a wildcat up this yere blue gum tree, an, not havin any gun, I sot down ter figger out how I wuz goin ter git thet thar cat.

"Waal, pretty soon hit struck me thet hit would be a mighty good idea ter climb up thet thar tree an whittle off the limb thet he wuz on an let him down so thet thar ole hound of mine could chew him up.

"Waal, I shinnied up the tree an started ter whittle the limb off thet he wuz on, an all the time I wuz laughin ter myself a-thinkin what a picnic thar would be when thet cat an my ole hound mixed up.

"Waal, pretty soon I got the limb so weakened thet hit commenced ter bend with the weight of the cat, so I commenced ter slide down so thet I wouldn't miss any of the fun when it commenced.

"Waal, the limb with the cat on hit came a-bendin down, an me an the cat met half way down. Jes' how we got down ter the ground I disremember. Whether I slid down the cat or whether the cat slid down me or whether we both slid down each other will always be a matter of doubt to me. But thar is one thing certain — we reached the ground tergether ez thick ez two turkle doves. Then thet mangy hound mixed in, a-bitin an a-nippin wherever he got a chance, which wuz generally on me. Waal, finally thet thar cat made a sneak, an me an the hound fit each other for 15 minutes before we discovered thet the common enemy had fled.

"Waal," he added after a moment's pause and rising stiffly to his feet, "I guess thet I will go home. I dasn't tell the ole woman thet I've bin done up by a dratted cat, so I'm goin ter tell her thet I fell inter 47 buzz saws an thet I had 46 of them licked an thet I would hev licked the other if I hadn't bin pulled off."—New York World.

In Slippery Places.

Mr. Jackson (moralizing, on his way to church)—Yais, children, I once knew a sinner who went skating on Sunday instead of going to church, and de poor foolish feller, he slipped right down on de ice and broke his—

—neck.—New York Journal.

New Use For the Phonograph.

Newly Appointed Father—My dear, I've decided to buy a phonograph.

Ditto Mother—What for, Alfred?

Newly Appointed Father—I think it would be nice to show the twins, when they grow up, that they owe us an apology.—New York Truth.

The Usual Rivalry.

Chicago Man—I suppose you know that if a man were as strong as a flea he could jump from St. Louis to Chicago.

St. Louis Man—Yes, I suppose he could jump from Chicago to St. Louis.

(At this stage they fight.)—New York Press.

Good Advice.

"I shall tackle them," said the young politician, "without gloves."

"Don't be too brash," advised the veteran. "It is not always good policy to expose your whole hand."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Light Repast In the Klondike.

At Dawson City "raw candles" may be had for $1 apiece. When broiled and served with mushrooms, they come higher, of course.—Kansas City Journal.

The Darkest Hour.

When a man is making a night of it, he usually discovers that the darkest hour is just before the dawn.—Chicago News.

The Evidence at Hand.

Giles—It is said that the scanty garments worn by the barbarous races account for the unusual longevity among them.

Smiles—I don't doubt it. Just look at the great age attained by our ballet girls.—Chicago News.

The Vital Point.

Spanish General—What armament has the Maine?

Aid—Four 10 inch guns, six 6 inch guns and—

Spanish General—How many typewriters?—New York Journal.

Even Worse.

Young Chump—Wasn't it awful, those Parisian students rushing around and shouting, "Let us pillage?"

Old Grump—They might have done worse. They might have roamed the streets howling, "Rah, rah!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

His Reason.

Lady Passenger—What a polite little boy you are to give your seat up!

Boy (aside)—She wouldn't say that if she knew what an awful lickin I got yesterday.—New York World.

A Soldier's Escape.

From the Democrat-Message, Mt. Sterling, Ill.

When Richmond had fallen and the great commanders had met beneath the historic apple tree at Appomattox, the 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers, prematurely aged, clad in tatters and rags, broken in body but of dauntless spirit, swung into line for the last "grand review" and then quietly marched away to begin life's fray anew. Rebel shot and shell, the dread miasma of the southern swamp, sleepless nights and wearisome days had depleted their ranks until only a handful remained. Among the number Asa Robinson came back to the old home in Mt. Sterling, Ills.; that he had left at the call to arms four years previous. He went away in the first flush of vigorous manhood; he came back a ghost of the self that answered to President Lincoln's call for "300,000 more."

With his return to the old homestead there came to him the knowledge that war with him was only begun; that he must fight the battle with disease to the end of his days; that the glare of a southern sun and the galling fire of a southern soldiery were as nothing compared to the onslaught of an enemy that fought under cover and disregarded all the rules of civilized warfare. Sciatic rheumatism fastened its fangs upon him, incapacitating him for manual labor and rendering him, much of the time, physically as helpless as an infant. The years passed by, but his sufferings, with increasing age, were increased rather than diminished. He spent a small fortune for doctor's medicine, praying for even temporary relief, but it did not come.

To-day he is an alert, active man of fifty-five years. His rheumatic pains have departed, and while there are traces of his years of suffering in his face he walks with the soldierly bearing and springy step of a healthy young man.

To the *Democrat-Message* reporter he talked freely about his case. Mr. Robinson is a man of much more than average education and intelligence. Where he is known in Brown County his word is as acceptable as the bond of the average man, and there is no question but that in his case an almost miraculous cure was wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"I was a great sufferer from sciatic rheumatism almost from the time of my discharge from the army. At times I was bent almost double, and got around with only the greatest difficulty. Nothing seemed to give me permanent relief until three years ago, when my attention was called to some of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I made up my mind to try them. I had not taken more than a half a box when I noticed an improvement in my condition. I took three boxes of the pills, and at the end of that time was in better condition than at any time since the close of my army service. Since then I have never been bothered with rheumatism. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is the only remedy that ever did me any good, and to them I owe my restoration to health."

ASA S. ROBINSON."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 12th day of July, A. D., 1897.

JOHN G. GENTLER, *Justice of the Peace.*

Medical evidence is added in the following physician's certificate:

This is to certify that I have this day examined Asa Robinson and find him enjoying a healthy physical condition and free from rheumatism.

HENRY M. COWEN, A.M., M.D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of July, 1897.

R. E. VANDEVENTER,
County Judge, Brown County, Ills.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained, in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

A POLITICAL TRICK.

And How It Started One Poor Deluded Man "A-bilin."

I was looking for a man by the name of Piggans, one Jim Piggans, and meeting a party on the road I asked him if he knew a man by the name of Piggans.

"Do I know Piggans, ole Jim Piggans?" he answered. "I should say I did, an I'll say right year thet I don't know any good of him either. I've always had hit in fer thet critter ever since he done me up."

"Isn't he honest?" I asked.

"Oh, he's honest enough, but he's too dern smart, thet's what the matter with him. Did ye ever monkey with politics, stranger?"

"Never," I answered. "Is Mr. Pig"—

"Waal, I hev, but I ain't never goin ter do hit ag'in. I ran fer dog catcher once. I went around a-hobnobin with every Greaser an Chinaman in the district. I went around a-kissin all the babies an a-praisin them up, an I et garlic with the Greasers an rats with the Chinamen. Durn if I didn't blow in a dollar an fifteen cents tryin ter git thet thar offis"

"Can you tell me where I can find"—

"Ye see we held the election in the schoolhouse, an we agreed ter count noses, an the one thet got the most noses wuz ter be the dog catcher."

"Is Mr. Pig"—

"Waal, I stood on one side, an Jim Piggans, who wuz runnin fer the same offis, stood on the other side."

"Where will"—

"Waal, jes' ez everybody wuz gittin ready ter flock over ter me what did this low down Jim Piggans go an do but pull a big bottle from his pocket an say:

"'Every one what wants me fer the dog catcher come over year.'

"Waal, thar wuz a stampede fer thet thar bottle, an he wuz elected unanimously."

"How do you make that out? Didn't you vote for yourself?"

"Stranger, I wuz the first man ter reach the bottle."

"Well, you were at least a drink ahead."

"Stranger, right thar wuz whar the rub kim in. Right thar I started bilin, an I've bin a-bilin ever since. Thar wuzn't anything in thet bottle but hoss linamint."—Detroit Free Press.

The Possum Hunt.

Go, git dat ax, you niggah man,
An git some splintahs in yo' han!
I heahs de ho'n,
Ah-oo, ah-oo, ah-oooo!
Jes' fetch ole True an Rolly too.
We'll ketch er possum, fat an blue!
Jes' heah dat ho'n,
Ah-oo, ah-oo, ah-oooo!

Dem dawgs dey hab done foun er trail.
Dey mus' be on dat possum's tail.
You heah dat dawg?
Bah-oo, bah-oo, bah-oooosh!
He sho' will track dat possum back
Onteil I git 'im in er sack.
Jes' heah dat dawg!
Bah-oo, bah-oo, bah-oooosh!

Dey's treed er possum in er gum,
An up er little tree 'e's clum.
Now, blow de ho'n,
Ah-oo, ah-oo, ah-oooo!
I'll shake 'im down on to de groun;
Ole Rolly's got 'im fas' an soun.
Yo' blow dat ho'n
Ah'oo, ah-oo, ah-oooo!

We'll bake 'im in er oven hot,
An ever' one 'ill git er lot.
Say, call dem dawgs!
Ah-oo, ah-oo, ah-oooo!
Foh taters sweet an possum meat
Is jes' de best I ever eat.
Now, blow yoah ho'n,
Ah-oo, ah-oo, ah-oooo!

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bros.' drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded.

The Sure La Grippe Cure.

There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body, your liver is out of order, have no appetite, no life or ambition, have a bad cold, in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters is the only remedy that will give prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your liver, stomach and kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at Dreier & Bros.' drug store, only 50 cents per bottle.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

Jealous of His Bad Writing.

This reminds us of the dry humor that runs through Judge Andrews' soul. While the court was trying the case against the Great Western Elevator company in this city, not long ago, the Minneapolis lawyer who represented the elevator company, at the conclusion of the hearing and before the judge had delivered his instructions to the jury, sent up to the court's desk a few paragraphs which he desired the court to read to the jury as a part of the instructions. Judge Andrews seemed to be trying to read the lawyer's scribbling for quite awhile, and finally he said in all soberness, addressing his remarks to the lawyer in question: "I'm sorry, sir, that you came here at all." "Why," said the limb of the law. "What's the matter—what have I done" "Well, sir, I thought I enjoyed the distinction of being the poorest writer in this circuit, but you have spoiled it, sir. I yield the palm to you."—Watertown (S. D.) Public Opinion.

East Wind in the Bible.

There are twenty-two allusions in the Bible to the east wind, nineteen of them being of a disparaging character.

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DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, may consult me free of charge at my office, 13 W. Wayne Street. Telephone 245.

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Ask about it. We will send a representative to explain.
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The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON X, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MARCH 6.

Text of the Lesson, Math. xii, 1-13—Memory Verses, 10-13—Golden Text, Math. xii, 8—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1897, by D. M. Stearns.]

1. "At that time Jesus went on the Sabbath day through the corn, and His disciples were an hungered and began to pluck the ears of corn and to eat." The lesson today touches the Sabbath question, the one which, according to all the gospels, determined the Pharisees to kill Christ. See verse 14 immediately following our lesson, then Mark iii, 6; Luke vi, 11; John v, 16. Dr. Weston says that the Sabbath was the Jewish national flag; other nations practiced circumcision, offered sacrifices and had temples and religious rites, but in the Sabbath the Jews claimed a peculiar relation to God as their Creator, Redeemer and Rest. As the nation grew in national feeling and pride and in the thought of separation from and superiority to other nations, they became more and more tenacious of their Sabbath. If we keep in mind that it was their national honor they were thinking of and not the honor of their God and His Word, we shall understand many things otherwise dark.

2. "But when the Pharisees saw it they said unto Him, Behold, Thy disciples do that which is not lawful to do upon the Sabbath day." The Sabbaths were a sign between God and Israel, not to show how holy and honorable they were, but to honor Him and delight in Him and magnify Him. If eating a little corn, even fresh from the field, would quiet the body that the soul might the better commune with God, it was well so to do (See Ex. xxxi 13, and Isa. lviii, 13).

3. "But He said unto them, Have ye not read what David did when he was an hungered, and they that were with him?" They would hardly wish or dare to find fault with David, their great king, whom they praised so much, even if they were so unwilling to recognize the Son of David and David's Lord in Him with whom they now find fault.

4. "How He entered into the house of God and did eat the shewbread, which was not lawful for Him to eat, neither for them that were with Him, but only for the priests." God would have us consider the spirit of His law rather than the extreme letter of it. He would have us to know Him and His great heart of love. It is better to know Him than to be wise, or mighty, or rich. He delights in loving kindness, judgment and righteousness (Jer. ix, 23, 24).

5, 6. "Or have ye not read in the law how that on the Sabbath days the priests in the temple profane the Sabbath and are blameless? But I say unto you, That in this place is one greater than the temple." Thus He directs them to their king and priests as both doing that which by the strict letter of the law was forbidden, and yet they are blameless. In verses 41 and 42 of this chapter He says He is greater than Jonah and Solomon. He now says He is greater than the temple, and implies, what is elsewhere taught, that He is greater than David or Aaron. In Hebrews we read that He is greater than angels or Moses, or tabernacle, or sacrifice. He is our great Priest King.

7. "But if ye had known what this meaneth, I will have mercy and not sacrifice, ye would not have condemned the guiltless." What a comfort that we are to have righteous judgment, and our Judge will not decide by what He sees or hears (Isa. xi, 3, 4), and will never without cause condemn either a person or a work! Let us have more of His Spirit, remembering 1 Cor. iv, 5.

8. "For the Son of Man is Lord even of the Sabbath day." As Son of Man He is Lord of all earthly institutions and the direct object of all earthly allegiance. All things were created by Him and for Him, and by Him all things consist (Col. i, 16, 17). He shall yet subdue all things unto Himself, even all kings shall fall down before Him and all nations serve Him (1 Cor. xv, 28; Ps. lxxii, 11). We feel like saying, "Oh, that those people had known Him, that they might cheerfully receive Him and submit to Him instead of judging Him!"

9. "And when He was departed thence He went into their synagogue." If He could not get good, He would be where He might do good. The Scriptures were read in the synagogues, and there is nothing on earth like the Word of God. Whether those who read see much or little of God in His Word He is in every page of it and opened eyes and ears will see and hear Him.

10. "And, behold, there was a man which had his hand withered. And they asked Him, saying, Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath days? that they might accuse Him." The impotence of the man was very suggestive of the spiritual condition of the nation, but he knew his condition and they did not. They were blind, and deaf, and lame, and palsied, and leprous, and thought that nothing ailed them, but that, on the contrary, they were the only righteous people on earth.

11. "And He said unto them, What man shall there be among you that shall have one sheep, and if it fall into a pit on the Sabbath day, will he not lay hold on it and lift it out?" One has well suggested that He did not say see a sheep, but have a sheep; the point is that of ownership. He is the Lord of the Sabbath day. The law commanded to help creatures not your own if you saw them in trouble (Deut. xxii, 4).

12. "How much, then, is a man better than a sheep? Wherefore it is lawful to do well on the Sabbath days." Better than many sparrows, better than all beasts, God's own property every day, and, though oft in rebellion against Him, yet loved by Him and watched longingly to see if he will turn to His good and loving God. God is good to the unthankful and to the evil, but how little they think that His goodness is intended to lead them to Him.

13. "Then saith He to the man, Stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched it forth, and it was restored whole, like as the other." The man could not help himself, and he knew it, but Jesus healed him instantly. The Pharisees were as helpless to help themselves as this man, but they did not know it and would not believe when they were told, so continued helpless, and, worse, they gave place to the devil.

This lesson must include verse 14, for it sets forth their determination because of Christ's conduct on this occasion, and also gives the reason for some changes in His teaching, or, rather, His manner of teaching. He will not yet break these bruised reeds, but the time will come (verse 20). Let verses 24 to 28 give some light upon verses 31, 32. Let verses 34 to 36 urge us on to "Let the Word of Christ dwell in us richly" (Col. iii, 16) and may verse 50 give us a constant "Hallelujah!"

THE CANNON CRACKER.

And How It Caused the Bachelor to Change His Boarding Place.

"In the long run," said the bachelor lawyer, "a man is sure to get paid up for keeping bad company. During the holidays I staid late down town several nights, just to see what was going on, and one night this week I indulged the same reprehensible curiosity. As I started home between 1 and 2 o'clock I was joined by a clever old German gentleman who had been more bibulous than the law allowed. We left the street car and were jogging peaceably along the two squares we had to walk when suddenly he launched out, in broken English, into a long and fery tirade against my landlady. He was in the grocery business and she had, so he thought, once dealt unfairly by him.

"I let him babble on, without arguing, until we came to my boarding house, when I took a giant firecracker from my overcoat pocket and announced that we had bought it to throw at her window in slight expression of his unfriendly feeling for her. All effort to dissuade him was futile, but I finally prevailed on him to promise that he would not light it and throw it until I was safely in the house. To this he agreed, and I hastened up the steps and applied my latchkey to the door.

"Whether I was nervous and slow or he was faithless to his vow I could never determine, but just as I had got the door open and had stepped inside whiz came the big cracker over my head into the hall, exploding with a diabolic, deafening noise just as I closed the door behind me. Of course the whole house turned out in their nightclothes, landlady and all, before I could escape up the stairs, and it was useless for me to attempt any explanations, for not a soul believed me. Everybody was convinced that I was inebriated and previous good conduct didn't count in my favor at all. I, and no other person, had fired that awful cracker in the hall, intending, no doubt, to burn them all in their beds. I hunted another boarding house in a few days, and as for that lying old scoundrel, when I next saw him I couldn't even make him remember that he had seen me inside of six weeks."—Detroit Free Press.

JIM'S LITTLE GAME.

And How It Temporarily Tamed His Terror of a Wife.

"Kinder funny 'bout Jim," remarked the storekeeper as he saw my eye taking in the party asleep in a chair by the stove, "an I never did understand hit, nohow. Ye see, Jim's married, an fer two years thet woman of his'n bossed him around an made him work like a nigger, an Jim never dared fer say a word. Seemed like ez if Jim wuz in fer a pretty hard row, when suddenly hit all changed an she commenced ter handle him ez if he wuz made of glass. She does all the work, chops the wood, does the chores an takes in washin, an Jim doesn't do a thing but lay around yere an drink in red eye."

"Maybe she has experienced a change of heart," I suggested.

"Don't ye think hit," replied the storekeeper. "Why, thar ain't a day but thet she breaks some tinker or book agent in two. 'Pears like thet when she let up on Jim thet she started ter clean up the whole neighborhood. She kin lick any three men in the town, an I'd rather be married to 40 wildcats then thet female. But somehow or other Jim seems ter hev cast a spell over her, an he kin do jes' what he likes with her. Thar's some kind of mystery about the whole thing."

"Maybe he would like a drink?" said I.

"Jim, will ye licker?" said the storekeeper.

"Married man?" I asked after he had swallowed three inches of solid poison.

"Ye bet!" he answered. "Stranger, I've got the best woman in the state of Californy."

"I am glad to hear you say that," I replied.

"Yes, but I ain't a'visin any one ter git married unless they understand wimmen. Now, thar's thet ole woman of mine, she's a holy terror, ain't she, Sam?" said he, appealing to the storekeeper.

Sam smiled diplomatically and nodded.

"But I understand her, bet yer boots! But before I got my thinker ter workin she didn't do a thing ter me but make me work like a Turk, but ever since I sprung my scheme on her she's bin ez smooth ez silk ter me.

"Ye see, I got an ole bottle an labeled hit nitroglycerin an showed hit to her an made her believe thet I had swallowed the whole bilin mess, an thet if I got a sudden jar thar would be an explosion. Stranger, hit worked like a charm. She dasn't jar me fer fear of an explosion, an she's got a feather bed fer me ter sleep on an a cushion chair fer me ter sit on. I've lived in clover ever since. When I want two bits, I go ter the ole woman an say, 'Give me two bits, ole woman, or I'll sit down on the floor with a jar, an then thar will be an explosion,' an she comes right up ter time. Stranger, hit's a great scheme, an if ye ever git married jes' ye try hit, an ye'll n'"—

The sentence was never finished, for he suddenly found himself in the hands of a 200 pound female, who dragged him out of the store by the ear.

"Hit's his wife," whispered the storekeeper in an awestruck voice. "She's tumbled, an may God save Jim."—New York Sunday World.

A Peanut Politician.

"I don't object to being called a peanut politician," said Senator Sorghum. "The peanut is at times a most palatable and desirable product.".

"Yes," said the candid retainer, with a sigh, "sometimes. But it takes a great deal of 'roasting' to make it so."—Washington Star.

"I never knew that old man Wiggins was satisfied that he understood women."

"And I'll bet he wasn't, either."

"Of course he wasn't."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having

The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SHE CHANGED HER MIND.

The Change Occurred When John Mentioned the Pretty Dressmaker.

"John," she said, "I need a tailor made gown."

He never said a word, but he did a lot of thinking, for well he knew that tailor made gowns are expensive and that when a woman once acquires the tailor made habit it is difficult to break her of it.

"John," she said, "I must have a tailor made gown."

He sighed. When a man's wife says "must," there isn't anything for a man to do but sigh unless he is able to think up some entirely novel and effective scheme. Argument is just a little worse than useless.

"John," she said, "I intend to have a tailor made gown."

Suddenly an idea came to him, almost as an inspiration.

"Very well, my dear," he said and went on reading his paper.

Now, when a woman has been fighting for a tailor made gown for something like 60 days and has been checkmated in every move she has made a sudden and unconditional surrender has a tendency to rouse her suspicions.

"You will let me get one?" she inquired rather doubtfully.

"You have said that you must have it," he replied. "If you must have it, why, that of course settles it."

"You are sure you can afford it?" she persisted.

"If you must have it," he returned, "I will have to afford it. Of course it will require a little economizing on my part, but I guess I can fix it."

"What do you intend to do?" she demanded.

"Well," he answered, putting aside his paper, "I have been thinking it over for a few days, and I have about made up my mind that I can save the necessary money by economizing a little in the matter of my own clothes."

"Oh, how good of you," she cried, "but I think that's just the thing to do anyway. Your clothes cost you an awful lot, just because you always go to those expensive tailors who charge twice"—

"Precisely," he interrupted. "That's just what occurred to me. Now, I've no doubt that that pretty little dressmaker over in the next block would jump at the chance to make me a"—

"John!"

"She's one of the prettiest little things I ever"—

"John Josephus Spinks, I want to tell you right now that if you go near that little dressmaker in the next block I'll pack up and leave."

"But economy, my dear," he protested. "The tailors have been taking away so much of her work that I have no doubt she'd do it cheap enough to"—

"If that little dressmaker in the next block is going to make any clothes for anybody in this family, she is going to make them for me," asserted Mrs. Spinks.

"Oh, very well; as you please, my dear."

He settled back in his chair and reached for his paper again, while she took up her sewing. The subject of the tailor made gown did not come up again. It probably never will.—Chicago Post.

What Causes Steam?

A newsboy at one of our railway stations was very much puzzled as to what made the steam which issued from the railway engines.

Seeing a learned looking old gentleman pacing up and down the platform, he accosted him thus:

"I say, mister, will you tell me what steam is?"

"Steam, my boy—steam, did you say? Oh—er—steam is steam of course!"

The lad felt as wise as ever after receiving this reply, and, seeing a mate of his coming toward him, he addressed him with:

"Bill, do you know what steam is?"

"Why, of course I do, Jack. It's a bucket of water all of a sweat," he replied, with a knowing air.—Spare Moments.

A Good Thing About Paternalism.

"But," said the neighbor who likes to argue over politics, "you surely don't want a paternal government."

"Well," replied Farmer Corntossel, "not literally, of course. An yit I dunno but it 'nd be a good thing if some folks could be tuck out to the wood shed an brought to see the error of their ways, jes' the same as if they was small boys."—Washington Star.

Envious Outsiders.

"George and Laura have been married two years, and they are still billing and cooing."

"Yes. She coos and he pays the bills."—Chicago Tribune.

Hand In Glove.

"You and the new boarder," said the landlady, "seem to be hand in glove."

"Why not?" he replied. "Didn't you know that we were kids together?"—Indianapolis Journal.

TREEING A CAT.

It Was Easily Done, but the Result Was Not Satisfactory.

"Stranger, hev ye got sich a thing as 7 square feet of court plaster, 9 feet of bailin wire, 40 feet of rope an an ambulance in yer pocket?"

"You seem to have met with trouble," I said.

"Trouble!" whined the old man. "Jumpin coyotes, I met the whole trouble family, ter say nothin of the mother-in-law!

"Ye see, stranger, I wuz a-comin 'long yere a short time ago when I treed a wildcat up this yere blue gum tree, an, not havin any gun, I sot down ter figger out how I wuz goin ter git thet thar cat.

"Waal, pretty soon hit struck me thet hit would be a mighty good idea ter climb up thet thar tree an whittle off the limb thet he wuz on an let him down so thet thar ole hound of mine could chew him up.

"Waal, I shinnied up the tree an started ter whittle the limb off thet he wuz on, an all the time I wuz laughin ter myself a-thinkin what a picnic thar would be when thet cat an my ole hound mixed up.

"Waal, pretty soon I got the limb so weakened thet hit commenced ter bend with the weight of the cat, so I commenced ter slide down so thet I wouldn't miss any of the fun when it commenced.

"Waal, the limb with the cat on hit came a-bendin down, an me an the cat met half way down. Jes' how we got down ter the ground I disremember. Whether I slid down the cat or whether the cat slid down me or whether we both slid down each other will always be a matter of doubt to me. But thar is one thing certain — we reached the ground tergether ez thick ez two turkle doves. Then thet mangy hound mixed in, a-bitin an a-nippin wherever he got a chance, which wuz generally on me. Waal, finally thet thar cat made a sneak, an me an the hound fit each other fer 15 minutes before we discovered thet the common enemy had fled.

"Waal," he added after a moment's pause and rising stiffly to his feet, "I guess thet I will go home. I dasn't tell the ole woman thet I've bin done up by a dratted cat, so I'm goin ter tell her thet I fell inter 47 buzz saws an thet I had 46 of them licked an thet I would hev licked the other if I hadn't bin pulled off."—New York World.

In Slippery Places.

Mr. Jackson (moralizing, on his way to church)—Yais, children, I once knew a sinner who went skating on Sunday instead of going to church, and de poor foolish feller, he slipped right down on de ice and broke his—

—neck.—New York Journal.

New Use For the Phonograph.

Newly Appointed Father—My dear, I've decided to buy a phonograph.

Ditto Mother—What for, Alfred?

Newly Appointed Father—I think it would be nice to show the twins, when they grow up, that they owe us an apology.—New York Truth.

The Usual Rivalry.

Chicago Man—I suppose you know that if a man were as strong as a flea he could jump from St. Louis to Chicago.

St. Louis Man—Yes, I suppose he could jump from Chicago to St. Louis.

(At this stage they fight.)—New York Press.

Good Advice.

"I shall tackle them," said the young politician, "without gloves."

"Don't be too brash," advised the veteran. "It is not always good policy to expose your whole hand."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Light Repast In the Klondike.

At Dawson City "raw candles" may be had for $1 apiece. When broiled and served with mushrooms, they come higher, of course.—Kansas City Journal.

The Darkest Hour.

When a man is making a night of it, he usually discovers that the darkest hour is just before the dawn.—Chicago News.

The Evidence at Hand.

Giles—It is said that the scanty garments worn by the barbarous races account for the unusual longevity among them.

Smiles—I don't doubt it. Just look at the great age attained by our ballet girls.—Chicago News.

The Vital Point.

Spanish General—What armament has the Maine?

Aid—Four 10 inch guns, six 6 inch guns and—

Spanish General—How many typewriters?—New York Journal.

Even Worse.

Young Chump—Wasn't it awful, those Parisian students rushing around and shouting, "Let us pillage?"

Old Grump—They might have done worse. They might have roamed the streets howling, "Rah, rah!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

His Reason.

Lady Passenger—What a polite little boy you are to give your seat up!

Tommy (aside)—She wouldn't say that if she knew what an awful lickin I got yesterday.—New York World.

A Soldier's Escape.

From the Democrat-Message, Mt. Sterling, Ill.

When Richmond had fallen and the great commanders had met beneath the historic apple tree at Appomattox, the 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers, prematurely aged, clad in tatters and rags, broken in body but of dauntless spirit, swung into line for the last "grand review" and then quietly marched away to begin life's fray anew. Rebel shot and shell, the dread miasma of the southern swamp, sleepless nights and wearisome days had depleted their ranks until only a handful remained. Among the number Asa Robinson came back to the old home in Mt. Sterling, Ills.; that he had left at the call to arms four years previous. He went away in the first flush of vigorous manhood; he came back a ghost of the self that answered to President Lincoln's call for "300,000 more."

With his return to the old homestead there came to him the knowledge that war with him was only begun; that he must fight the battle with disease to the end of his days; that the glare of a southern sun and the galling fire of a southern soldiery were as nothing compared to the onslaught of an enemy that fought under cover and disregarded all the rules of civilized warfare. Sciatic rheumatism fastened its fangs upon him, incapacitating him for manual labor and rendering him, much of the time, physically as helpless as an infant. The years passed by, but his sufferings, with increasing age, were increased rather than diminished. He spent a small fortune for doctor's medicine praying for even temporary relief, but it did not come.

To-day he is an alert, active man of fifty-five years. His rheumatic pains have departed, and while there are traces of his years of suffering in his face he walks with the soldierly bearing and springy step of a healthy young man.

To the *Democrat-Message* reporter he talked freely about his case. Mr. Robinson is a man of much more than average education and intelligence. Where he is known in Brown County his word is as sacredly as the bond of the average man, and there is no question but that in his case an almost miraculous cure was wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"I was a great sufferer from sciatic rheumatism almost from the time of my discharge from the army. At times I was bent almost double, and got around with only the greatest difficulty. Nothing seemed to give me permanent relief until three years ago, when my attention was called to some of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I made up my mind to try them. I had not taken more than a half a box when I noticed an improvement in my condition. I took three boxes of the pills, and at the end of that time was in better condition than at any time since the close of my army service. Since then I have never been bothered with rheumatism. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is the only remedy that ever did me any good, and to them I owe my restoration to health.

ASA S. ROBINSON."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 12th day of July, A. D., 1897.

JOHN G. GENLER, *Justice of the Peace.*

Medical evidence is added in the following physician's certificate:

This is to certify that I have this day examined Asa Robinson and find him enjoying a healthy physical condition and free from rheumatism.

HENRY M. COWEN, A.M., M.D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of July, 1897.

R. E. VANDEVENTER,
County Judge, Brown County, Ills.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained, in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

A POLITICAL TRICK.

And How It Started One Poor Deluded Man "A-bilin."

I was looking for a man by the name of Piggans, one Jim Piggans, and meeting a party on the road I asked him if he knew a man by the name of Piggans.

"Do I know Piggans, ole Jim Piggans?" he answered. "I should say I did, an I'll say right year thet I don't know any good of him either. I've always had hit in fer thet critter ever since he done me up."

"Isn't he honest?" I asked.

"Oh, he's honest enough, but he's too dern smart, thet's what the matter with him. Did ye ever monkey with politics, stranger?"

"Never," I answered. "Is Mr. Pig"—

"Waal, I hev, but I ain't never goin ter do hit ag'in. I ran fer dog catcher once. I went around a-hobnobin with every Greaser an Chinaman in the district. I went around a-kissin all the babies an a-praisin them up, an I et garlic with the Greasers an rats with the Chinamen. Durn if I didn't blow in a dollar an fifteen cents tryin ter git thet thar offis."

"Can you tell me where I can find"—

"Ye see we held the election in the schoolhouse, an we agreed ter count noses, an the one thet got the most noses wuz ter be the dog catcher."

"Is Mr. Pig"—

"Waal, I stood on one side, an Jim Piggans, who wuz runnin fer the same offis, stood on the other side."

"Where will"—

"Waal, jes' ez everybody wuz gittin ready ter flock over ter me what did this low down Jim Piggans go an do but pull a big bottle from his pocket an say:

"'Every one what wants me fer the dog catcher come over year.'

"Waal, thar wuz a stampede fer thet thar bottle, an he wuz elected unanimously."

"How do you make that out? Didn't you vote for yourself?"

"Stranger, I wuz the first man ter reach the bottle."

"Well, you were at least a drink ahead."

"Stranger, right thar wuz whar the rub kim in. Right thar I started bilin, an I've bin a-bilin ever since. Thar wuzn't anything in thet bottle but hoss linamint."—Detroit Free Press.

The Possum Hunt.

Go, git dat ax, you niggah man,
An git some splintahs in yo' han!
I heahs de ho'n,
Ah-oo, ah-oo, ah-oooo!
Jes' fotch ole True an Rolly too.
We'll cotch er possum, fat an blue!
Jes' heah dat ho'n,
Ah-oo, ah-oo, ah-oooo!

Dem dawgs dey hab done foun er trail.
Dey mus' be on dat possum's tail.
You heah dat dawg?
Bah-oo, bah-oo, bah-ooooah!
He sho' will track dat possum back
Ontell I gits 'im in er sack.
Jes' heah dat dawg!
Bah-oo, bah-oo, bah-ooooah!

Dey's treed er possum in er gum,
An up er little tree 'e's clum.
Now, blow de ho'n,
Ah-oo, ah-oo, ah-oooo!
I'll shake 'im down on to de groun;
Ole Rolly's got 'im fas' an soun.
Yo' blow dat ho'n
Ah'oo, ah-oo, ah-oooo!

We'll bake 'im in er oven hot,
An ever' one 'ill git er lot.
Say, call dem dawgs!
Ah-oo, ah-oo, ah-oooo!
Foh taters sweet an possum meat
Is jes' de best I ever eat.
Now, blow yoah ho'n,
Ah-oo, ah-oo, ah-oooo!

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bros.' drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded.

The Sure La Grippe Cure.

There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body, your liver is out of order, have no appetite, no life or ambition, have a bad cold, in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters is the only remedy that will give prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your liver, stomach and kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at Dreier & Bros.' drug store, only 50 cents per bottle.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

Jealous of His Bad Writing.

This reminds us of the dry humor that runs through Judge Andrews' soul. While the court was trying the case against the Great Western Elevator company in this city, not long ago, the Minneapolis lawyer who represented the elevator company, at the conclusion of the hearing and before the judge had delivered his instructions to the jury, sent up to the court's desk a few paragraphs which he desired the court to read to the jury as a part of the instructions. Judge Andrews seemed to be trying to read the lawyer's scribbling for quite awhile, and finally he said in all soberness, addressing his remarks to the lawyer in question: "I'm sorry, sir, that you came here at all!" "Why," said the limb of the law. "What's the matter—what have I done" "Well, sir, I thought I enjoyed the distinction of being the poorest writer in this circuit, but you have spoiled it, sir. I yield the palm to you."—Watertown (S. D.) Public Opinion.

East Wind in the Bible.

There are twenty-two allusions in the Bible to the east wind, nineteen of them being of a disparaging character.

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Plain Raiment of Humanity—The Crook in the Hands of Christ—In the Pasture Ground—The Shearing and the New Fold.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage in the following sermon presents a glowing pastoral scene to the mind's eye. The text is:

The Lord is my shepherd.—Psalms xxiii., 1.

What with post and rail fences, and our pride in Southdown, Astrakhan and Flemish varieties of sheep, there is no use now of the old-time shepherd. Such an one had abundance of opportunity of becoming a poet, being out of doors 12 hours the day and oft-times waking up in the night on the hills. If the stars, or the torrents, or the sun, or the flowers had anything to say, he was very apt to hear it. The Ettrick shepherd of Scotland, who afterwards took his seat in the brilliant circle of Wilson and Lockhart, got his wonderful poetic inspiration in the ten years in which he was watching the flocks of Mr. Laidlaw. There is often a sweet poetry in the rugged prose of the Scotch shepherd. One of these Scotch shepherds lost his only son, and he knelt down in prayer, and was overheard to say: "Oh, Lord, it has seemed good in Thy province to take from me the staff of my right hand at the time when to us sand-blind mortals I seemed to be most in need of it; and how I shall climb up the hill of sorrow and auld age without it, Thou mayst ken, but I dinna."

David, the shepherd boy, is watching his father's sheep. They are pasturing on the very hills where afterward a Lamb was born of which you have heard much; "The Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." David, the shepherd boy, was beautiful, brave, musical and poetic. I think he often forgot the sheep in his reveries. There in the solitude he struck the harp string that is thrilling through all ages. David, the boy, was gathering the material for David the poet and David the man. Like other boys, David was fond of using his knife among the saplings, and he had noticed the exuding of the juice of the tree; and when he became a man he said: "The trees of the Lord are full of sap." David, the boy, like other boys, had been fond of hunting the birds' nests, and he had driven the old stork off the nest to find how many eggs were under her; and when he became a man he said: "As for the stork, the fir trees are her house." In his boyhood he had heard the terrific thunder storm that frightened the red deer into premature sickness; and when he became a man he said: "The voice of the Lord maketh the hinds to calve." David, the boy, had lain upon his back looking up at the stars and examining the sky, and to his boyish imagination the sky seemed like a piece of divine embroidery, the divine fingers working in the threads of light and the beads of stars; and he became a man and wrote: "When I consider Thy heavens, the work of Thy fingers." When he became an old man, thinking of the goodness of God, he seemed to hear the bleating of his father's sheep across many years, and to think of the time when he tended them on the Bethlehem hills, and he cries out in the text: "The Lord is my shepherd."

If God will help me, I will talk to you of the shepherd's plaid, the shepherd's crook, the shepherd's dogs, the shepherd's pasture grounds, and the shepherd's flocks.

And first: The shepherd's plaid: It would be preposterous for a man going out to rough and besoiling work to put on splendid apparel. The potter does not work in velvet; the serving maid does not put on satin while toiling at her duties; the shepherd does not wear a splendid robe in which to go out amidst the storms, and the rocks, and the nettles; he puts on a rough apparel appropriate to his exposed work. The Lord our shepherd, coming out to hunt the lost sheep, puts on no regal apparel, but the plain garment of our humanity. There was nothing pretentious about it. I know the old painters represent a halo around the babe Jesus; but I do not suppose that there was any more halo about that child than about the head of any other babe that was born that Christmas eve in Judea. Becoming a man, He wore a seamless garment. The scissors and needle have done nothing to make it graceful. I take it to have been a sack with three holes in it; one for the neck and two for the arms. Although the gamblers quarreled over it, that is no evidence of its value. I have seen two rag pickers quarrel over the refuse of an ash barrel. No; in the wardrobe of Heaven He left the sandals of light, the girdles of beauty, the robes of power, and put on the besoiled and tattered raiment of our humanity. Sometimes He did not even wear the seamless robe. What is that hanging about the waist of Christ? Is it a badge of authority? Is it a royal coat of arms? No, it is a towel. The disciples' feet are filthy from the walk on the long way, and are not fit to be put upon the sofas on which they are to recline at the meal, and so Jesus washes their feet and gathers them up in the towel to dry them. The work of saving this world was rough work, rugged work, hard work, and Jesus put on the raiment, the plain raiment, of our flesh. The storms were to beat Him, the crowds were to jostle Him, the dust was to sprinkle Him, the mobs were to pursue Him. Oh! shepherd of Israel! leave at home Thy bright array. For Thee, what streams to ford! He puts upon Him the plain raiment of our humanity; wears our woes; and while earth and Heaven and hell stand amazed at the abnegation, wraps around Him the Shepherd's plaid:

Cold mountains and the midnight air,
Witnessed the fervor of His prayer.

Next I mention the shepherd's crook. This was a rod with a curve at the end, which, when a sheep was going astray, was thrown over its neck; and in that way it was pulled back. When the sheep were not going astray, the shepherd would often use it as a sort of crutch, leaning on it; but when the sheep were out of the way, the crook was always busy pulling them back. All we, like sheep, have gone astray, and had it not been for the shepherd's crook, we would have fallen long ago over the precipice.

Here is a man who is making too much money. He is getting very vain. He says: "After awhile I shall be independent of all the world. Oh, my soul, eat, drink and be merry." Business disaster comes to him. What is God going to do with him? Has God any grudge against him? Oh, no. God is throwing over him the shepherd's crook and pulling him back into better pastures. Here is a man who has always been well. He has never had any sympathy for invalids, he calls them coughing, wheezing nuisances. After awhile sickness comes to him. He does not understand what God is going to do with him. He says: "Is the Lord angry with me?" Oh, no. With the shepherd's crook He has been pulling back into better pastures. Here's a happy household circle. The parent does not realize the truth that these children are only loaned to him, and he forgets from what source came his domestic blessings. Sickness drops upon those children, and death swoops upon a little one. He says, "Is God angry with me?" No. His shepherd's crook pulls him back into better pastures. I do not know what would have become of us if it had not been for the shepherd's crook. Oh, the mercies of our troubles! You take up apples and plums from under the shade of the trees, and the very best fruits of Christian character we find in the deep shade of trouble.

When I was on the steamer coming across the ocean I got a cinder in my eye, and several persons tried to get it out very gently, but it could not be taken out in that way. I was told that the engineer had a faculty in such cases. I went to him. He put his large, sooty hand on me, took a knife and wrapped the lid of the eye around the knife. I expected to be hurt very much, but without any pain, and instantly he removed the cinder. Oh, there come times in our Christian life, when our spiritual vision is being spoiled, and all gentle appliances fail. Then there comes some giant trouble, and, back-handed, lays hold of us and removes that which would have ruined our vision forever. I will gather all your joys together in one regiment of ten companies, and I will put them under Col. Joy. Then I will gather all your sorrows together in one regiment of ten companies, and put them under Col. Breakheart. Then I will ask: Which of these regiments has gained for you the greatest spiritual victories? Certainly that under Col. Breakheart.

In the time of war, you may remember, at the south and north, the question was whether the black troops would fight; but when they were put into the struggle on both sides they did heroically. In the great day of eternity it will be found that it was not the white regiment of joys that gained your greatest successes, but the black troops of trouble, misfortune and disaster. Where you have gained one spiritual success from your prosperity, you have gained ten spiritual successes from your adversity.

There is no animal that struggles more violently than a sheep when you corner it and catch hold of it. Down in the glen I see a group of men around a lost sheep. A plowman comes along and seizes the sheep, and tries to pacify it; but it is more frightened than ever. A miller comes along, puts down his grist, and caresses the sheep, and it seems as if it would die of fright. After awhile some one breaks through the ticket. He says: "Let me have the poor thing." He comes up and lays his arms around the sheep, and it is immediately quiet. Who is the last man that comes? It is the shepherd. Ah, my friends, be not afraid of the shepherd's crook. It is never used on you, save in mercy, to pull you back. The hard, cold icebergs of trouble will melt in the warm stream of divine sympathy.

There is one passage I think you misinterpret: "The bruised reed He will break." Do you know that the shepherd in olden times played upon these reeds? They were very easily bruised; but when they were bruised they were never mended. The shepherd could so easily make another one, he would snap the old one and throw it away, and get another. The Bible says it is not so with our Shepherd. When the music is gone out of a man's soul, God does not snap him in twain and throw him away. He mends and restores. "The bruised reed He will not break."

When, in the o'erhanging heavens of fate,
The threatening clouds of darkness dwell,
Then let us humbly watch and wait;
It shall be well, it shall be well.

And when the storm has passed away
And sunshine smiles on flood and fell,
How sweet to think, how sweet to say,
It has been well, it has been well.

Next I speak of the shepherd's dogs. They watch the straying sheep and drive them back again. Every shepherd has his dog—from the nomads of the Bible times down to the Scotch herdsman watching his flocks on the Grampian hills. Our Shepherd employs the criticisms and persecutions of the world as His dogs. There are those, you know, whose whole work is to watch the inconsistencies of Christians, and bark at them. If one of God's sheep gets astray, the world howls. With more avidity than a shepherd's dog ever caught a stray sheep by the flanks or lugged it by the ears, worldlings seize the Christian astray. It ought to do us good to know that we are thus watched. It ought to put us on our guard. They can not bite us, if we stay near the Shepherd. The sharp knife of worldly assault will only trim the vines until they produce better grapes. The more you pound marjoram and rosemary, the sweeter they smell. The more dogs take after you, the quicker you will get to the gate.

You have noticed that different flocks of sheep have different marks upon them; sometimes a red mark, sometimes a blue mark, sometimes a straight mark, and sometimes a crooked mark. The Lord, our Shepherd, has a mark for His sheep. It is a red mark—the mark of the cross. "Blessed are they that are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven."

Furthermore, consider the shepherd's pasture grounds. The old shepherds used to take the sheep upon the mountains in the summer, and dwell in the valleys in the winter. The sheep being out of doors perpetually, their wool was better than if they had been kept in the hot atmosphere of the sheep-cot. Wells were dug for the sheep and covered with large stones, in order that the hot weather might not spoil the water. And then the shepherd led his flock wherever he would; nobody disputed his right. So the Lord our Shepherd has a large pasture ground. He takes us in the summer to the mountains, and in the winter to the valleys. Warm days of prosperity come, and we stand on sun-gilt Sabbaths, and on hills of transfiguration; and we are so high up we can catch a glimpse of the pinnacles of the heavenly city. Then cold wintry days of trouble come, and we go down into the valley of sickness, want and bereavement, and we say: "Is there any sorrow like unto my sorrow?" But, blessed be God, the Lord's sheep can find pasture anywhere. Between two rocks of trouble a tuft of succulent promises; green pastures beside still waters; long sweet grass between bitter graves. You have noticed the structure of the sheep's mouth? It is so sharp that it can take up a blade of grass or clover-top from the very narrowest spot. And so God's sheep can pick up comfort where others can gather none. "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him." Rich pasture, fountain-fed pasture, for all the flock of the Good Shepherd.

The hill of Zion yields
A thousand sacred sweets
Before we reach the Heavenly fields,
Or walk the golden streets.

Lastly: Consider the shepherd's fold. The time of sheep-shearing was a very glad time. The neighbors gathered together, and they poured wine and danced for joy. The sheep were put in a place inclosed by a wall, where it was very easy to count them and know whether any of them had been taken by the jackals or dogs. The inclosure was called the sheep-fold. Good news I have to tell you, is that our Lord the Shepherd has a sheep-fold, and those who are gathered in it shall never be struck by the storm, shall never be touched by the jackals of temptation and trouble. It has a high wall—so high that no troubles can get in—so high that the joys can not get out. How glad the old sheep will be to find the lambs that left them a good many years ago! Millions of children in Heaven! Oh, what a merry Heaven it will make! Not many long-meter psalms there. They will be in the majority, and will run away with our song, carrying it up to a still higher point of ecstacy. Oh, there will be shouting! If children on earth clapped their hands and danced for joy, what will they do when, to the gladness of childhood on earth is added the gladness of childhood in Heaven?

It is time we got over these morbid ideas of how we shall get out of this world. You make your religion an undertaker planing coffins and driving hearses. Your religion smells of the varnish of a funeral casket. Rather let your religion to-day come out and show you the sheep-fold that God has provided you. Ah, you say, there is a river between this and that. I know it; but that Jordan is only for the sheep-washing, and they shall go up on the other banks snow-white. They follow the great Shepherd. They heard His voice long ago. They are safe now—one fold and one Shepherd!

Alas for those who are finally found outside the inclosure. The night of their sin howls with jackals; they are thirsting for their blood. The very moment that a lamb may be frisking upon the hills, a bear may be looking for it from the ticket!

In June, 1815, there was a very noble party gathered in a house in St. James' square, London. The prince regent was present, and the occasion was made fascidating by music and banqueting and by jewels. While a quadrille was being formed, suddenly all the people rushed to the windows. What is the matter? Henry Percy had arrived with the news that Waterloo had been fought, and that England had won the day. The dance was abandoned; the party dispersed; lords, ladies and musicians rushed into the street, and in 15 minutes from the first announcement of the good news the house was emptied of all its guests. Oh! ye who are seated at the banquet of this world, or whirling in its gayeties and frivolities, if you could hear the sweet strains of the Gospel trumpet announcing Christ's victory over sin and death and hell, you would rush forth, glad in the eternal deliverance! The Waterloo against sin has been fought, and our Commander-in-chief hath won the day. Oh, the joys of this salvation! I do not care what metaphor, what comparison you have; bring it to me that I may use it. Amos shall bring one simile, Isaiah another, John another. Beautiful with pardon. Beautiful with peace. Beautiful with anticipations. Or to return to the pastoral figure of my text, come out of the poor pasturage of this world into the rich fortunes of the Good Shepherd.

The shepherd of old used to play beautiful music, and sometimes the sheep would gather around him and listen. To day my Heavenly Shepherd calls to you with the very music of Heaven, calling you to leave your sin and accept His pardon. Oh, that all this flock would hear the piping of the Good Shepherd.

The Physician.

There is always something mysterious in knowledge to the ignorant, and of all the professors of science the doctor has succeeded in remaining the greatest exoterist. There is a thick wall of mystery that hides his schools from the world; the halo of mystification hangs over the dissecting room and the laboratory. No one but the initiated can read the hieroglyphics of his prescriptions, and he is bound to his craft by a hippocratic oath. When the doctor enters the sick room the profane are excluded.—Rev. Dr. Voorsanger, Hebrew, San Francisco, Cal.

The Old and the New.

We live in an age when there is a clamor for everything new, among these cries being one for a new Gospel. Some say that education is all that is necessary. The little red schoolhouse in every village, and the bigger one in every city is all we want. Others would substitute for the church and the cross a new environment. The old Gospel, ever new, is the need of the hours.—Rev. A. J. Rowland, Baptist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Skepticism.

What is skepticism in its many glaring forms, if it is not the human choice supreme and depriving God of His choice concerning us? There would be no such thing as skepticism in all the world if men would only believe that God is interested in them and able to work greater advantages than any puny choice of their own can accomplish.—Rev. Robert MacDonald, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Party Spoils.

The treatment of public places as spoils to be parceled out by victorious leaders among their henchmen, is a source of scandal and corruption. An attempt has been made to check this process by legal regulations, by what is known as the civil service rules; but the men, whose trade is politics, are determined to overthrow this system.—Rev. Washington Gladden, Columbus, O.

Survival of the Fittest.

Christ's kingdom on earth is not one of display or power, it is evidenced by its results among men; it is not the kingdom built up by the survival of the fittest, or the struggle of the strongest; it is exactly the contrary—it is the kingdom of the strong sustaining the weak, the man of brains defending the coward, the rich caring for the poor.—Bishop Thompson, Episcopalian, Natchez, Miss.

Biblical Knowledge.

The practical results of Bible knowledge are multiplying. We are fortified by biblical doctrines. By the Bible, if we only receive it in faith, we are reproved and corrected for all our sins and follies, we are instructed in righteousness, do bring forth works meet for repentance, and will become at last complete in being and character.—Rev. E. L. Lee, Methodist, Cincinnati, O.

The Ideal Church.

I would have the church not a dead sea, into which the streams were pouring to become equally dead, but a fountain from which the streams should run out on every side to turn wilderness into gardens. I would have people join it not to get social recognition or pastoral tea drinkings, but for the opportunity of service.—Rev. J. H. Barrows, Presbyterian, Chicago.

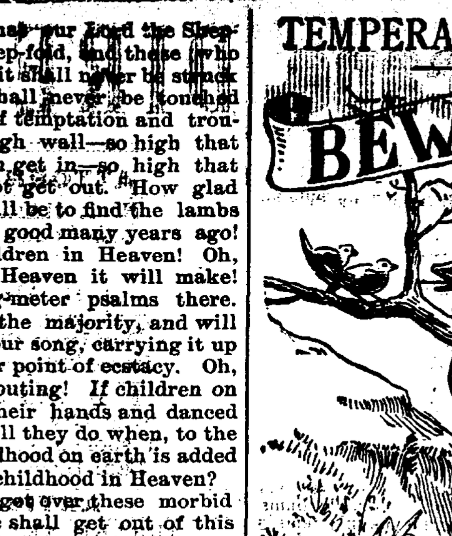
Orientalism.

We need about as much of the philosophy of the Orient as Jesus put into His teachings—enough to make our life aims always alive with human sympathy, thinking of justice and mercy as we go on.—Rev. David Utter, Unitarian, Denver, Col.

Influence.

No influence is more effective in aiding us to reach our moral ideal than the influence of the church.—Rev. Dr. Hinckley, Unitarian, Philadelphia, Pa.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.



Fly, little birds, fly away;
The charm of the serpent is death."
He only attracts with the eye
To poison you both with his breath.

Trust not in his treacherous eye,
Rather trust to the strength of your wing,
And believe me the smile of his lips
Only covers a venomous sting.

It is madness, sweet birds, to refrain:
And yet there are people who think,
Yet charmed to destruction like you
By a serpent that lurks in the drink.

Naturalists tell us that serpents have the power to so charm and fascinate birds with their eye as to draw them irresistibly into the very jaws of death. If the poor little birds would only look another way, or shut their eyes and fly, they would be safe, and we believe this is what the Bible enjoins upon us when it says: "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red; for at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."—National Temperance Advocate.

TROOPS AND DRINK.

Statistics Showing What European Nations Pay for Them.

The friends and advocates of "universal peace" and the foes of intemperance and inebriety are pretty generally agreed that the expenses attending war and war armaments and liquid beverages of an intoxicating or exhilarating kind are unduly large. There is an old proverb, it is not a Swiss proverb, of course, to the effect that a man who drinks more than he should "drinks like a Swiss," and it is for this reason, perhaps, and residents of the republic of Switzerland say for no better one, that the fame of residents of Switzerland for sobriety is not as far-reaching as the fame of the Scotch, for instance, for frugality. A recent computation which has appeared shows that the annual expenditures of the Swiss for wine, beer, cider and brandy are 175,000,000 francs, six times as much as is spent on the army. Germany expends, or, more properly, individual Germans expend, $500,000,000 a year on liquid refreshments, distilled or fermented—chiefly beer and Rhine wine—and $120,000,000 a year on the German army. France expends in a year $500,000,000 on drink, chiefly wine, and $140,000,000 a year on the maintenance of the army of the republic. The Italians expend $250,000,000 a year for liquors, wines and cordials and $55,000,000 for the Italian army, the expenditures being in about the same ratio as in other nations.

Austria-Hungary expends less upon liquor in a year than any other country of the first-class in Europe, amounting to about $225,000,000, though persons who are familiar with life along the blue Danube might, not unreasonably, come to the conclusion that $200,000,000 of this sum was spent in the city of Vienna alone in lager beer. Such, however, is not the case. In the mountainous districts, particularly in the Tyrol, Transylvania, and in Croatia, very little wine is drunk, and though Hungary produces a large and steadily increasing amount of wine, a very large proportion of it is exported to other countries. Relatively, not much of it is kept for home consumption. The Austro-Hungary army costs $70,000,000 a year, or less than one-third of the cost of the liquors consumed in a year. The Russians expend $300,000,000 a year in liquors and $150,000,000 a year, or one-half as much, for the maintenance of the army. England expends $480,000,000 a year on beer, ale, wine, porter, gin, rum and smoky whisky, and $90,000,000 a year on the maintenance of the British army.

No one knows exactly how much is spent in the United States on liquor in a year, but it is supposed that the whisky taken for medicinal purposes costs each year more than does the maintenance of the regular army.—N. Y. Sun.

THE SALOON AND THE FARMER.

Unfair Burden the Former Places on the Latter.

The saloon in the town turns out paupers for the farmer to support and its criminals for the farmers to support courts to convict and penitentiaries to punish. As great an outrage upon the farmer as can be found is this compulsion to take care of tailings of the town gin mills. In a town of 3,000 population there will be found at least a half dozen saloons, and these hell holes are taking money that in many cases ought to go for bread and clothing—thus limiting consumption—and making tramps, criminals and paupers. The tramps and criminals are a constant menace to farm property and to the safety of farm families. Three-quarters of the crime and pauperism—a low estimate—come from the door of the saloon; and what does the farmer get for the expenditure to support the wrecks of the rum traffic? Nothing, nothing at all. The license money is used by the city—and every town in the west is a city. But the almshouse and jail are supported by general county taxation. Verily we are generous to pay our hard-earned money to enable a few men to sell and a few men to drink rum.—Western Plowman.

Brass Collar on Drunkards' Necks.

A colonial gentleman, who now sits on the Wandsworth and Clapham board of guardians, amused his colleagues at their weekly meeting by stating, during a discussion upon the best manner of dealing with local inebriates, that they had an excellent way of checking excessive drinking in Manitoba. When a man had been twice or thrice convicted of drunkenness in the police courts he was sentenced to wear a brass collar, which marked him out among his fellows as a person to whom no publican could with impunity serve liquor. The drastic measure often proved a cure. On the authorities being satisfied that the branded individual had served a sufficiently long term of probation he was uncollared and endowed with the liberty of drinks.—London Telegraph.

It is entirely useless to talk to a drunkard about the evils of the drink. He knows more about it from bitter experience in one day than you, who have never been in the power of the demon, can know in a lifetime. If you want to save the man, get the saloon out of his way!—The Editor.

MODERATE DRINKING.

[illegible] Young Men Hurrying to [illegible] This Fallacy.

We have always felt a kind of gratitude toward the author of the expression: "It is a condition rather than a theory that confronts us." Among the sad conditions that confront us, we find an immense army of young men, whose strength is needful to the world's welfare, who are not simply wasting that strength, but are rushing headlong to destruction and death, because they have been deceived and misled by older men.

Another sad condition that confronts us is represented in the terrible flood of crime, insanity and poverty that is sweeping over our fair land, a large measure of which is the direct outcome from the worst Pandora's box the world ever tolerated, namely, the legalized liquor saloon.

Thousands of men of influence are sadly apathetic in view of these conditions, but very few of them will actually defend that apathy, nor will they claim that these conditions cannot, in greater or less degree, be abated. Some of us believe that the degree of abatement can be made very large.

It is these conditions and the convictions therefrom that have given rise to what is generally spoken of as the temperance reform, with its many phases of work, and as we study this reform we encounter the conditions that respectively promote or hinder its growth.

Foremost among the impediments there stands the influence of the defender and practitioner of moderate drinking, and the higher the moral, social or political classification of such an examplar, the more intensely does his influence antagonize the effort of the reformer.

The bright and loyal boy says, in reply to an invitation to "touch not, taste not, handle not:" "My father drinks and he is a good man." As argument, the boy's position is practically impregnable.

In school instruction we lay great stress on patriotism, and as an incident thereto we enjoin respect for the nation's rulers. But how shall we meet the boy's argument when he reminds us of examples in so-called moderate drinking set by rulers toward whom, as patriotic duty, we have inculcated respect? Then the drinking habit in some of our colleges is alarming the thinking community, including a great many men who would never be suspected of prudishness, and the question is inevitable, what is the influence of the directing officials of such colleges, and what is their practical contribution to the results we also much deplore?

There was a time when clergymen might drink somewhat freely without having the propriety of such conduct questioned, but to-day the preacher or priest who indulges in the social use of wine, spirits or beer is likely to get laughed at by all honest men if he preaches against the evil and iniquity of intemperance.

We do not now discuss the sinfulness of the habit of moderate drinking, but leave that matter to each of the words science, aided by a study of the words St. Paul addressed to the church at Corinth.

Nor do we, in this connection, say anything about the effects of so-called moderate drinking upon the life and health of its devotees, other than to command a study of the teachings of modern science on that subject.

But we feel it our duty to say distinctively that no agency is so effectually baffling the efforts to save the young men of our land from moral and physical death as is fashionable drinking, assumed to be moderate.

If there are men who do not care what becomes of the boys and young men, to them our words will have no weight, but we hope there are not many of that class.

To those who think that boys and young men are of value to the nation as well as themselves and their parents, we urge examination of the proposition that the terrible army of drunkenness must continue its immense drafts upon our young men so long as they are encouraged by men of influence to adopt the drink habit under the delusion and fallacy that they can control the degree of its bondage, as moderate drinkers, and subject themselves to only the ills of that condition.

Now we know, and, reader, you know, that thousands upon thousands of boys will go down to early death under that delusion, and we therefore have to say, as kindly as we can, that the men of influence, who by their precept and example entice young men into the drink habit, are carrying an enormous burden of responsibility.

This world is not governed by accidents; each important result can be traced to its cause, and a principal cause that hundreds of thousands of young men are hurrying to an untimely grave is because they have been deceived by the moderate drinking fallacy and its defenders.—National Temperance Advocate.

TEMPERANCE JOTTINGS.

Attorney-General Hancock, of New York, has decided that habitual drunkards must be shut up.

The social evil and the liquor traffic are twin devices of the devil to lure men and women to destruction.—Corner Stone.

Liquor dealers seem to be above all law. If they can't get the laws they want they pay no attention to those on the statute books.—Lever.

If it is a small sacrifice for you to give up the drink, do it for the sake of others; if it is a great sacrifice do it for your own sake.—National Temperance Advocate.

Applied Christianity means liberty for all—liberty to do right, which will bestow equality upon all, and enthrone justice between man and man.—Corner Stone.

Two hundred kegs of beer from Portland, Ore., were recently emptied into the Honolulu harbor by the customs authorities. There being no sale for it, nobody would pay the duty.

When a laboring man undertakes to support a family and a saloon at the same time, the saloon will grow rich and the family grow poor.—The Index (Catholic.).

In Christian America 6,000,000 of Christ's professed followers cower and cringe before 240,000 saloonkeepers, talking, praying and singing before them of the omnipotent power of religion.—The Facts.

He Ought to Know.

In an article on whisky distilling in Kentucky, Mr. Crow, the pioneer in that business, says:

"Nowadays it is not uncommon for a distiller to make from five to six gallons from a bushel of grain. I make only two and one-quarter and two and one-half gallons to the bushel; and I maintain that it is impossible to extract a greater amount of pure liquor from that amount of grain—the distillation over that is a noxious drug which ought to be drained off and thrown away. If one takes as many as three drinks in these degenerate days, he is a raving maniac, and usually wants to kill somebody."

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

A HYMN.

(After reading "Lead Kindly Light.")

Lead gently, Lord, and slow,
For oh my steps are weak,
And ever as I go,
Some soothing sentence speak;

That I may turn my face
Through doubt's obscurity
Toward Thine abiding place,
E'en tho' I cannot see.

For lo, the way is dark;
Through mist and cloud I grope,
Save for that fitful spark,
The little flame of hope.

Lead gently, Lord, and slow,
For fear that I may fall;
I know not where to go
Unless I hear Thy call.

My fainting soul doth yearn
For Thy green hills afar;
So let Thy mercy burn—
My greater guiding star!
—Paul Laurence Dunbar, in N. Y. Independent.

THE TRUE PREPARATION.

Let Death Find Each Doing His Present Duty.

It was a characteristic expression of Anglo-Saxon common sense to which Col. Davenport gave utterance on that dark day in 1780 when the question was raised in the legislative council of Connecticut as to whether the Day of Judgment had not arrived. The colonel was not in the least concerned with this question. "Let us be found doing our duty," he said, "if this be the Day of Judgment; so let the candles be brought;" and under his lead the assembly went on with its business. The incident is perhaps as characteristic as any in the revolutionary times, and is significant of the character, the steady-going sense of duty and the self-control which won in that momentous struggle. The only real preparation for a special crisis is to do one's work hour by hour with fidelity and skill. The pulpit has long ceased to tell men that all life is a preparation for death, and that the end of life is to get ready for the special crisis which death marks. Death has lost nothing of its mystery, but, seen in truer relations, it has come to be regarded as an incident in an unending life. Men have learned that to prepare for it is not to do certain specific things with reference to that particular experience, but to live rightly, wisely and nobly at all times. One makes special preparation for specific pieces of work in this world, but only general preparation will prepare one for the enjoyment and possession of the next world; that is to say, the ability to take that world at its highest must come, not from going apart and thinking about it, but from making the most in every way of this present life. There are no unpleasant surprises for the man who is at his post and doing his work. No crisis can be too sudden for such a man; he is prepared in advance for all possible crises. The man who has made himself strong morally is equipped for the temptation when it comes; and it always comes in such a way as to preclude the possibility of special preparation. The true way is to live every day, not as if it were the last, but as if it were the first day in an endless life.—N. Y. Outlook.

STRENGTH OF CHARACTER.

Consists of Power of Will and Power of Self Restraint.

Strength of character consists of two things—power of will, and power of self-restraint. It requires two things, therefore, for its existence — strong feelings, and strong command over them. Now, it is here we make a great mistake; we mistake strong feelings for strong character. A man who bears all before him—before whose frown domestics tremble, and whose bursts of fury make the children of the household quake—because he has his will obeyed, and his own way in all things, we call him a strong man. The truth is, that is the weak man; it is his passions that are strong; he, mastered by them, is weak. You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feelings he subdues, not by the power of those which subdue him. And hence composure is very often the highest result of strength. Did we never see a man receive a flagrant insult, and only grow a little pale, and then reply quietly? That is a man spiritually strong. Or did we never see a man in ambush stand, as if carved out of solid rock, mastering himself? Or one bearing a hopeless daily trial remain silent, and never tell the world what cankered his home peace? That is strength. He who, with strong passions, remains chaste; he who, keenly sensitive, with manly powers of indignation in him, can be provoked, and yet remain himself, and forgive. These are the strong men—the spiritual heroes.—F. W. Robertson.

A Friend Defined.

A London paper not long ago offered a prize for the best definition of "friend." The prize was awarded to the person who sent in this definition: "The first person who comes in when the whole world has gone out." This was an excellent definition, and the prize, in our opinion, was worthily bestowed. It would be difficult to compress a description of a real friend in fewer words. Who has not known in his or her experience the time when such friends were needed, and such friends came—the time when the whole world has gone out and gone by, cold, unheeding and indifferent, and left one to struggle along with some great sorrow, disappointment or loss, until the friend came in, the cheery, happy hearted friend, bringing the word or the deed that tipped the balance of your life, and brought it back again to the side of faith and hope and strong assurance in the goodness and love of a never failing Heavenly Father. Such friends are rare, and when found they are more to be prized than all the jewels of Golconda or the gold of the Klondike.—Christian Work.

All in the Providence of God.

We cannot understand the providence of God. The father and the mother both die; the little child is taken charge of by another and with great tenderness cared for; with patience and self-denial she labors for him until he is able to return some of the care she has bestowed on him, and then just as he comes to maturity he also is called away, and the one whose support he should have been is left alone. We do not know why it is so. Any explanation we may attempt to give raises other questions we cannot answer. This only will satisfy the heart: "Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in thy sight," and we bow the head in humble submission to Him who we know loves us.—United Presbyterian.

The Whole Law.

The law ordained, "Thou shalt love," and love ordained that law. Man could not keep it, and love ordained a gospel; that gospel is "God so loved." Thus "Thou shalt love" is the whole of the law; "God so loved" is the whole of the gospel. That is so clear that it is at once law and gospel for children and for savages, but it is so deep in its limpid clearness that no philosopher can fathom it.—Prof. John Duncan.

—In this universe of puzzles, the greatest is God's love for us.—Ram's Horn.

A HOT BOX.

Worry Keeps a Man from Doing His Best Work.

One meets few unworried people. Most faces bear lines of care. Men go anxious to their day's duties, rush through the hours with feverish speed, and bring hot brain and tumultuous pulse home at night for restless, unrefreshing sleep. This is not only a most unsatisfactory, but is also a most costly mode of living, for our work and worry are both great wasters of human life.

The other night the train lost two hours in running less than 100 miles. "We have a hot box," was the polite conductor's reply to some impatient passengers who begged to know the cause of the long delays at stations. This hot box trouble is not altogether unknown in human life. There are many people who move swiftly enough and with sufficient energy, but who grow feverish, and are thus impeded in their progress. A great many failures in life must be charged to worrying. When a man worries he is impeded in several ways. For one thing, he loses his head. He cannot think clearly. His brain is feverish and will not act at its best. His mind becomes confused and his decisions are not to be depended upon. The result is that a worried man never does his work as well as he should do it, or as he could do it if he were free from worry. He is apt to make mistakes. Marks of feverishness are sure to be seen somewhere in whatever he does.

Then worry exhausts vitality. All good in life costs. Virtue goes out of us in everything we do that is worth doing. Every exertion requires some outflow of vital force. But for normal, healthy action, nature provides. There is recuperative energy enough to supply the waste. The foundations are filled as fast as they are drained. The fiber is renewed as fast as it is worn away. Worry, however, is abnormal and unhealthy. It exhausts vitality more rapidly than nature can reenforce it. It is like friction in machinery and grinds away the very fiber of the life. Worry, therefore, both impedes progress and makes work costly and exhaustive. One neither accomplishes so much nor does it so well, while the outlay of vitality is greater.

The ideal theory of life is, therefore, work without worry. But is it a practical idea? We have our Lord's express command not to be anxious about anything. Our whole duty is to do the will of God and leave in His hands the outworking of circumstances, the shaping and overruling of all the complicated network of influences so as to bring about the right results. The working plan for a Christian life is clearly laid down in our Lord's words: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." "Take, therefore, no thought for the morrow; for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself." This ideal leaves no place whatever for worry. It requires single-hearted devotion to the interests of Christ's cause, the elimination of self and self-seeking, uncompromising loyalty to the principles of righteousness and the faithful and energetic doing of duty, all duty, without regard to pleasure or cost. That is all the human part. Then God will look upon the consequences—will take care of us and of the outcome of our acts. It is the function of faith, when we have done what we can, to put all into the Divine hands, giving ourselves no anxiety, while we go forward in peace and confidence to the next duty that waits.—Presbyterian Observer.

CHOICE EXTRACTS.

—Make your best thought into action.—Mme. Necker.

—Perfect ignorance is quiet; perfect knowledge is quiet; not so the transition from the former to the latter.—Carlyle.

—"He was doomed to failure," was said of a certain one. Why? Because he disregarded the experience of others and set the laws of life at defiance.—United Presbyterian.

—Many of us may thank God for hardships and poverty in youth. We needed the blast furnace to burn out the dross of indolence and effeminacy.—Rev. W. G. Partridge.

—A Suggestion.—When you pray in the prayer meeting this week, utter one sentence of adoration, give thanks for one thing, confess one thing, make one promise, ask for one thing—and then say Amen.—Congregationalist.

—The years of God are full and satisfying, each soul shall have its turn; it is His good pleasure to give us the kingdom. There is so much room, there are such thronging possibilities, there is such endless hope.—A. D. T. Whitney.

—Gold is tried by fire, a brave man by misery. The word of the ancient Greek dramatist who so frequently probed the very depths of the soul remains forever true, "He who achieves must suffer, so sounds the primeval decree."—Rabbi D. Philippson.

—To-day's strength need only be sufficient for to-day's burden. We are not to worry about to-morrow's needs or supply. It may be that to-morrow's burden will be lighter, or that to-morrow's strength will be greater. Not even in our prayers are we to give any anxious thought to to-morrow.—S. S. Times.

Religion Without Theory.

The theoretic activities of the mind have a far wider play than is implied in this narrow usage. It is the same activities which are at work in a methodized form in philosophy and science, which are involved in every part and detail of our ordinary knowledge, without which indeed it would not be knowledge at all. We cannot frame a proposition, religious or other, in which theoretic categories are not implied. How can it be otherwise when, as reflection also will teach us, reason—the possession of a rational, self-conscious nature—is the condition which makes all thought and intelligent utterance possible? It is the selfsame underlying reason which manifests itself in all the functions of the spirit. Only in such a nature is religion itself possible. Only such a nature could rise to, or apprehend, the idea of God. It is, therefore, not conceivable that divorce or contradiction can exist between religion and reason, or any other faculty of the soul.—Prof. James Orr.

Proper Interest in Little Things.

In attending to little things it is important not to exaggerate them. It is true that one who attaches no importance to little things will never do great things, but it is just as certain that the man who exaggerates molehills to mountains is not the man to remove mountains. Moreover, a man who cannot become interested in a molehill until he has exaggerated it to a mountain, cannot be profitably interested in it after it is exaggerated. It is the man who attempts to strain out a gnat as if it were a camel, who is given to swallowing camels without noticing them.—S. S. Times.

Why Be a Christian?

Because every virtue and every good falls inside and is compassed by a Christian life, and all evil is culled from it.—Bedford Lee Harris, in Ram's Horn.

SOME FOWL FIGURES.

Hens Averaged Ninety-five Eggs Each For Ten Months.

Our small breeding pen of Black Business birds has paid a square profit from the start. Here is their egg record to date:

	No. Eggs.	No. Hens.	Average.
March	121	10	12.1
April	175	10	17.5
May	163	10	16.3
June	151	10	15.1
July	114	9	12.6
August	52	8	6.7
September	19	8	2.4
October	42	7	6.0
November	17	8	2.1
December	31	8	3.8
Totals	885	88	94.6

Thus in ten months these hens have averaged about 95 eggs each. Here, as in larger flocks, some hens have proved much better than others. I am satisfied that one old hen has laid over 140 eggs thus far. She is the first one to begin this winter, and we are satisfied that our first laying pullet is her daughter. She is a big, clumsy bird, with a wry tail. In buying live hens in the market I would never select such a bird from her appearance alone, yet she is the best layer on the farm. This is the best illustration we have had of the superiority of home bred stock from the best laying fowls. Hens vary more than most people realize, both in the number of eggs they will lay during the year and in their ability to mature quickly and recover rapidly from their molt. Some hens seem to be best fitted by nature for producing eggs in cold weather. They are good specimens to breed from.—Hope Farm Notes in Rural New Yorker.

GIVE THEM LIGHT.

Importance of Double Windows For Winter Henhouses.

It is a lack of light during the short days of winter quite as much as cold that prevents hens from laying at this season. While it is impossible to make the days longer it is a comparatively easy matter to make use of all the daylight there is by having plenty of windows. But these, it is complained, let in the cold, however closely the sashes may be fitted. Glass is an excellent conductor of heat, while wood conducts it very poorly. Hence there are far too few windows in henhouses, and in cold weather what there are have been so obscured by frost from the moisture frozen against their panes that they afford little light. So the fowls mope on their roosts when a cold day comes instead of keeping themselves warm by being up and around, as healthy fowls should do. No wonder the fowls become too fat to lay under such treatment.

The remedy is to give fowls more light. Make additional windows and put in each a double frame or sash with lights. This, if well done, makes an airtight space between the sashes, which is quite as good a nonconductor of heat as is wood. No frost will form on a double window, as the moisture exhaled by breath cannot reach the outside glass, while the cold will not reach that inside. At least one of these windows should front to the east, so as to waken the fowls by sunlight as early as possible. After an all night's fast near the shortest days in the year fowls will be ready for a hearty feeding in the morning.—American Cultivator.

TO PREVENT ROUP.

Eternal Vigilance Necessary—Prevention Better Than Cure.

I have been actively connected with the poultry business for more than a decade, says a writer in The National Stockman and Farmer, and unhesitatingly say the best way to cure roup is to keep clear of the foul disorder. That is, prevention is practically the only satisfactory remedy. It is well enough to talk about making cures, but most of the so called cures leave the birds all broken up constitutionally and practically worthless. When I first began to keep fowls, roup was a terrible trouble to me, but lately we do not have to worry much about the disorder, and this, I think, is the experience of the majority of poultry keepers. A beginner is almost sure to get a good taste of roup the first fall and winter in which he practices poultry culture. It is so easy to neglect closing doors and windows and setting broken panes of glass, which if not done means drafts of air upon the birds while at roost, one of the most prolific sources of roup in existence. Foul air is almost as bad as a draft. Have effective ventilation, but do not allow the air to blow upon the roosts. Feed wisely and be vigilant and thereby avoid roup.

Scorched Grain For Hens.

Where hens are fed large amounts of corn newly husked and not thoroughly dried their digestive apparatus becomes disordered. This is often remedied by heating the corn to the point of scorching. Hens will eat this scorched corn quite readily, and they will be better for it; but partly burned oats, where the hulls are burned off and only the blackened grains are left, are even better than scorched corn. This is really the best way to feed oats to hens. The hulls make the food more bulky than is best for them, as their crops are limited, and the light, chaffy grain does not give sufficient nutrition for the best egg production.—American Cultivator.

At the Chicken Show.

How dear to my heart is the old speckled rooster
Which fond recollection brings back to my view.
With spurs long and pointed and curving, he used ter
Go crowing around till he made the air blue,
And when some strong rooster would come to do battle
How quick would the old chap get up on his guard!
He'd make the eyeballs of the strange rooster rattle
And scatter his feathers all over the yard.
The old speckled rooster, the mongrel bred rooster,
The fifty cent rooster that scrapped in the yard.
—Nebraska State Journal.

Quick Retribution.

Mamma (excitedly) — Never mind, Harold. God will punish Tommy for striking you.

Harold's Brother—He has punished Tommy already, mamma.

Mamma—How do you know?

Harold's Brother—'Cause I just now busted his drum for him.—New York Truth.

His Sad Experience.

"I bought a claim," said the returned Klondiker, "where the nuggets were said to be as plentiful as blackberries."

"And they were not?"

"Well, yes, they were, but, you see, there are no blackberries in that region."—Tit-Bits.

Of Whom.

Diggs—Blank, the banker, died this morning.

Biggs—That so? Of whom did he die?

Diggs—You mean of what did he die, I suppose.

Biggs—No; who was his physician?—Chicago News.

Surprised.

He kissed her on the ruby lips.
She nearly had a fit;
For they, you see, were man and wife,
And she wasn't used to it.
—Cleveland Leader.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES FOR 1898.

1897 is gone and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Certainly things can get no worse, on the contrary we have every hope and reason to believe that they will improve during the coming year. A great many goods are low, but conditions warrant an advance all along the line. Sugars have advanced half a cent a pound, and the medium grades of teas have been affected on account of the present duty.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound--This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per Pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home and in this way our customer gets a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 12½c lb	Green Rio, very best, 10c lb
Mail Pouch in packages, 10c lb	Good Rio, green, 8c lb
Leverring in Packages, 10c lb	Old Government Java, 25c lb
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb; roasted, 31c lb	Roasted Java, 31c lb

Sugars Remain the Same on all Grades.

Yellow C, 4c lb	Standard Granulated, 5½c lb
Extra Yellow C, 4½c lb	Best Cut Loaf, 5½c lb
Standard Coffee A, 5c lb	Best Powdered, 5½c lb

Teas--Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Japan Teas.

No change in prices, they have advanced on a few grades, but our prices are no higher. The sales in Teas increase each year. This in consequence of keeping good Teas at a regular uniform price. Also in consideration of the fact that we purchase in large lots direct from the importer; in this way we save to our customer the profits of the jobber and wholesale dealer, which is at least 10 to 15c per pound. This saving we give to our customers.

Young Hyson, best, 50c	Gunpowder, good, 30c
Young Hyson, good, 30c	Gunpowder, best, 50c
Young Hyson, fair, 20c	Imperial, good, 30c
Oolong Black Tea, 25c	Imperial, best, 50c
Oolong best Tea, 50c	Japan, very best, 50c
Tea in 1-lb packages, 15c	Japan, good, 30c

Canned Goods--Home Pack and California

Tomatoes are away up, much higher than last year.

Best Battleship Tomatoes, 9c can	California Gages, 12c can
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches, 8c can	California Peaches, 15c can
Illinois Sweet Corn, 7c can	California Egg Plums, 12c can
Egyptian brand, New York Corn, 9c can	California Apricots, 12c can
Gallon Apples, 20c can	Early June Peas, 10c can

Dried Fruits--Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best, 8c lb	Evaporated Apples 11c lb
California Raisins, extra, 4c lb	Domestic Apples, 7c lb
California Nectarines, 9c lb	No. 1 Raspberries, 18c lb
California Prunes, 5c and 8c lb	Best Blackberries, 10c lb
California Peaches, 9c lb	Zantee Currants, 7c lb

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup, per gallon, 75c	New Orleans Molasses, gallon, 15c
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 35c	Best New Orleans, gallon, 35c
Golden Drip, per gallon 25c	No. 1 Sorghum, gallon 30c

Fish for the Lenten Season.

Family White Fish, quarter bbl., $1.00	Mackerel, kitt, $1.40
Family White Fish, kitt, 45c	Holland Herring, 90c
No. 1 White Fish, half bbl, $6.00	Scotch Herring, $1.25
No. 1 White Fish, kitt, 90c	Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, 7c lb

Oils--Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon	Machine Oil, bright 30c gallon
Neatsfoot Oil, 60c gallon	Linseed Oil boiled, 50c gallon
Fish Oil, 60c gallon.	Linseed Oil, raw, 50c gallon.
Machine Oil, dark, 20c gallon.	Lard Oil, No. 1, 50c gallon.

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Pure stick, 8c lb.	Bon Bons, fruit, 20c lb.
Pure French Mixed, 7c lb.	Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb.
French Mottoes, 14c lb.	Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb.
Gum Drops, 5c lb.	This is the lowest price for candy in a number of years.
Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb.	

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut, good, 23c	Plug, Battle Ax, 25c lb
Fine Cut, extra, 35c	Plug, Horse Shoe, 43c lb
Fine Cut, best, 75c	Plug, J. T., best, 35c lb
The Boys' Delight Cigars, 45c box	Smoking Tobacco, pound, 15c
Artistic Cigars, 65c box,	Sweet Conqueror, pound, 18c,
Tan Cigars, $1.25 box	Mail Pouch, pound, 32c,

Liquors and Wines for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines are extremely low this season.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon	California Angelica, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon	California Muscatal, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Sherry, 80c gallon	Wines in bottles, 30c
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon	Whiskies, new, $1 and $1.25 gallon
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c	Whiskies, old, $1.40, $1.75 and $2.50 gallon

Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Window Shades and Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner room is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each	Linoleum, good, 42½c square yard
Window Shades, extra, 25c each	Linoleum, best, 70c square yard
Window Shades, best, 35c each	Floor Oil Cloth, good, 20c square yard.
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 28c	Floor Oil Cloth, best, 30c square yard
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 40c	Ingrain Carpets, good, 25c yard
Brussels Carpets, best, yard 70c	Ingrain Carpets, best, 32c yard,
Pro. Brussels, 50c yard	Extra Supers, per yard, 50c

Be sure and call on us for your Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades. We beat all others. You can save at least 20 cents on the dollar at the Fruit House.

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898.

MAKING IT DEFINITE.

MRS. WATSON WRITES A LETTER ABOUT FIVE YARDS.

Messrs. Sylk & Sattin Fail to Deliver the Skirt Lining She Ordered, and She Takes Her Pen In Hand — The Matter Made Clear to the Firm.

Watson was sitting at his desk one evening when his wife said:

"My dear, will you send a note to Sylk & Sattin and tell them that I must have the five yards of lining that I bought there yesterday? They said they'd send it right away, and I must have it tomorrow, for the dressmaker will be here the next day."

So Watson wrote as follows:

"MESSRS. SYLK & SATTIN—Will you please send at once the five yards of lining my wife purchased at your store yesterday?"

"Let me see what you have written?" said Mrs. Watson.

"Oh, dear!" she said, after reading it, "that isn't half positive and definite enough. They'll pay no attention to that. I'll sit down and write to them myself."

And this was what she wrote:

"MESSRS. SYLK & SATTIN—You will remember that I was in your store at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning (or it may have been as late as 10:30), and I purchased five yards of percaline for dress lining. One of the salesladies at the lining counter will remember about it. The one I bought it of was tall and slender, with dark eyes, and I remember that she had on a red silk waist trimmed with black velvet and a red and green plaid skirt. She will remember that I purchased the lining of her and she promised me that it would be sent sure today. It has not come, and it would not make any particular difference only that my dressmaker is coming day after tomorrow, and she will need the lining the first thing and cannot go to work without it, and her engagements are such that she cannot come to me any day but day after tomorrow and the next day, so if the lining should not come it would put her back so that she could not finish the dress, and I cannot get her again for nearly a month, and I simply must have the dress by the last of next week, and I am too busy to come down town tomorrow and get the lining. The saleslady I spoke of with the red silk waist will be sure to remember about it, and I told her just why and when I wanted it, and she promised me that it would be sure to come. Of course it may come before you get this, and if so it will be all right, but I simply must have it before the dressmaker gets here, for she will want to go to work on the skirt the first thing, and she cannot if she does not have the lining. Please send it right away.

"P. S.—Five yards of percaline skirt lining at 38 cents a yard, bought of saleslady in red silk waist and plaid skirt, to be sent sure yesterday and has not come. Must have it tomorrow."

"There," said Mrs. Watson as she folded the letter, "that will make it all clear to them."—New York Sunday World.

They Were Swindled.

Richard Mansfield, the actor, hired a private secretary a few years ago, but was compelled to discharge him because he could not spell and was otherwise rather lame in the matter of education. When the young man had received the notice of his dismissal, he went to the actor and asked for an explanation. "The fact is," he was told, "that your education is too meager for the requirements of the position."

Greatly offended, the ex-secretary exclaimed, "Why, sir, my parents spent $5,000 on my education!"

"Then, my dear boy," said the actor, "I would advise them to institute proceedings for the recovery of the money. They were swindled."—Argonaut.

Welcome Home.

Duchess of Earrowitz (to attendant)—Who knocks at the castle gates at this unseemly hour?

Attendant (tearfully)—It is thy son.

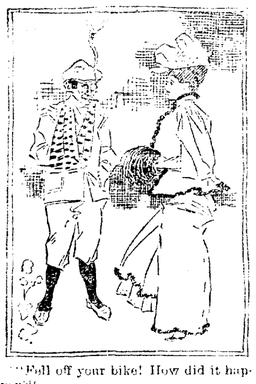
He brings with him an American wife with a purse large enough to pay all the family debts.

Duchess (with emotion)—Admit my son and the purse.—New York Weekly.

Wanted—One Private.

The Literary guards of Billville are ready to enlist for the war, and they have advertised for a private for the 15 colonels composing the company to boss.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Matter of Balance.



"Fell off your bike! How did it happen?"

"I was foolenough to travel with a nickel in one side pocket and a half dollar in the other."—Pick Me Up.

Sure of It.

"I can trace my ancestors back to 100 years before William the Conqueror."

"Well, I can't trace mine that far, but I haven't the slightest doubt that some of them were living even earlier than that."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Still Poor.

Dixon—I don't believe it's true that the earth goes round.

Hixon—Why not?

Dixon—Because I never get my share.—Chicago News.

Out of Sight.

"How is your wife?"

"I see her very seldom."

"Why, how's that?"

"Because she sits behind me on a car tandem."—Fliegende Blatter.

Hard to Please.

"I remember your wife as such a dainty and pretty little thing. Humly, and yet they tell me she has turned out a fine cook?"

"Turned out a fine cook? She has turned out half a dozen of them within the last three months."—Detroit Free Press.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

The Kind of Parasol the Summer Girl Will Use.

THREE SHAPES TO CHOOSE FROM.

Lace to Be an Important Factor In the Warm Weather Dresses—Many New Designs — Some Elaborate Evening Costumes - Novelties In Outing Stuffs.

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One of the most important adjuncts to a lady's outdoor costume is a pretty parasol. Those offered new for this season are very odd and some of them decidedly old fashioned.

There is one design, large and of fine black or dark blue, with a flattish top, and this is plain save for a rich knotted silk fringe around the edge. This parasol has a joint in the middle of the handle so that the handle may be doubled over, and also it allows one to carry the parasol at whatever angle one may desire.

There are three distinct shapes. One is called the flat top, one the Gainsborough and the last the canopy. The Gainsborough is more nearly round than the others and has more ribs. The flat top spreads wider and is nearly flat on the upper part, while the canopy tops have few ribs, and the upper part of the top of the silk extends up nearly to the top of the ferrule.

The Gainsborough is a very dressy parasol and is made most often of colored and figured silks, sometimes trimmed with numerous narrow ruffles or puffs of chiffon or silk pouf along the edges and in some cases extending six inches above the edge.

One dainty design of the canopy top parasols was of a faint pink armure. Around the edge was laid a row of fine black chantilly, the bordered edge being uppermost. It was stretched flat, and around the edge of the parasol was a narrow gathering of black chiffon. It had a Spanish upper edge. On the handle was a full rosette of black chiffon with a little black velvet ribbon.

A novelty in parasols is the tailor made. This is of any fine satiny cloth in drab, beige or gray with a light but graceful design in black silk and beading between the ribs. Another novelty is so arranged that the cover of the parasol can be removed and another put on at will, one handsome handle being provided for as many covers of as many different colors as one may wish. This will doubtless greatly fill the long felt want" of which we hear so much. For every day for younger persons it is probable that the fancy parasols with parasols will be considered the thing to carry. The others are all pretty, but for good, solid use the dark silk parasols with the always desirable and always silky fine and fringe are best.

Lace is to be one of the most potent factors in the summer and late spring attire; both black and white are to be used wherever they can be and the other colored laces will never one may want them. Now there is a very delicate and beautiful white net lace, the ground being the finest and closest net with well defined figures wrought upon or applied upon it. These are dainty lacy. The edge has a sort of picot or scallopy effect. It is lovely.

A few velvet gowns called remodeling are extremely pretty. Between the edge, which shows a regular valenciennes figure, and the upper part with its regulation pattern is a very open mesh, with square dots drawing the mesh apart in irregular shapes. It is this which gives the distinctive quality. Duchess lace has at last been imitated so closely that it would be very difficult to tell it from the real when three feet away.

Another novelty is black silk lace in a design very like the crackled porcelain which had been given in imitation "crepe lace." There are three rows of serpentine lace along it, the lower one forming the edge with a close row of picot loops. The edge reminds one of the real silk guipure. It makes effective trimming to silk blouse waists and nothing more elaborate.

Yokes to almost all kinds of gowns will be covered with lace and many blouses will be entirely covered with the wide lace. Skirts and some full princess gowns are provided in specially woven chantilly and lierre designs. To render these still more ethereal and allow an underlining of white crepe lisse is put between the lace and silk lining. Mrs. Frank Leslie, whose taste is marvelously fine, was the originator of this idea. She had a black chantilly gown over white satin with a lining of white chiffon.

I noticed in one house where all these things are manufactured for the trade no end to the dainty devices wrought of batiste in tucks and insertions and edgings. Blouse bodices were of hundreds of tiny tucks and fine insertions, with one double edged band to serve as collar and as a fly down the front. The pieces could be made so that the tucking went around or up and down or bias. Many different effects could be obtained by cutting it in different ways.

Stripes where there were four tucks, two on each side of the insertion, edged with full valenciennes ruffles, were offered as trimming separate from any other material. These are striking and well adapted to make dress accessories to any bodice. Some of these trimmings are made of pretty openwork embroideries, and these can be properly used on the heavier cotton goods, like chambrays, ginghams, piques and percales. Some of the fine organdies have regular lace insertion set in at intervals in form of lavaliere stripes, with a flounce at the bottom edged with lace to match.

All the organdies, dimities, thin silks, barages, grenadines, lawns and tissues will require endless amounts of lace and lots of ribbon. Lace dresses will not be worn much until the warm days of summer, though quite a knack for wearing them at any time. But it is thought that they will be very fashionable, both black and white. The different nets will be plaited or tucked and made over linings to suit the wearer.

There is a new silk tissue called transseline veiling. It is delicate and colorless and unusually lustrous, and it makes up into becoming dresses. Black spangled and beaded nets are to be used for covering blouses and also for whole gowns, but these are more particularly for evening wear and stately occasions.

For a middle aged lady there is a gown of black or dark peau de soie garnished liberally with handsome jet trimming. The waist is covered with spangled net, and there are enormously wide bretelles thickly sewed with iridescent spangles. The sleeves are long, and the neck is cut out to make a small pompadour square for the display of jewels.

Beaded embroidery is very handsome and is often seen on gowns intended for the grandest evening functions. An instance is shown in a stately gown for a young married lady. This was of ivory white faille or Irish poplin, the form being partly princess and partly court front. It opened over a breadth of salmon pink silk of the same quality. To the bottom of this was sewed a chiffon flounce with much fine pulling at top and bottom. Down both edges of the train and extending upon the bodice was a design wrought of pearls in gray and pink, with flowers formed of the pink pearls and the balance of the design done in gray pearls. The leaves were of silver. All along the front was one narrow gauffering of chiffon. This was also used on the waist in front. There were no sleeves, but bows of the silk made double were put upon the shoulders and twined with the chiffon.

Chiffon, silk mulle and tulle are the accepted gowns for very young ladies. An unusually pretty one was completed for a young girl of 18. This was pure white tulle over white taffeta. The skirt was gathered full, and around the bottom was a row of black velvet ribbon overlaid with white lace insertion. Similar rows were sewed around the waist. Very odd but effective bows of narrow black velvet ribbon were set on the waist and skirt. Black velvet ribbon has not been so popular for 30 years as it is now.

The time has now come for the stores to show the cotton outing stuffs. Among them we find a very strong ribbed ecru cotton intended for summer cycling coats and skirts. It is firm and thick and in ecru and the old tan and nankeen shades. Cotton coverts are offered, mostly in dust colors and of good, strong quality. Linen duck and other somewhat similar weaves are pretty and of very durable quality.

A very pleasing new cotton stuff in ivory and ecru is thin and in stripes. These stripes are woven thick and thin alternately, with a heavy cord all of the same color defining the stripes. A new pure white is of a thin organdie foundation with a closer weave stripe looking like lines of beads, and these are outlined by a heavier thread. This is unusually pretty and is firm and strong. It is a "high novelty." The first named is 44 inches wide; this but 28. I think it is called "beaded organdie."

I notice among the new woolen dress goods that bedford cord, albatross and se-

ELABORATE EVENING COSTUMES.

veral known old goods principal and brought forward as new, and this virtually are new. They are offered with figured and plain nuns and sicilienne, crepons, storm and plain serges, silk warp henriettas, drap d'ete, cuban, cheviots, covert, cravenette, etamines and silk warp sicilienne.

There are many black and white novelties. Melrose is a refined black goods with stripes varying in width and wrought only in weaving. Cordelia is a new black crepon with a fancy weave. Jacquard is of wool and mohair and looks like the richest brocade. Some of it has silk warp and wool woof, and this is wrought into every kind of flowers, arrows, pin, arrow, crystal and solid design. It comes like all the fine goods, in 42 to 44 inch widths.

There is an odd wool stuff which has little bumps and lumps all over it, as though embossed. They are arranged at irregular intervals and in the piece the goods is anything but pretty, yet it makes up well. Novelty silks in all colors are offered and so is a long line of wool batistes, all dainty and delightful for many requirements. They are washable and so good for children.

MARIE LEROY.

Just Like a Man.

A cynical bachelor says that a widow should be either married, buried or shut up in a convent.

A BACHELOR'S THOUGHTS.

Comments More or Less Wise and Witty on Men and Women.

Marriage is a ring of beauty and a clog forever.

There are two ways to tell whether a girl is in love with you—ask her or don't ask her.

If a woman really has more sense than her husband, she never lets him know she thinks so.

Most girls would rather you sneered at their parents than to insinuate that their hair is thin.

It always seems pathetic to a father to hear his little children say the angels must be like mamma.

Love is so pretty that the women are never satisfied till they can get one of its wings to dust things with.

When you see a girl eating an orange with a funny shaped spoon, you can generally be sure that if she was alone she would stick her thumb through the rind and suck it.

Courtesy is the deference which every gentleman considers he owes to every woman except his wife.

Don't worry clubs would be some use if they kept women from spilling salt on the tablecloth.

A woman can always tell you the cheapest place to get a thing at and the most expensive way to get along without it.

A woman's opinions on politics are just about as pronounced and reliable as her opinions on the women her husband knows that she doesn't.

The woman who marries a man to reform him generally has a lot more chance than the woman who worries him to reform him.

When a woman has had such a disappointment that she won't do anything but cry and chew candy, she is said to be eating her heart out.

When you go into an old bachelor's room, you generally see either a necktie holder or a fancy shaving paper which some girl has made him and which he has hung up on the wall, thinking it was an ornament.—New York Press.

Apotheosis of Paresis.

"Lots of men start out in life with no capital, but plenty of brains."

"Yes; and they die young, with no brains, but plenty of capital."—Chicago Record.

Where the Blow Fell.

"Did you cure your husband of swearing by swearing whenever he did?"

"Yes, but I ruined my parrot."—Boston Courier.

CHIEF OF THE W. C. T. U.

New Leader of the White Ribboners Is a Maine Woman.

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, who succeeds the late Frances E. Willard as president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, has been for many years connected with the work and is thoroughly familiar with the many duties of the office. Mrs. Stevens was an intimate friend of Miss Willard and was with her constantly for the last four or five days of her life. Miss Willard sent for her as soon as she foresaw that she was going to die.

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens was born in Dover, Me., in 1844. She spent her early womanhood as a teacher and married at the age of 21. Her husband sympathizes with her in her work, and her only child, Gertrude, now Mrs. Leavitt of Portland, Me., is her mother's helpmate in much of her public work. For 13 years Mrs. Stevens was assistant recording secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, for one year recording secretary and at the Cleveland convention in 1894 was on nomination of Miss Willard elected vice president at large of the national union. She has for years been the Maine representative in the national conference of charities and correction. In 1892 she was appointed one of the women managers of the World's Columbian exposition and had entire charge of preparing Maine's exhibit of charities and correction (homes, hospitals, asylums, etc.), which appeared in the Anthropological building at the fair. For three years she was treasurer of the National Council of Women of the United States, and upon voluntarily retiring from that position was placed in the cabinet of the council and given the portfolio of moral reform.

Mrs. Stevens has been for some years one of the leaders in the woman suffrage movement. She was a close friend of Gen-

MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS.

eral Neal Dow, and during the last few years of his life probably directly voiced his views.

Since his death she has been generally recognized as his successor in the leadership of the prohibition movement in Maine, and the recent attempt to secure a more rigid enforcement of the prohibitory law was made under her direction.

She possesses great executive ability and is a convincing speaker. She is very popular in the W. C. T. U. ranks and was perhaps closer to Miss Willard than any other. She visited England twice in connection with the worldwide W. C. T. U.

She has a very pleasant home at Deering, Me. Her husband is a well known business man. Mrs. Stevens was in the midst of her campaign in Maine when she was called to New York to meet Miss Willard.

A WOMAN'S HOTEL.

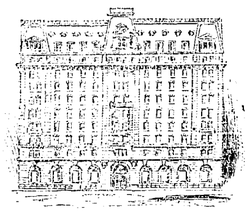
A Much Talked of Enterprise Soon to Be Started In New York.

The bachelor maid has long been recognized as an important factor in city life, but as yet the hotel men have given no sign that they know of her existence. When she goes away from home, she is forced to depend upon friends or boarding houses where she is known. Now, however, all this is to be changed. The self supporting woman is to have a big hotel in New York all to herself.

The project has been under discussion by a number of prominent men and women who or names have often been mentioned in connection with philanthropic measures. The enterprise is no new one, for several previous attempts to get it under way have been made, but have fizzled out. This one promises to go through. The $1,000,000 capital stock of the corporation has been almost all taken up. As a starter one hotel will be built, but if this is successful others will be erected. The pioneer hotel is to be for artists, teachers, clerks of the higher grade and women students. Others who can afford to pay the prices will be admitted, provided they wear skirts.

The idea of the promoters is to furnish a home for gentlewomen in which they can live cheaply, comfortably and with all the necessary seclusion. It is designed to reach the great mass of English breadwinners—working women of the better class and women who have adopted professions.

The present enterprise is based entirely on business principles, with a view of giving to the shareholders a reasonable income, with undoubted security of constantly augmenting value, while at the same time supplying greatly needed accommodations, combined with far more comfort and independence than they can elsewhere procure within their means, to the thousands of salaried and professional women of New York and to those annually going to the city for terms of study, training and business.



PROPOSED WOMAN'S HOTEL.

In setting forth the advantages of such a building the prospectus states that there will be 294 rooms, 9 by 12, rented at $3 per week; 313 rooms, 9 by 15, rented at $4 per week; 110 rooms, 9 by 12, with alcove in addition, $5 per week; 61 rooms, 9 by 15, with alcove in addition, $6 per week; 137 rooms, 9 by 17, two alcoves in addition, $8 per week; total, 825 rooms; 30 studios and music rooms, $3 per week; restaurant at $3 each guest per week; laundry, say 25 cents for 12 pieces per week, and public baths at 10 cents each.

So Different.

"Why do you make such a row about that umbrella you lost? Haven't you ever lost an umbrella before?"

"Yes; but this one was mine."—Chicago Record.

By and By.

By an by I'll get my polo,
By an by,
There'll be heaven in my soul,
By an by.
I will steal away from ma
Down to where the fishes are;
I will spit upon my hook,
An I'll drop it in the brook,
By an by.
Ma will miss me from the yard
By an by,
She will holler for me hard,
By an by.
But the jungle by the stream
Like enough will drown her scream,
An I'll fish on fish away
Where the speckled beauties lay,
By an by.
If I ketch a likely mess
By an by,
Ma will smile with happiness
By an by.
But—
If I have an empty creel
Somehow I kin sorter feel
How that apple sprout will dance
On the seat uv my ole pants
By an by.

—Boston Courier.

SUB ROSA.

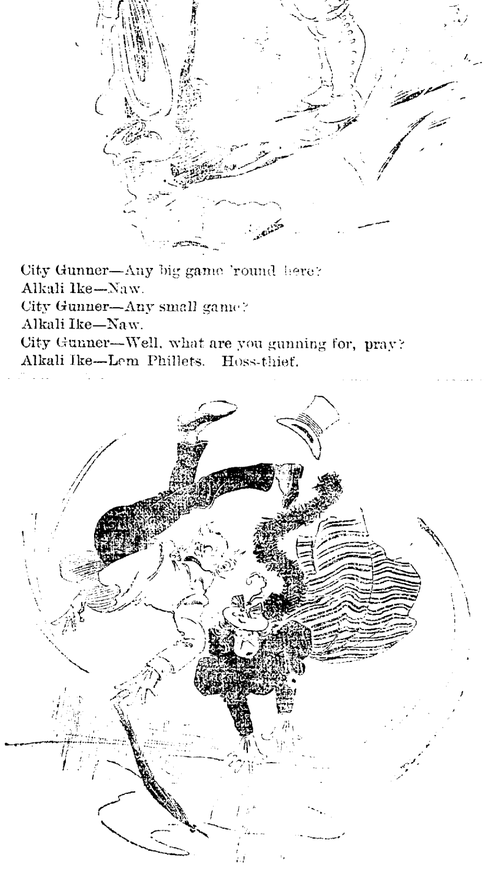
"Have you been eating onions?"

"Yes."

"Well don't breathe it to a soul."

WHAT HE WAS GUNNING FOR.

City Gunner—Any big game 'round here?
Alkali Ike—Naw.
City Gunner—Any small game?
Alkali Ike—Naw.
City Gunner—Well, what are you gunning for, pray?
Alkali Ike—Lem Phillets. Hoss-thief.



"A PAIR OF SLIPPERS."

JONES AND THE DOCTOR.

And How a Sick About Physician Lost Its Force.

"After this, doctor," began Mr. Jones as he entered the family physician's office the other morning with an angry looking face, "I don't want you to call at my house professionally unless I send for you myself."

"Very well, sir," replied the doctor pleasantly.

"My family imagine," continued Jones savagely, "that every time they have a sore finger it's necessary to call you in, but I'll put a stop to such nonsense. Here's a check for the bill you sent me yesterday."

"I hope you don't think the bill unreasonable?" queried the man of medicine as he proceeded to make out a receipt.

"No, it's reasonable enough, I suppose, but it might just as well be $2 instead of $12. The idea of people rushing for a doctor every time they get something in their eye or discover a pimple on their face!"

"Let's see what this $12 is for," said the physician as he brought out his daybook. "It begins with May the 10th. On that day I called to see you. You complained of a terrible pain around your heart."

"I—I had forgotten that," stammered Jones.

"Yes, and don't you remember how we laughed when I found that a scarf pin which you had accidentally placed in your top vest pocket was sticking you? Then the next visit was June the 8th. That was to see you again."

"Was—was it?"

"Yes, you had come home from the office as white as a sheet, and your family thought you were dying. A strong cigar you had smoked on an empty stomach was the trouble. Then on June the 15th I was called to your house at 2 in the morning to attend you."

"To—to attend me?"

"Yes, sir. You were rolling around on the bed in an apparently dying condition and declaring you had swallowed your false teeth. Don't you remember I found them under the bed? Now, on July"—

But at this juncture Mr. Jones sheepishly paid a cigar on the doctor's desk and said he'd have to hurry to business.—New York Sunday Journal.

The Wise Bachelor.

Reasonable women are about as rare as peaches without fuzz.

No man ought to get married till he is old enough to know better.

One of the ideas a girl clings to longest is that she can do anything with a man with her eyes.

The average woman can do more with a hairpin than a man can with a box of tools and less with a box of tools than a man can with a hairpin.

Most men fall in love about a dozen times when they are boys, three times while they are at college, and after that as often as they get the chance.

Her Defiance.

He—If I should kiss you, what would you do?

She (startled)—I—I never measure an emergency until it arises.

He—If this emergency arose now, how would you meet it?

She (courageously)—Face to face.—Tit-Bits.

Strength In Numbers.

"We are getting up a Klondike club."

"When do you go?"

"We're not going at all, we are organizing to keep one another from going."—Detroit Free Press.

Aqua Vitamique.

A woman lives but in a number of tears
Her laugh wrecks empires, shatters, war
blanches cones
Ear-sche-ake, that it should to so dear!—
Bah! everything are wretched husband's wine.

—New York Press.

FOR YOUNG MATRONS.

RICH AND REGAL RAIMENT IS THEIRS BY RIGHT.

Henriette Rousseau Describes Some Magnificent Evening Gowns and Rich Opera Wraps—The New Dotted Swiss Waists For Summer—Millinery Notes.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Author.]

Married life offers some recompense to young women in exchange for the nebulous and virginal white robes they lay aside for their younger sisters. From the time a girl can prefix the "Mrs." to her name she may wear the richest and most costly of garments and as many jewels as she can put on. For a time the young matron revels in velvets, moires and heavy silks, and then, too, she may wear her real laces, which by common consent are not put upon the young girl's gowns. Grand opera, charity balls and swell dinners and recep-

EVENING MANTLE.

tions all afford opportunities for these magnificent evening gowns, and from now on to Lent there will be many such functions where they may be worn.

In all of the new evening gowns there is scarcely more than a pretense at sleeves, a tiny puff being seen only as a sort of scalloped cap which to build up a stiff lace ruche or as a foundation to hold a bow of ribbon and a bunch of beautiful flowers, as one sees often. One lovely gown of rich pale silver gray satin displayed in a thick wreath of pink tea roses extending from the top of the right shoulder across and down the left side to the hem. The fancy for having the bodices of the evening gowns cheer in the way they are trimmed on the sides is a revival of an old style. Some like the idea and some do not. What it may afford in originality it loses in symmetry.

A case in point is shown in a superb pale rose pink satin. The bodice was plainly draped to a blouse shape on the left side. On the right it was richly sewed with rubies in spangles. There was a berthe puffed drapery across the bust on the left side made of white silk mull. The short puffed sleeves were of the same. One had a lace frill and the other a bunch of handsome roses and a bow of ribbon. There was a draped belt of moss green velvet and a straight piece of velvet laid diagonally across the bust from shoulder to belt. The skirt was dominant and bordered at the bottom with a frosted puffing of white silk muslin held in place by beautiful pearl and silver ornaments. Down the left side was an elaborate pattern wrought in iridescent spangles. Wavy lines of pink and ash gray flour de lours with an overlarow of rich, large moire lights and shades was the material of another. Down the left side was a row of net wrought with pearls, and a row of it was laid in a fan effect around the bottom of the skirt, which was also of a demitrain. The bodice was full, square and in blouse shape at the belt. The belt, a band down the left side of the waist and three folds across the bust were all of cardinal red velvet. The sleeves were puffed and of net and had ruches as caps sewed with pearls. These also were set the front, and these ruches were made of pearls. A fichu of pink and green was crushed into the corner at the left side. What is a simple floating ruffle of chiffon finds courage with this? It is almost worth getting married for.

Wraps for opera and for other high evening functions are of two kinds. The

EVENING ATTIRE FOR YOUNG MATRONS.

richer and most comfortable is the long one, the lender is the short one, and perhaps the short one is rather the more youthful. One very beautiful long wrap was made of mauve colored cashmere of the finest quality. It was lined with shell pink china silk quilted in wide lines much puffed up. Nearly all the quilting—of which, however, there is a limited quantity—is done in large design to show up well. The round capuchin forms one of those wide hoods made popular by Mrs. Cora Urquhart Potter. It is lined with pink silk in such a way that the shoulder part is all pink and so is the high storm collar. This is bound with soft plucked raccoon in natural color. In front it is clasped with two great steel and gold ornaments. The style was the principal thing. It was a circular shape, but with deep plaits at the very center of the back. These threw it into a shape at once stylish and dignified, particularly as it was longer than the dress it covered.

The new dotted swiss waists are among the most attractive of all the summer blouses. The dots vary in size from pinheads to coin spots, but the prettiest and most satisfactory will be the finest and closest dots. They are trimmed with lace in narrow widths ruffled until they look like ruching. Valenciennes, lierre and a new lace called merode are all used. This last mentioned lace has a very fine mesh, with light designs wrought about half way covering it. Between these are open woven spaces, giving it a very light appearance, lighter even than the finest of the oriental laces which it slightly resembles. Tosca nets will be made into dresses and into full blouses to wear over some bright color. Chantilly and Brussels and Russian nets, all black, will be favorites. A new fancy is to make them up over white or cream taffeta or lightweight white satin. The chantilly is the finest for this purpose. Veilings are unusually ugly, having wide open meshes and large silk or chenille dots scattered sparsely over them. When those are worn with the new spring and summer "flat," the effect will be almost comical.

The "flats" and the shepherdess, the watteau and all the other kinds of hats with wide brims will have as nearly the effect of the olden days when flats were in vogue before as possible. They are surrounded with numberless flowers scattered in loose profusion, or they have scarf and spangle by the wholesale, topped with high bunches of beautifully made flowers. One thing remarkable about the flowers is their absolute truth to nature. The ribbons to put upon the rough straws, when ribbons are used at all, are plaids, stripes and stripes laid over checks. The checks are of black and white or very dark blue, brown or bottle green, with satin stripes in bright colors laid over. Red of almost any shade, yellow in any shade and in fact any bright color is liked. Gamboge yellow and burnt orange are among the new yellows. There are gauze ribbons of every imaginable kind, many of them striped, and some with cute little swivel woven flowers in natural colors. There are also handsome ribbons with a lengthwise black stripe with pompadour flowers between to match the cameolike pattern on many of the organdies. There are shaded stripes and bayadere and roman stripes in the gayest of colors. These are by no means all the ribbons. Black velvet ribbon both wide and in very narrow widths will be used very largely to trim the light gowns and waists. Black satin belts with metal buckles will be popular for wearing with wash dresses. This belting is extremely heavy and thick and is handsome and will not bend in the center.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

TABLE LINENS.

The Proper Thing For Luncheons and Formal Dinners.

Concerning the table linen used at different collations, for a fashionable breakfast pure white damask is in the best taste. It should be finished with fringed or hemstitched edges or wide borders. The china for this function should be white and cut glass used instead of silver, should a tint be desired in the accessories, choose only the palest blue or rose. Two or three roses on a plate or a bunched valley lilies are ample floral decoration.

For luncheons damask with small disks or dots is the popular linen. Colored linen borders and insertions of more white lace are approved decorations. There is generally a color scheme at this function for decorations, draperies and costumes, and yellow is an effective and popular tint for the purpose. At a formal dinner a desirable addition to the damask is a handsome strip of antique lace running over it the full length of the table if the latter is oblong or square or a centerpiece of round. On this strip its full length or on the centerpiece are distributed the floral decorations, and for a ceremonious dinner no blossom is better adapted than the rose—pink in all its shadings. The display of silver and glass should be plentiful.

The laying of the table for any of these functions seldom varies from season to season. It is regulated by the formality of the occasion. Upon the courses to be served depends the arrangement of the spoons, knives and forks, all being placed in the accepted order of use. Small bread and butter plates, if used, with individual butter knives are at the right of the covers on which are the napkins folded to inclose sections of roll or bread, while wine and water glasses in the number required are at the left. Trays of salted almonds, olives, bonbons or other confections or relishes are arranged at the sides or ends of the table. Wine is in decanters on the table or served from the sideboard. The formality of the occasion determines this point. It may not be needless to reiterate that the formal dinner of the present time is much simpler than that of only a few seasons ago. Plat will cooked, well served courses succeeding. Among this fashion naturally simplifies the arrangement of the table. It is also more refreshing in its results than was that of the elaborate dinners now out of date.

JANE H. T. WAMBE.

When a cannon invent, it is said. Yet history shows that the first surgical instruments were invented by a woman.

THE STRANGE PART.

I love to hear a certain learned friend of mine
Talk
On our modern institutions and their direction
Man's race.
When he talks about the drama, how he scorns
the stage
And tells how far the public will permit such
things as these!
He speaks of our performers as mere pygmies
in an age
Where there is abundance of rewing real genius
on the stage.
And the plays are less than trifling, and the
art which men should prize
To influence by weakened, which most needs
discipline
But he goes to see 'em.

And the novels that are published! How he
jeers on health the lush
And wonders how the people can endure such
trashy trash!
The authors and their managers without remorse
he scores
And declares that they're "pernicious" or
"unmentionable" bores.
He says that they are yellow save in cases
[illegible]
Too much sophistication for the really well
read man.
And he signs for a longfire which as customary
[illegible]
Mere volumes that have been and are become
known to fame—
But he says 'em.

And when he talks of politics—that's when his
[illegible]
Into the trade of my dull intelligence strikes
[illegible]
He shows how politicians with their mechanism
[illegible]
Have quite usurped the places that ability
should hold,
And how some wily people will by plots and
cunning scores
Bank with the great and rich ones in the national
affairs.
With scorn he tells me how these politicians
had their name
What should be patriotism into usury and
trade—
But he votes for 'em.

—Washington Star.

Mrs. Benham—Do you suppose that Mars is inhabited?

Benham—No. If it was, you would hear the women talking.—New York Journal.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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Have a large assortment of

Pocket Cutlery,
Razors, Shears,
Carving Sets,
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Wringers, Sad Irons,
Pearl Agate Ware,
Granite Ware,
Builder's Hardware,
Mechanic's Tools.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

Phone 204. 22 Calhoun St.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR MAYOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for mayor, subject to the decision of the democratic city nominating convention, April 7, 1898.

HENRY P. SCHERER.

I hereby announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Mayor, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention

WILLIAM GEAKE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for mayor, subject to the decision of the republican nominating convention.

CHAUNCEY B. OAKLEY.

FOR CITY CLERK.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for city clerk, subject to the decision of the democratic city nominating convention.

HENRY B. MONNING.

FOR COUNCILMAN—FIRST WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the First ward, subject to decision of the democratic primary.

GEORGE B. HENCH.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the First ward, subject to the will of the democratic voters as expressed at the nominating primaries.

EDWARD J. EHRMAN.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for reelection as councilman of the First ward, subject to the democratic primary election.

WILL TIGAR.

FOR COUNCILMAN—SECOND WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for councilman from the second ward, subject to the decision of the democratic city primary.

ALLEN HAMILTON.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Second ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary.

W. J. HOSEY.

FOR COUNCILMAN—THIRD WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a democratic candidate for councilman in the Third ward, subject to the will of he nominating primary of the party.

JOHN O'BYAN.

FOR COUNCILMAN—FOURTH WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for councilman, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating primary in the Fourth ward.

JOHN J. BAUER.

FOR COUNCILMAN—FIFTH WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for councilman from the Fifth ward, subject to the decision of the republican city primary.

J. O. BROWN.

FOR COUNCILMAN—SIXTH WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Sixth ward, subject to the will of the democratic voters as expressed in the nominating primaries.

SYLVESTER MCMAHON.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Sixth ward, subject to the will of the democratic voters as expressed in the nominating primaries.

HENRY C. HARTZ.

FOR COUNCILMAN—SEVENTH WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for councilman of the Seventh ward, subject to the decision of the voters at the democratic primary.

PETER J. SCHEID.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Seventh ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary.

DANIEL D. GORDON.

FOR COUNCILMAN—EIGHTH WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for councilman from the Eighth ward, subject to the decision of the democratic city primary.

K. K. WHEELOCK.

FOR COUNCILMAN—SIXTH WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will again be a candidate for councilman from the Sixth ward, subject to the will of the democratic as expressed at the nominating primaries.

FRANK A. SCHUDLER.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of June 1

CHARLES M. DAWSON.

FOR CLERK.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for the office of clerk of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

DR. L. S. NULL.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Announce that I am a candidate for the office of county clerk, subject to the decision of the next democratic nominating convention.

FRANK J. BELOT.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

LOUIS J. BOBILYA.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

WILLIAM MEYER, JR.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce the name of Captain John H. Rohan as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, and oblige

A HOST OF DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

ADOLPH SCHULTE.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

A. R. SCHNITKER,
New Haven, Allen Co., Ind.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Lafayette Township.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the next democratic nominating convention.

FREDERICK FRY,
Jefferson Township.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

CHARLES W. SCHERER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to decision of the democratic nominating convention.

CHARLES M. GILLETT

SUPPER TABLE READING

THE SENTINEL
Carries the News and your "Ads" into the home every evening.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

THE SENTINEL-
Does not guarantee a "Great Big Fortune" to Advertisers, but assures them of liberal returns for money expended.

ESTABLISHED 1833. EIGHT PAGES. SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898. [PART FIRST.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLACK CAT STOCKINGS

—FOR—

BOYS AND GIRLS.....

The sale of this stocking has been beyond our expectations.

We open today 42 dozen, made in all sizes.

25 Cents a Pair.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN

From $10 to Any Amount.

Any Person in Need of Money can borrow it on their Household Goods, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Carriages, Bicycles, Store Fixtures, Etc.

THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN IN YOUR POSSESSION.....

All Business Private and Confidential.

No Delay. Lowest Rates

IT PAYS TO BORROW OF US.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE (Ladies' or Gentlemen's) on their own names.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

Room 3 Arcade, Upstairs.

Open Saturday Evenings 7 to 8:30.

THE CHEAPEST BRUSH.

The cheapest Tooth Brush is a guaranteed Tooth Brush.

When a maker guarantees things it is usual because they don't need a guaranty.

If any of our 25c Tooth Brushes shed a bristle in two months, we'll give you a new one for it.

Tooth Brushes from 10c up.

A full line of Cloth and Hair Brushes in stock.

Agents for English Violet Perfume and Gunther's Candies.

FREESE & RANKS, 88 Calhoun St. Both Phones 477.

WHY SUFFER WITH TOOTHACHE,

When we can either relieve the pain and fill the tooth, or if necessary extract them, absolutely without pain by the use of our vitalized air. Fresh daily; anyone can take it.

BEST TEETH $5.00 Per Set.

All work warranted. Charges Moderate. No Pain.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
"Over Baldwin's Music Store,"
Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St.
DR. J. A. WILLIAMS, Mgr.

Money Loaned!

SALARIED PEOPLE.....

Holding permanent positions with responsible concerns upon their own names without security. Easy payments. Business confidential.

Room 2, Seidel Building.
52 1-2 Calhoun St.

MONEY!

Money to loan on Farm and City Real Estate at the lowest rates of interest. We have the money on hand to close loans at once.

The J. P. Schell Loan & Investment Co.,
24-25-26-27 Pixley-Long Block.
16 & 18 E. Berry St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all Stomach Disorders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical. nov.15-3m

A. C. GOCKE, Druggist.

MONEY TO LOAN

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you.

Loans placed same day application is made.

No charges taken out in advance. Business confidential. No publicity

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co., Room 2 Seidel Block, up stairs. 85½ Calhoun St.

HAIR HUMORS

Itching, irritated, scaly, crusted scalps, dry, thin, and falling Hair, cleansed, purified, and beautified by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and occasional dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, the greatest skin cures.

Cuticura

Treatment for Humors, clean, healthy scalp with luxuriant, lustrous hair, when all else fails. Sold everywhere the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

SKIN AND SCALP PURIFIED by Cuticura Soap.

OBJECT TO LEE.

A Spanish Newspaper Demands His Withdrawal.

Would Have the General Treated as Was DeLome.

Another Spanish Warship at Havana.

In Arrival the Occasion for a Grand Display of Patriotism on the Part of the Spaniards.

MADRID, March 5.—The Epoca, the sober-sided conservative, paper, says:

"We believe that just in the same manner as the Washington government acted in the case of Senor De Lome, which was a case much less grave, so should Senor Gullen define the case of General Lee. The relations of that official with the insurrectionists and his maintenance in Havana are prejudicial to the good relations of Spain and the United States."

IN CUBAN WATERS.

The Almirante Oquendo Arrives at Havana.

HAVANA, March 5.—The Spanish first class cruiser Almirante Oquendo arrived in Havana harbor at 8:45 o'clock this morning from Spain. She received a hearty welcome from the ferry boats and tugs, on board of which were the civil and military authorities and different societies which had been waiting for the warship's arrival. The docks were crowded with sightseers, rockets were sent up and flags and other decorations were displayed from the vessels in port, the public buildings and the palaces. The Almirante Oquendo made a fine appearance as she returned the salute from Fort Cabanes and then saluted the fort and admiral. Captain Joaquin Lazaga is in command of the Almirante Oquendo.

The papers here say the newly arrived vessel is in the same class as the Vizcaya. The same ceremonies were observed on the arrival of the Almirante Aquendo as were followed out when the Vizcaya reached this port from New York.

Fitzhugh Lee, jr., son of the consul general, was among the passengers who arrived here today on board the Olivette. The United States lighthouse tender Mangrove is expected here at any time with the United States naval court of inquiry.

The smoke stacks of the Maine have been removed.

The divers hope to recover some more bodies today.

THEIR MISSION.

War Vessels Used to Intimidate Cuban Sympathizers.

NEW YORK, March 5.—"Spanish authority in Cuba is strengthened a little against attacks from within by the presence, of warships," says the Havana correspondent of the Tribune. "They gave Captain General Blanco a means of repressing internal disorders which has heretofore been lacking to the government. The volunteers and the populace, who have been rejoicing over the coming of the ships because of the supposed effect on the United States, have not thought of it in this light. They may see its bearing later if they attempt a hostile demonstration."

SIGNING NAVAL SEAMEN.

VALLEJO, Cal., March 5.—Admiral Kirkland has received telegraphic orders to instruct Captain Louis Kempff, of the receiving ship Independence, to sign all the able bodied seamen he can possibly pass. The shipment of boys which has been going on for months, will continue. The Charleston, Yorktown and Philadelphia are the best ships now here, and but little work is being done on them at present. Admiral Kirkland says that he can prepare the vessels for sea within six week. There are 500 men employed in the construction department and orders have been issued for the employment of additional labor.

MUNITIONS FOR PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Increased supplies of ammunition for high power guns have been ordered by the war department from the Benicia arsenal to the forts at the Presidio and Lime Point. Today twenty tons of powder and a large supply of projectiles will be placed aboard barges at Benicia and towed to the Presidio wharf. The supply of munitions at the arsenal which will be almost exhausted by this shipment will be replenished by a train load of ammunition from the east. Veteran army officers stationed at the Presidio are confident that the works at Fort Point and Fort Baker are now strong enough to successfully resist any fleet that Spain could send to the Pacific.

NEW GUN MOUNTED.

SAN DIEGO, Cals., March. 5.—The third high power gun for the Ballast Point fortifications will be removed to the fortifications today. A large force of men is at work preparing the foundations for the reception of the big gun, but it will not be mounted at once unless orders to that effect are received from Washington, as it is proposed to allow the concrete foundations ample time to harden.

SHIPS WANTED.

United States in the Market for War Vessels.

High Officials at Washington Authorize the Statement of the Contemplated Purchase.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Fully realizing the importance of preparations for any emergency the president has directed the navy department to open negotiations looking to the purchase abroad of war ships. This fact is now for the first time made public.

It probably would not have transpired at this juncture, but for the excitement caused by the statement published that Spain had purchased or was negotiating for war ships being built by the Elswick company, of England, for Brazil, and for other ships under construction.

With a view of establishing the facts your correspondent called upon a high official of the administration, and obtained an official admission made for the first time, that while the president does not anticipate war, he recognizes that there is a possibility of hostilities growing out of the Cuban problem and the Maine disaster, and that he proposes to be prepared for it.

There has been ample evidence of this in the preparations, patent to everybody which had been in progress for sometime, but there has been no official admission to this effect until now. Implements of war which are practically completed in foreign shipyards have been offered for sale in the United States. The president has given consideration to the advisability of placing an option on them. The navy department has been carefully watching the construction abroad through the eyes of its naval attaches at London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna and Rome. This surveillance has been maintained for two months, but more especially since the Maine disaster.

Through these naval attaches and from the ship builders themselves the secretary of the navy has learned that he can now purchase two small sized battleships, two armored cruisers and four torpedo boats, all at a comparatively low price.

The builders have promised that they can deliver the vessels to agents of this government at this time complete in every respect and all that will be necessary for the administration to do will be to order the necessary details of officers and men to proceed to the ship yard, go on board the vessels and take them to any points desired.

The builders have urged that the purchases be made at once, as they say that a declaration of war between the United States and Spain would result in the enforcement of neutrality laws and prevent the sale of ships. The battleships and armored cruisers have been built by English and German firms for governments which are now unable to pay for them. This government would have no difficulty in obtaining the vessels by simply putting down the necessary amount of cash.

The four torpedo boats have been offered by the Thornycroft Ship Building company whose boats are recognized by experts to be among the best in the world.

While your correspondent was unable to learn the names of the ships which have been offered to this government, there is reason to believe that among them are three powerful ships under construction at the Vulcan works, Settin, Germany, for the Chinese government. These three ships are of 8000 tons displacement to make 195 knots and will be able to carry not less than a thousand tons of coal in their bunkers.

There is also reason to believe that in case of trouble this government could purchase from Japan the Kasiagi and the Chaosa, which are near completion at Philadelphia, and the Union Iron works. The official with whom your correspondent talked had no doubt that Japan would be willing to aid the United States by selling the warships before the commencement of war.

MEYER CYCLE CO.

Open for Business at No. 38 Harrison Street.

The Meyer Cycle company has opened up handsome salesrooms, and are now ready for business with a complete line of bicycles and bicycle sundries, at No. 38 Harrison street.

Harry W. Meyer, the head of the firm, is a well-known wheelman, being for a long time connected with the Olds Cycle company.

The wheels of which this firm makes a specialty. are the New Lu-mi-num, League and Gendron. They have six different styles of ladies' and gentlemen's Gendrons, ranging in price from $25 to $75. The New Lu-mi-num is a new idea in bicycle building and is worthy of investigation by all devotes of the wheel. In connection with the salesrooms there is a first-class bicycle livery and fully equipped repair shop. The store is open every evening. Saturday until 10 p. m.

JOHN RABUS, TAILOR,

No. 16 W. Berry St.,

Presents compliments and invites you to call and examine new woolens for coming season. 3eod10t

NEW FIELDS.

Gold Seekers Will Go to the Arctic Ocean,

And Along Its Shores Pick Up Great Nuggets.

Rothschilds Will Build a Yukon River Railway.

Will Run His Line Over the Dalton Trail--A Town Site Already Located.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., March 5.—A party of fifteen men from Bay City, Mich., are building an eighty ton schooner here in which they expect to sail north in May. The party will prospect on Noatatak, Kookpuk and other rivers which empty into the Arctic ocean between Cape Prince of Wales and Point Hope. A whaler known as "Saede Jensen" will accompany the party. Jensen says all the rivers emptying into the Arctic ocean north of Cape Prince of Wales are rich in gold deposits and that nuggets can be picked up by the handful in rivers only a few miles back from the coast.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 5.—The steamer Aorangi has arrived here with nearly 200 men from New Zealand and Australia bound for the Klondike. The Aorangi made a record voyage from Honolulu, making the voyage from that point to Cape Flattery in six and a half days. She was met by a squad of detectives looking for five embezzlers, three men and two women, who left Sidney with $15,000 in cash. They left the steamer at Honolulu.

JUNEAU, Alaska, March 1, via Port Townsend, Wash., March 5.—That the Rothschilds will attempt to build a railroad to the Yukon is now believed to be certain. The steamer Walcott, which arrived here last night, landed a party of over forty men and equipment for rebuilding a harbor near the Pyramid Harbor. Salmon S. Onderdon, the engineer in charge of the party and of the construction, immediately ordered the men to locate there and build houses upon the lands near the cannery. Lumber was taken along for the purpose. This move is being made to hold the town site. The place had been surveyed in January and a plan of the district was submitted at that time to the surveyor general of Alaska.

There was filed notice that a grant from the United States was wanted for a railroad to the trading post and factory and for a right of way for a railway over the Dalton trail. The transactions were all accomplished in the name of H. Bratnober, who is known to be the mining expert and the mineral purchasing agent of the Rothschilds and who a few weeks ago, left for London to consult with the Rothschilds and to arrange with the Canadian government for the privilege of crossing their territory. Mr. Onderdonk reports that the grades are several per cent. less on the Dalton trail than on the Canadian Pacific and that the climatic difficulties are no more difficult to overcome.

It is said here by those who accompanied Bratnober on his expedition to the interior that he thinks that in several places where excavations for railroads are necessary, enough low grade ore will be loosened to finance many miles of construction. Twenty or thirty employes of the Treadwell company, who have learned of the objects of the expedition, have chartered a tug and scow and will leave as soon as they can get their stuff loaded for Pyramid Harbor to squat on town lots, a profitable form of investment in Alaska at present.

MUCH ANXIETY.

The Tug Underwriter Goes to Sea in the Teeth of a Gale.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A special to the Press from Norfolk, Va., says:

Great anxiety is felt here for the safety of the tug Underwriter, which left this port yesterday with the derrick Chief in town for Havana, where the vessels are to help in the work of raising the Maine. She was compelled to put back on account of head winds and heavy seas, but she started out again and was past the cape before the warning came about the fierce gale sweeping up the coast and she ran unwarned right into it. How the tug fared Thursday night is not known. Certain it is, she experienced heavy weather. No word had been received here at 10 p. m., when the government wires at Hatteras were closed. The tug Underwriter is the vessel that once sunk in New York harbor.

Brace Up.

You are suffering. You do not know what is the matter with you. You are all run down, nervous, weak and broken in health. Dr. Greene, 148 State street, Chicago, Ill., the eminent and distinguished specialist, whose marvelous cures have astonished the world, has in his investigation discovered medicines that are simply infallible in all cases of blood and nerve affliction and what are called chronic diseases. You can consult Dr. Greene personally or by letter, free. Write to him and he will explain your case so plainly that you will understand exactly what ails you, and he will cure you if you wish.

"Kilmeure" Yahue and four train climbers were before the mayor this morning. Yahue was arrested for assaulting a lad named Casso and Mayor Scherer sent him over to jail for twenty days. The four train climbers were arrested by the Pennsylvania detectives.

GOSPEL MEETINGS.

Rev. L. L. Henson Preached at the Y. M. C. A. Last Night.

Miss Taylor Will Speak to Young People This Evening--Services for Young Men Sunday.

Another very interesting meeting was held at the Y. M. C. A. last evening and Rev. L. L. Henson preached a very inspiring sermon, which made a deep impression on the audience. This evening a special service in the interest of the young people of the city will be held and Miss Tayor of Y. W. C. A. will speak. Special attention is called to the service Sunday afternoon from 4 to 5 in the interest of young men. The young men of the city should take advantage of this service. Short addresses will be made by Dr. Ferguson, Dr. Stemen, Chas. Bash, S. F. Bowser and W. E. Clapham

LOCAL LINES.

The relief union will meet at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon in the Industrial school building.

The finance committee last night continued checking Comptroller Berghoff's report, but did not complete the work.

The Lakeside Aid society will meet at the home of Mrs. Will Henderson, 84 Columbia avenue, Tuesday, March 8, 1898.

Charles O'Connell, formerly of this city, will be one of the stars in the cake walk given by the Cincinnati Elks next Monday night.

The water works trustees will meet Monday night and accept the contract of John Suelzer for the new pumping station and boiler house.

Lewis Blair, of Sherwood, Ohio, is in the city visiting his brother, T. W. Blair. Lewis Blair has just reached his majority and the brothers have met only once since he was in short dresses. He will remain here some days.

R. F. Douglass is in receipt of encouraging news from his wife, who is taking treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., for inflammatory rheumatism. The lady is recovering and has the assurance from her attendants that she will be entirely cured in two or three weeks. Mrs. Douglass will probably come home April 1.

A fine young bull dog wearing a collar to which is attached a tag bearing the letters and number, "F. W. D. T., 419," is being cared for by a watchman at the crossing of Hanna street and the Pittsburg railway. The animal was run over by a farmer's wagon yesterday and severely injured, the wheels passing over its body.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Logan, of East Wayne street, have returned to the city after an absence on three or four weeks. Mrs. Logan had been visiting relatives in Georgia and Mr. Logan was at Warsaw, where he was taken ill and was unable to leave his room for two weeks. He is still weak, but managed to get down to his office yesterday afternoon for an hour or two.

Last Tuesday at the pleasant home of Mrs. Glenn, occurred what might appropriately be called "Old Women's Day." A number of her friends called to pay their respects previous to her departure for Kansas. A sumptions dinner was served consisting of roast turkey, fine cakes, fruit and all of those delicacies which go to make a dinner complete. After dinner songs of praise were sung, and a most fitting prayer was offered by a good sister. Mrs. Glenn is a charming hostess and all expressed their sincere regrets at her departure.

CHANGE IN FIRM.

N. W. Bloom is Now Sole Proprietor of the Undertaking Firm of Kerlin & Bloom.

The undertaking firm of Kerlin & Bloom has been dissolved, Mr. Kerlin retiring, leaving N. W. Bloom sole proprietor. The business will be continued at the present location, No. 107 Calhoun street. Mr. Bloom is an experienced embalmer, being thoroughly familiar with all the methods now in use by experts in the art. The establishment is beyond question the finest and best equipped in the city. The parlors were recently remodeled and refitted with the most modern conveniences and appliances. The rooms are always open and attendants are present day and night. The vehicles used by Mr. Bloom in his business are of the best and finely equipped.

See the elegant new wall papers at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

SPARRING MATCH.

Jack Lyons, of Philadelphia, and Fred Lange, champion of Indiana, will spar twenty rounds at the Fort Wayne club tonight, March 5. The Miller brothers will give a five round bout during the evening. 3t3

Yale camera and printing outfit free with all confirmation suits sold by us.

GLOBE,
A. K. Hurst & Co.

CITY CAN'T DO IT.

Swinney Land Must Be Used for Park Purposes.

Water Works Station Could Not Be Built Thereon

Without the Consent of the Heirs Who Leased It.

City Authorities Claim There Is Plenty of Water in the Pape Land--Will Not Change Plans.

This morning, in the Gazette, Charles McCulloch advocates the locating of the pumping station in Swinney park and offers to return to the city the money received by him in payment for land condemned for waterworks purposes. The wells in Swinney park are much stronger than those on the Pape land and Mr. McCulloch's suggestion would be a good one if it is practicable.

A SENTINEL reporter this morning read the contract entered into between the city and the Swinney heirs when the property was leased for a term of thirty years. The lease reads as follows: " . . . on condition that said ground shall be used for public park by said city and shall not be devoted to any other purpose, and shall be open and free to the public as a pleasure ground and improved and beautified by the direction of the common council and board of public works as a place of resort for social meetings of all classes and orders not contrary to the public morality, and on the further condition that no beer nor other intoxicating drinks shall be sold thereon and that no cannonading or firing of anvils shall be allowed thereon, and that no ball playing be allowed thereon on the Sabbath day and that no sand nor gravel shall be taken off said leased lands but all to be used on the same. Upon the failure of the city to comply with any of the terms or conditions of this lease the first party (the Swinney heirs) may at their election reenter and take possession of said premises and declare said lease forfeited."

The city authorities claim that the lease prohibits the erection of a water works station on the land, and if such action were taken the city would forfeit the land to the lessors. Mr. McCulloch suggests that the land might be condemned for water works purposes, but the contention is made that if the land necessary for a station and wells was condemned, the city would forfeit the balance of the land for park purposes. The only way the matter could be settled would be to get the consent of the heirs. In conversation this morning with one who is close to the Swinneys, THE SENTINEL was informed that their consent would rest considerbly on the kind of a building to be erected. They might be consulted, however, and it is possible arrangements could be made with them.

Comptroller Berghoff said that it would not pay the city now to take these steps, as too much money had already been spent on the Pape land and there was plenty of water there. Mr. McCulloch might give back the money he received, but there was no guarantee the other persons would follow his example. If the supply of water in the Pape land was insufficient then the Swinney park idea might be considered, but under the circumstances the city could not afford to make any change in plans.

One of the water works trustees said he had not seen the suggestion of Mr. McCulloch, but the trustees would hardly consider it at this time.

ELEKTRON---AMBER.

The Relationship Between the Two Words.

Why Fort Wayne's Most Popular Bicycles Were So Named--See Them at J. W. Bell's.

Amber is interesting, electrically, as being believed to be the substance in which the properties of electric attractions and repulsions imparted by friction or rubbing were first noticed. It was called by the Greeks "elektron," from which the word electricity is derived. This property was mentioned by the Greek philosopher Thales, of Miletus, 600 B. C., as well as by Theophrastus. Although an enormous number of substances possess this property, amber and jet were the only two in which its existence had been recognized by the ancients, or even down to so late a date as the time of Queen Elizabeth.

While the foregoing establishes the relation between the words "elektron" and "amber," it does not follow that the Elektron and Amber bicycles attract only light bodies; they attract everybody. The uniqueness of the name "Elektron" goes hand in hand with the unique design of the bicycle from a mechanical and artistic point of view. This is the only bicycle in the world designed to accommodate a thirty-six tooth sprocket with a tread of but four and one-half inches, and having a frame composed entirely of straight line tubing, there being no cranked or bent tubing used in its construction. In that the only curved portion, the fork crown, is fitted with ornamental projections which take away from its curved appearance and at the same time serve as supports to the feet while coasting. The bearings employed in this bicycle are so constructed that they cannot get out of alignment under any circumstances, while both wheels are easily removable from the frame without springing it, or necessitating the use of slotted fittings. A glance suffices to demonstrate that this bicycle is designed and built by the highest class of mechanics, and of the very best obtainable materials, making a wheel that cannot be surpassed anywhere in the world.

For those who do not feel like paying the price of a high grade wheel, something exceptionally fine for the money is offered in the Amber wheel, which is the equal of many of the higher priced bicycles on the market.

The fact that the Elektron Cycle company is owned and operated by gentlemen whose connection with the electrical and mechanical arts of this city is well known, caused the adoption of these names, which are certainly unique and at the same time appropriate. The prices are within the reach of all, and being virtually of home production, they are the bicycles that should be ridden by the Fort Wayne people.

The Elektron Cycle company, through their local agent, Mr. Joe W. Bell, will be at all times pleased to answer inquiries and give information regarding these bicycles, six models of which can now be seen at his store on Columbia street.

IN THE COURTS.

Sale of the Root Interest Is Completed.

Rurode & Krimmel Buy the Big Store for a Large Sum--Other News of the Courts.

Today in the circuit court the sale of the L. B. Root interest in the big dry goods store of Root & company was completed, Rurode & Krimmel, heads of the recently incorporated firm, being the purchasers. Mrs. Mary C. Ewing, administratrix of the estate of the late L. B. Root, assigned the property. The purchase price was $50,750.

BIG DAMAGE SUIT.

Monday in the superior court the suit of Walburga Ulmer, administratrix, vs. William Geake and J. M. Henry, for $10,000 damages will be called for trial.

The plaintiff's son, Christian Heck, was killed at Greenfield last summer in an accident while employed by the defendants on the Hancock county court house.

COUNTY PHYSICIANS.

The county commissioners have appointed the following as county physicians: For St. Joseph hospital, Dr. W. H. Myers; for Hope hospital, Dr. W. F. Schrader; for the jail and county infirmary, Dr. W. M. Enslen. The other appointments will be announced in a few days.

COURT NOTES.

Howard Hanthorn has applied in the superior court for admission to the Allen county bar.

Judge Dawson has entered a decree of partition in the suit of James T. Hanna vs. A. C. Trentmen, et al.

Etta F. Kuntz has petitioned the superior court for a divorce from Franklin B. Kuntz.

LICENSED TO WED.

Frank Rice and Ellen Harter.

LAST CUT OF THE SEASON.

To close out all odds and ends in our high grade winter suits and overcoats we will make the following slashing cuts:

$6.00 and $7.00 suits and overcoats now go at $3.50.

$8.50 and $10 suits and overcoats now go at $5.75.

$12.50 and $15 suits and overcoats now go at $8.25.

$18 and $20 suits and overcoats now go at $10.

Slashing cuts in boys' suits and overcoats, children's suits, overcoats and reefers, men's, boys' and children's pants, winter underwear and all heavy weight goods.

Slashing cuts in all spring suits carried over from last year so we can open up with an entire new spring line.

This sale will positively close March 20th.

GLOBE, A. K. HURST & CO.

Buy wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St. All kinds and prices.

MONUMENTS.

We have a large stock of monuments, all the latest designs; also headmarks of all descriptions, and are well prepared to do all kinds of cemetery work on short notice. Call at our warerooms and see for yourself.

HAAG & ROTH,
Cor. Broadway and Main St.

It is no concern of yours—the grocer's profit—if you want Electric Lustre Starch, insist on getting it. It costs you no more than other kinds, does the work easier, quicker and better. It is put up in blue packages only and sold by all first-class grocers. 5t3

RABUS

Makes the best spring suits and overcoats in the city.

3eod10t No. 16 W. Berry St.

See the elegant new wall paper at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

ON THE DESERT.

Henry Harrison Reiter Probably Lost His Life.

Separated From His Companions and Never Seen Again.

Was Going to California from Salt Lake City.

The Sad Intelligence Comes to His Parents in a Letter Today--Had Not Heard from Him for a Year or More.

George Reiter, proprietor of the Pony Cigar Manufactory, today received a letter from A. M. Parke, of Aspen, Colo., which conveys the sad intelligence that his son, Henry Harrison Reiter, had probably perished on the deserts of Nevada.

The latter says that in the summer of 1897 Harry Harrison and several companions left Salt Lake City and went to a small city in Nevada on a prospecting tour. The party decided to go farther west to Vanderbilt, Cala., and started across the Nevada desert. During the trip they in some manner became separated and after much hardship all the party except Harrison found their way back to the small Nevada town. Searchers were sent out to locate Harrison, but he never was found. Before leaving Salt Lake Harrison left his clothing and belongings with the mother of one of his companions. The mother was written to, but failed to find anything that would identify the missing man, and he was given up as a lost unknown. Some time ago a lady who knew of the story visited Mr. Parke in Aspen, Col., and told the story. The valise of the missing man was secured and in it was found a memorandum book which heretofore had been overlooked. In this memorandum book they found the name of Henry H. Reiter and other evidences to show that he was undoubtedly known in Fort Wayne. In the letter, which is dated March 1, Mr. Parke asks Mr. Reiter to forward a description of Henry H. Reiter and the valise and other property will be forwarded.

To a SENTINEL reporter this afternoon George Reiter said he was certain the missing man was his son, Henry Harrison Reiter. He left Fort Wayne in 1877, going to Logansport, where he entisted in the regular army. After serving five years he went to Leadville, Col., and prospected for gold. About thirteen years ago he returned to Fort Wayne on a visit and some time later went back west with a young man named Dalzell. He located at Butte, Mont., but spent much of his time in the surrounding country prospecting. The last letter received by the parents was dated Butte, in November, 1896. In this letter the son explained that he had been prospecting with a party in British Columbia and the authorities got after them. He escaped, but the other prospectors were arrested. Nothing daunted by this experience he intended to go back to the English possessions. Since then no word has been received from him. The father wrote to a friend in Butte a year ago and learned that Harry Harrison, as young Reiter was known in the west, had gone to Salt Lake City. Then nothing more was heard about him until the letter was received today.

Mr. and Mrs. Reiter were shocked at the sad news and the father immediately wrote a letter to Mr. Parke giving a description of his son and also sent a picture taken not more than two years ago.

Henry Harrison Reiter was born in Suffield, Conn., May 16, 1857, and therefore, at the time of his disappearance was about forty years of age. He lived with his parents in Fort Wayne until he enlisted in the regular army more than twenty years ago. While living here he was employed on the Muncie railway. Young Reiter was well known to the young men of his day, was a kind-hearted play-fellow and everybody was his friend. He was a great lover of base ball, and his love of the national game, the father says, sent him to the regular army.

Reiter was a single man as far as the parents know, he never having informed them of being married.

FOOD FOR CUBA.

Generous Response to An Appeal to America.

Tons Upon Tons of Provisions and Clothing Now En Route to the Starving People on the Island.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Mallory steamer Nueces sailed today for Key West with seventy-five tons of relief supplies for the destitute in Cuba. At Key West the stores will be transferred to the United States steamships Nashville and Montgomery. A telegram was received here today from H. R. Lewis, secretary of the Oregon relief committee, saying that the first section of a Cuban relief train carrying 180,000 pounds of food left there yesterday. The Cuban relief committee in this city has received a letter from Assistant Secretary Day, expressing the appreciation of the state department at the response which has been made to the government's appeal for contributions for the sufferers in Cuba.

DEATH'S HARVEST.

Garrett F. Johns Died Today at Duluth, Minn.

He Was a Son of A. S. Johns of This City--Other Deaths and Funerals.

A. S. Johns received a telegram announcing the death of his son, Garrett T. Johns, this morning at his home in Duluth, Minn. Garrett was born in this city, February 24, 1846, and attended the Methodist college until fifteen years of age, when he enlisted in company D, Twenty-sixth Indiana, Volunteer Infantry and served three years, ten months of which time was passed in rebel prisons in Shreveport, La., and Tyler, Texas. He was in a number of hard fought battles and at the siege of Vicksburg.

In February, 1865, he again enlisted in company E, One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana volunteer infantry, and served till the close of the war, after which he learned the harness business with his father and afterward went into business for himself in Butler, Ind. December 24, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Priscilla Champion, at Norwalk, Ohio. One daughter and three sons were born to them, all of whom survive him, except the oldest son, who died last October. He went into the real estate business in Duluth in 1887, but for the last four years his health has been such as to incapacitate him for any business.

FOELLINGER.

Herbert A., five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Foellinger, of No. 106 South Wayne avenue, died at noon today of scrofulous tumor. Funeral at 2 p. m., Monday, from residence.

STAHL.

G. W. Stahl, of La Rue, Ohio, whose serious illness was mentioned in THE SENTINEL yesterday, died at his home yesterday. He was the father of J. R. Stahl, of the Schell Loan and Investment company. Mr. Stahl went to La Rue yesterday.

FACKLER.

The death of Elias Fackler, an old resident of Madison township, occurred last Sunday. The cause of death was measles. The deceased left a wife and four children. He was a member of the German Lutheran church and was a consistent Christian. The funeral occurred on Thursday.

HOLDSTOCK.

Mrs. Enoch Holdstock a pioneer in Methodism in Indiana, died at her home in Muncie on Wednesday morning. Mrs. Holdstock was eighty years old and had been identified with her husband in the work in the Methodist Episcopal church in this part of the state for many years. Among other places the Rev. Holdstock was pastor at Warsaw, Goshen, Greenfield, Lima, Andrews, Greencastle, Muncie, Westfield, Elkhart, Kokomo and Fort Wayne. Mrs. Holdstock was highly esteemed by all who knew her. Her only daughter, Etta Holdstock Brown, wife of the Rev. J. E. Brown, formerly pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian church of Indianapolis, survives her. She has many friends here among the pioneers. The immediate cause of her death was paralysis.

MORAN.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Moran died last Saturday at their home in Scranton, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Moran formerly lived in Fort Wayne.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of the late Peter Notestine will occur Sunday morning at 11 o'clock from his late residence, in Cedar Creek township.

THE WEEK'S DEATHS.

The following deaths were reported by the city undertakers for the week ending March 5:

Clara E. Schorr, 9 months old, spasms.

Jacob Peters, 61 years old, heart disease.

Aloysius Jehl, 1 month old, bronchitis.

Anna Tagtmeyer, 66 years old, cancer of stomach.

Clarence Jones, 11 months old, pneumonia.

William Files, 38 years old, accident.

Christine Heine, 4 years old, lung fever.

Margaret Wiegant, 25 years old, consumption.

Hazel B. Johnson, 2 months old, marasmus.

Robert Kastel, 52 years old, accident.

Lavina Probasco, 67 years old, debility.

Yale camera and printing outfit free with all confirmation suits sold by us.

GLOBE,
A. K. Hurst & Co

Buy wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St. All kinds and prices.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

"I am convinced Cleveland's is the purest baking powder made and I have adopted it exclusively in my cooking schools and for daily household use."

MRS. S. T. RORER, *Prin. of Philadelphia Cooking School.*

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898.

AID FOR CUBA.

THE SENTINEL has been authorized to receive subscriptions for the fund to purchase supplies for the relief of the starving Cubans. All subscriptions left at THE SENTINEL office will be receipted for and turned over to the proper officers of the relief committee.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Sentinel
Sentinel employes
[illegible]
Miss Ollie Johnson
[illegible]
Golden Rule
F. W. Altrup, potatoes
Mrs. [illegible], clothing
Cash
Clover Leaf Temperance club
Fort Wayne lodge [illegible], B. P. O. Elks, meat
F. W. Culbertson
Portlitzer Bros., bananas, pears
Mrs. Lee
Dr. Martz

The following donations have been received by the Cuban Relief committee:

A. H. Perfect & Co.
Charles Ehrman
Louis Fox & Co., crackers
White Fruit House
Dittoe grocery
John N. Pfeifer
A. R. Walters
Coverdale & Archer
H. H. G. Upmeyer
The Greatest Grocery
G. E. Bursley & Co.
Charles Falk & Co.
[illegible]
[illegible] Bros. & Millerd
[M]ossman, Yarnelle & Co.
N. Foster
Fort Wayne Gas Co.
Root & Co.
Charles McCulloch
J. W. White
Globe Mills
C. Tresselt & Sons
Swift & Co.
Mayflower Mills
Fred Eckert Packing Co.
J. C. Peltier
Gross & Pellens
Ladies' Aid society, Lakeside
J. M. Barrett
Cash
Cash
T. E. Ellison
G. W. Beers
C. A. D. Maburin
Meyer Bros., quinine
Freese & Ranke, quinine
H. W. Mordhurst, quinine
Dreier Bros., quinine
C. B. Woodworth, quinine
Geo. H. Loesch, quinine
Wayne Knitting Mills employes
Indiana Road Machine Co. employes
Indiana Road Machine Co.

TONIGHT.

Gospel Meeting—City Y. M. C. A. building.

F. & A. M.—Special meeting Home lodge, No. 342, at Temple.

Fort Wayne Club—Sparring contest between Lyons and Lang.

Lodges—Order of Red Cross; T. P. A.; Post A; Rathbone sisters, Fort Wayne Hive, No. 6, K. O. T. M.; B. of R.; Queen Esther lodge, No. 321.

Masonic Temple—Attractions for the week:

Saturday—"On the Suwanee River."

THE blowing up of the Maine was probably like the lynching of two men in Ripley county—not done by anybody.

THERE is an unusual supply of councilmanic timber coming to the democratic political sawmill and from it the people should be able to make worthy selections.

IT is given out that the government of the United States will shortly intervene in the Cuban war in behalf of Spain. The government of the United States should have intervened in the Cuban war months ago in behalf of Cuba and humanity.

THE first year of President McKinley's administration is remarkable for the number of trusts that were formed during that period. Millions of capital have been consolidated in these iniquitous combinations to throttle competition and hold up the people. The question of trusts is coming rapidly to the front as a dominant political issue.

THE allegorical play, "Sanctus Michael Germaniae," written to order by Herr Buttner-Pfaenner, to explain three pictures drawn by the German emperor, will be a strange piece of work. The first act will show the development of Germany from the primitive ages to the time of William I., and will wind up with a tableau called "Exegi Monumentum." The second act will exhibit Germany's internal power, science, art, trade and industry. The third act will glorify Germany's external power, the military force that maintains peace. The picture which this act leads up to has for its motto: "Peoples of Europe watch over your holiest possessions."

MARK TWAIN, who has been struggling in deep water for several years, is able to touch bottom now according to reports. He is to recieve $40,000 from the publishers of his latest book. This amount will be turned over to his creditors, leaving a balance still due them of about $30,000. From a lecture bureau Mr. Clemens has also received an offer of $40,000 for a series of lectures, the offer now being under consideration. In addition Mr. Clemens is also making considerable money doing newspaper work, and taking these various sources of revenue into account with the likelihood of another book within a year or so, it is easy for him to see his way clear to independence in the near future.

CONGRESSMAN ROBINSON has presented to the house of representatives the petition of William H. Jones, of this city, to change the law in reference to the election of president and vice president of the United States. Mr. Jones is in favor of abolishing the cumbrous machinery of the electoral college by having the votes cast directly for the candidates, thus insuring the triumph of the majority of the voters, a thing that occurred in 1896 for the first time in the case of a republican president since Grant swept the country in 1872. In 1876 Samuel J. Tilden had a majority over Rutherford B Hayes. General Hancock received more votes in 1880 than General Garfield, and in 1888 Grover Cleveland received more votes than General Harrison. Both times Grover Cleveland was elected he had more votes than his republican opponent.

MAJOR HOWE, of California, who owns an island in the Sacramento river, and who notified the Washington government, after the election of Hanna to the senate, that he withdrew himself and his island from the United States, has been expelled from a Grand Army post of Oakland for treason. And this moves the Lafayette Journal to administer to Major Howe, and to whomsoever it may concern, the following sensible and patriotic counsel: "The major's disgust at the election of Hanna is natural enough and shared by decent people everywhere. But all the same Major Howe is not justified in seceding. It would establish a bad precedent. He ought to take his medicine along with the rest of us. Besides, not all of us own islands in the middle of a river. What the major ought to do is to stay in the union, vote the straight democratic ticket and rid the country from the Mark Hannas. That's better than going out of the inseparable and indivisible union."

THERE is little reason to doubt that the masses of the Spanish people are ready for war with the United States and entirely confident of being able in a few months to dictate terms of peace at the seat of Uncle Sam's government. The conditions prevailing in Spain at the present time are in many respects analagous to conditions in the south at the time the war of the rebellion broke out. The masses of the people of the south were ignorant and a great percentage of them illiterate. They knew nothing of the northern people nor of the north, its wealth, its resources, its development. They were told that one southern man as a soldier was equal to four "Yankees," who were pictured as thrifty, sharp-nosed, bargain-driving persons, without chivalry and without valor. How woefully the people of the south had been deceived in the north and northern men they realized when they beheld the government at Washington constantly growing stronger as the war progressed and many a bloody field where the valor of "the boys in blue" shed imperishable renown on northern arms. As the men of the south were deceived by the secession leaders, so are the people of Spain being deceived by the supporters of the crumbling dynasty at Madrid. The people of Spain are illiterate. They are ignorant of the magnitude of the United States, of our nearly eighty millions of people, that we are the wealthiest and most resourceful nation on the planet, that we have a powerful navy, almost as many fighting men as Spain has population, that firmer patriots and finer soldiers than Americans never marched to the roll of a drum. If war between the Dons and Yankees comes, the hapless, tax-burdened, monarchy-ridden subjects of the boy Alphonso will be taught the bloody lesson that hot-headed ignorance must inevitably learn.

Westminster Concert.

The following excellent program will be given at Westminster church Sunday evening, March 6. Mrs. Celia Fisher, director; Miss Landeman, organist:

Organ Toccata	Miss Landeman	Herold
Anthem—Land of Heaven		Bissell
Duet—"Hope Beyond"	Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Hunter	White
Organ solo—"Poet and Peasant"	Miss Landeman	Von Suppe
Soprano solo—"O Lord, Thy Mercy"	Mrs. Fisher	Lazzi
Anthem—"Sing Alleluia"		Buck
Organ solo—"Meditation"	Miss Landeman	Thomas

Mrs. Fred Smith, of Maples, underwent an operation in this city yesterday afternoon. She had for some time been a sufferer from chronic rheumatism and gangrene had set in in her feet. One foot was amputated four years ago and recently the other became so bad that it was thought that it, too, would have to be amputated, but after treatment it was found that a part of the foot only was affected, and last evening Drs. Kappel, Leedy and G. C. Stemen removed the great toe and part of the foot.

Will Ahern, a clerk at the People's store, had the flesh torn from the first joint of a finger by the chain and sprocket of his bicycle, which he was engaged in cleaning.

Quality — The Highest. Prices — The Lowest.

Lehman's 34 & 36 CALHOUN ST.

Open Saturday Evenings Until 10:30.

"When a Nation's Life's at Hazzard"

We've no time to think of men," wrote the colonial poet. But we're thinking of men, and men only, now and all the time. Our marvelously successful Clearance Sale proves it. It's going on now. Don't miss it if you know a superb bargain when you see it.

Men's All-Wool $10 and $12 Suits for $7.98.

Men's High-Grade All-Wool Suits, that sold regularly for $10 and $12, are this week offered for $7.98—handsome cheviots and cassimeres, double warp serge lining, best tailoring throughout, greatest offer in Fort Wayne today or any other day—and for the next ten days only they go for **$7.98**

Great bargains in Men's Finest Suits, (black clay worsteds excepted), that sold all season for $14, $15 and $18—take them for the next 10 days—finest foreign and domestic fabrics, strictly all wool, in plaids, checks, stripes and fancy mixtures, cut in fashion—a splendid opportunity to get a $14, 15 and $18 suit for **$11.98**

Grand clearing away of Men's Fine Winter Overcoats, strictly all kerseys, blue and black, silk velvet collars, silk sleeve linings, raw edges—we are preparing for the spring trade and now offer our handsome $15 Overcoats for just about half their previous price—only **$9.00**

Men's Advance Spring Overcoats, new styles, new shades, new stock, everything new, elegant box cut in all wool covert cloth and whipcords, you need but to examine our mammoth stock to make your spring purchase—they are excellent values and excellent bargains at $7.50, $10.00, $12.00 and **$15.00**

MEN'S TROUSERS.

Men's black cheviot Trousers, all wool, broken plaids, hairlines and neat stripes, regular $2.50 value, now offered at Lehman's for **$1.50**

Men's cheviot and cassimere Trousers, pure all wool, neat, desirable patterns, all sizes, most excellent $3.00 values, at Lehman's for **$1.98**

Men's worsted and cassimere Trousers, all wool plaids, checks and stripes, neat and nobby patterns, regular prices $5 and $6—tomorrow and the next ten days for **$4.00**

Most extensive line of BOYS' CONFIRMATION SUITS in the city. Workmanship, quality and value unsurpassed. Our representatives will not call at your home—but guarantee you a saving of 15 to 20 per cent. by calling at our store.

Lehman's 34 & 36 CALHOUN ST.

THE HEAVENLY WAY

God's Shriners Mark the Upward Path.

Services in Fort Wayne Churches Tomorrow Sabbath Sermons Announced by the Pastors.

Prairie Grove chapel Sabbath School at 2 p. m. Preaching at 3 p. m.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. as usual.

Baptist Tabernacle, L. L. Henson, pastor—Preaching and Lord's supper in the morning; preaching and baptism at night.

Baptist mission, corner of Hanna and Buchanan streets.—Sunday school, 9 a. m. There will be special singing. C. M. LaRue, superintendent.

Simpson M. E. church—Sunday school, 9:30, sermon, 10:30. Junior League, 6:30; sermon, 7:30. Subject, "A Dialogue of the Devils."

Third Presbyterian church—Preaching by Rev. J. M. Boggs, at 10:15 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.

Calvary United Brethren church, corner of Lewis and Harmer streets, A. W. Ballinger, pastor. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m., preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Y. P. C. U. at 6:30.

Railroad Y. M. C. A.—Mixed meeting at 3:00 p. m., at which Maurice Samson will deliver an address. Ladies as well as gentlemen are invited to this meeting. Bible class at 4:00 p. m.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets—Regular morning and evening services. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m. Rev. A. A. Hundley, pastor.

Plymouth church, corner Jefferson and Harrison streets. Rev. J. Stuart Ainslie, pastor.—Services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Special sermon to women at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Special Evangelistic services at the city Y. M. C. A. hall Sabbath evening at 7:30. Rev. J. S. Nelson will preach. Subject, "Old Bottles Versus the New Vintage," or "The Baptism of the Holy Ghost."

Grace Reformed Church—Morning service at 10:30, evening service at 7:30 "A Friendly Talk to the Unconverted." Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

South Congregational Church, Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Sacrament of the Lord's supper and reception of members at 10:45 a. m. The subject at 7:30 p. m. will be "The Modern Prophet." Emerson quartet.

Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue—Preaching Sunday at 10 a. m. by Rev. Miss Mary Edinger, of Michigan. At 7:30 p. m.; by Elder Emanuel Potts. Sunday school at 3 p. m., Rev. John Russel, superintendent. Young people's Bible study at 4:15.

Services at West Jefferson street Church of Christ will be of unusual interest tomorrow. The annual offering for foreign missions will be taken in the morning. The "Purpose of the Descent of the Holy Spirit," will be the subject of the evening sermon. P. J. Rice, minister.

At Westminster church Rev. J. L. Leeper, D. D., will preach at 10:30 a. m. on "Life's Pilgrimage." At 7:30 his address, "What Shall the Harvest Be?" will be accompanied with an excellent musical program. S. S., 12 m. Sr. C. E., 6:30 p. m. Westminster Mission S. S. 2:30 p. m.

Bethany Presbyterian church, Nebraska, corner Boone and Fry streets, Rev. George E. Davies, pastor. Morning services at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school, 3 p. m. and Y. P. S. C. E. immediately following. At the evening service, 7:30 p. m., the pastor will speak of "Good Securities on a First-Class Bank."

Wayne street Methodist church, Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bennett, pastor—9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30 a. m., public worship and preaching; noon, class meeting; 6:15 p. m., a praise and conference meeting conducted by the Epworth league; 7:30 p. m., public worship and preaching. This day will close the extra meetings.

Bethel Church of the Evangelical Association, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—At 10:30 a. m., explanatory remarks on church rules, in English, and reception of members. All members requested to be present. Revival services at 7:30 p. m.; Young People's Alliance at 6:45 p. m., and Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. S. H. Baumgartner, pastor.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor.—Class meeting at 9:30; preaching by the pastor at 10:30; children's meeting at 2:15 in the afternoon; Sunday school at 3 o'clock; Epworth league meeting at 6:45 and preaching by the pastor at 7:30. Both the morning and evening services will be evangelistic. Good music by a large chorus choir.

Berry Street M. E. church, corner Harrison street, C. C. Cissell, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 by the pastor; an expository sermon from the first chapter of Second Peter. general class, 11:45; Junior Epworth League at 3 p. m.; Epworth League devotional, 6:30 p. m.; sermon, 7:30.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m.; subject, "A Willing Follower;" evening service at 7:30 p. m.; subject, "Indifferent Guests." Catechetical instruction every Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Every Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7:30, teachers' meeting at 8:15 p. m.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, John J. Higgs, pastor.—Services tomorrow as follows: Sunday school at 9:15 a. m.; communion at 10:30 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m., subject, "The World for Christ," (mission sermon). Junior Endeavor at 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15; preaching at 7:30, subject, "First and Second Adam." Mr. Griffith will sing a solo at the evening service, entitled "My Mother's Prayer."

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German). 7:30 p. m. (in English).

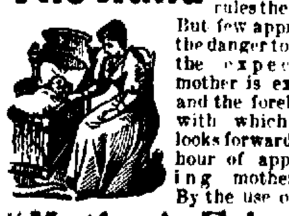
St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

The Hand THAT ROCKS THE CRADLE rules the world.



But few appreciate the danger to which the expectant mother is exposed, and the foreboding with which she looks forward to the hour of approaching motherhood. By the use of

"Mother's Friend"

the body is made to yield pleasantly to the change. Headache and nausea are dispelled, the depressed and nervous feeling yields to one of hopeful expectation. Danger to life of mother is avoided, and she passes through the trial quickly and her recovery is rapid. Sent by Mail, on receipt of price, $1.00. Book to "Expectant Mothers" free upon application. The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WARLIKE ORDER.

Army and Navy Officers Told to Get Ready for Service.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 5.—The army and navy officers now representing the United States government at the Bethlehem Iron company's ordnance works here, have received orders from headquarters to be ready on twelve hours notice for service. Work on the government contracts at the works is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

"KID" M'COY

Knocks Burley Out in Two Rounds Today.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 5.—"Kid" McCoy knocked Burley out in the second round at Hot Springs at 1:45 this afternoon.

The fighting was fast and furious. The knock-out blow was a left hook on the neck, which floored Burley and he was counted out.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE,

The Most Eminent Preacher in the World Recommends Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Finds Help in the Use of Dr. Greene's Nervura and His Commendation of this Grand Remedy Will Influence and Encourage the Weak, Sick and Suffering to Use It and Be Cured.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, undoubtedly the greatest living divine, occupies in the hearts and minds of the people a position of pre-eminent esteem and regard. No other preacher is so widely known, no other clergyman is so distinguished throughout the world. A great orator and writer, his sermons have the widest dissemination, until there is scarcely a family where his name and works are not known.

When such a man, a recognized leader and teacher of the people, testifies by his written testimonial that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has helped him and that he recommends its use for invigoration after over-work, to restore the strength, energy, nerve force and vitality of the system, when for any reason they are lost, weakened or impaired, those who are sick and suffering, who are weak, nervous, without strength, energy and ambition, who are discouraged and disheartened by repeated failures to be cured, in fact all who have need of a strength-giving and health restoring medicine, can take renewed hope from the words of this great preacher, that Dr. Greene's Nervura is the one remedy among all others to give them back the health and strength they have lost.

Rev. Dr. Talmage says:

1400 Mass. Ave., Washington, D.C.

I commend Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy for invigoration after over-work. I have used the Nervura for that purpose.

T. DeWitt Talmage.

Hope of cure should not be lost while Dr. Greene's Nervura remains untried: no one should be discouraged or despair of a cure who has not yet sought in this wonderful remedy relief from the pain of rheumatism and neuralgia; restoration from nerve-weakness and nervous prostration; renewed strength from the weak, tired feelings, run-down and exhausted sensations of general debility; a cure from those conditions which cause indigestion, dyspepsia, kidney and liver complaints, female weakness, etc.

You can be cured if you will use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Strength of nerves, strength of muscle, strength of body, renewed power, ambition and endurance are its wondrous gifts to nerve-weakened, run-down, debilitated, nervous tired out and exhausted people.

To the despondent and discouraged it is the hope of renewed life,—a new world, as it were, from which pain, suffering and despair are banished; to the weak tired and prostrate, it is a tower of strength; to the nervous, sleepless, irritable, brain-weary and nerve-racked, it gives natural refreshing sleep and strong and steady nerves; to the low-spirited sufferers from nervous prostration and female complaints it is the entrance upon a new existence of robust happiness; indeed, the sick and suffering will find in Dr. Greene's Nervura a veritable fountain of health.

Dr. Greene's Nervura is a physician's prescription, the remedy of physicians for the cure of the people. Use it if you have need of a health and strength-giving medicine, and consult Dr. Greene, if you desire, which may be done without charge, either personally at his office, 148 State St., Chicago, Ill., or by letter.

Above all do not be persuaded to accept some substitute which the dealer claims is "just as good," on which he makes a little more profit. There is no other remedy in the world of anything like the value, power and efficacy of Dr. Greene's Nervura in restoring health and strength. Insist on having Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and accept no other.

HOT SPARRING.

Kihm and Yates Mix It Up at the Athletic Club.

The Ball Player Displays the Most Science, But Yates Shows That He Is a Comer —Other Events.

More than 300 people were at the Fort Wayne Athletic club gymnasium to see the sparring events given as a benefit to the Fort Wayne Base Ball association. Those present saw a hot mix-up between Kihm, the ball player, and Andy Yates.

The first event was an exhibition of bag punching by Fred Miller, who was at his best and this means that they saw something that every sparrer is not capable of showing

The fun came in the next round. Joe O'Rourke, who announced his weight at 378 pounds, sparred three two minute rounds with Bill Yobst, who weighed 498 pounds. Joe fooled the audience by standing up to the big fellow and giving him as much as be took. From the commencement of the first round to the end of the third round the crowd was in a continual uproar at the exhibition given by the two heavy weights. Yobst looked to be twice as tall as O'Rourke and nine times out of ten he struck over Joe's head, while the latter was lucky if he landed as high as the knee.

"Kid" Ryan and Herb. Hale went on for three two-minute rounds and they mixed it up pretty fast. Neither tried to do the other any injury, however. Hale showed himself to be considerable of a boxer as well as wrestler. It is not generally known that several years ago Hale fought an eight-round draw with "Kid" McCoy.

Bert Bardner, the young contortionist, gave an exhibition which surprised the audience.

The sparring match between Kihm and Yates was the last event on the program and it was as good as any seen in the athletic club this winter. They started out rather tamely, but soon commenced to slug each other in earnest. In an exchange of blows in the first round the men pumped their heads together and each had a piece of skin scaled off over one eye. Kihm bled rather freely and at the end of the round the seconds were allowed more than the minute to fix up the scars. Superintendent Gorsline was present and notified the referee that no knock-out would be permitted. The second round was faster even than the first and the men had sparred less than two minutes when the bell tapped and they were ordered to their corners. The same thing happened in the third, fourth and fifth rounds. Yates showed great improvement since his last match, but did not display the science of Kihm, who landed several very effective blows. Yates was in it all the way, however, and his friends were surprised at his showing. The belief was quite general that the ball player would have won had the rounds been contested to a finish, but all admitted that Yates would make his mark as a pugilist. "Kid" Ryan refereed the contest and at the end declared that both men had fought well and he would call it a draw.

The audience was satisfied with the show, although some persons were inclined to kick because the men were not allowed to fight the full three minutes in each round. These men wanted a knockout and this the club and the police would not allow.

It is not known just how many tickets were sold, but Manager O'Meara believes the base ball club will clear $200 or $300.

NORTHERN INDIANA NOTES.

A Goshen man who received a load of wood from the township trustee traded the fuel to a saloonkeeper for whisky.

Herman Dale, of Wabash county, is dead from injuries received a week ago in falling downstairs. He was aged forty-seven.

At South Bend Michael Horwart was convicted of the murder of Michael Markiewicz and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Decatur is suffering from an epidemic of measles and yellow signs of pestilence appear on scores of houses. Some deaths have been reported.

Twenty cigar dealers of Goshen have by agreement removed from their stores the little gambling devices employed to encourage the purchase of cigars.

Ira Jacobson, section foreman of the Big Four road at Goshen, has mysteriously disappeared and for more than a week his whereabouts have been unknown.

Miss Mabel Scott, the handsome and accomplished daughter of Rev. Walter Scott, of Bristol, is insane and has been placed in a private sanitarium for treatment.

William Van Hyde, who was caught robbing the rooms of students at the Valparaiso Normal school, has been sentenced to a term in the state reformatory.

The Ossian experimental oil is proving to be something of a freak. The drill has been pushed 300 feet into the Trenton rock, it is reported, and there has been no oil or gas or salt water.

Mrs. Mary A. Fisher, who lived alone at Huntington, was found dead in her house. It is presumed that she had been dead two or three days when found. Apoplexy is believed to have been the cause.

The Bluffton city council has passed resolutions for the asphalting of fifteen squares of streets. All of them are to be twenty-four feet wide, with five-foot cement sidewalks. This summer thirteen blocks in all are to be built. Last summer twenty blocks were constructed. When all is finished about three miles will be built, with about six miles of cement sidewalks. This is more asphalt than in any Indiana city outside of Indianapolis and Fort Wayne. The total improvement will reach in the neighborhood of $200,000.

Investigation has disclosed that the "wild man" in the neigborhood of Bremen, Nappanee and Bourbon is not the creation of the resurceful telegraph liar, but has actual existence. He is a German sixty or sixty-five years old and is not believed to be insane.

Andrew Pollock, who lost an arm by the premature discharge of a cannon at Warsaw last Fourth of July, has brought suit for $10,000 damages against W. J. Jackman and A. A. Charles, alleging that the carelessness of the defendants, who were helping to man the piece, was responsible for the accident.

At Huntington three young women, believed to be of loose character, purchased a large bill of goods at a leading dry goods store and tendered a $100 bill in payment. The large denomination of the bill aroused the suspicion of the cashier, who took it to a bank, where it was pronounced counterfeit. The officers were not notified.

One of the greatest religious revivals ever known in Kokomo is in progress in that city. Nearly all the churches have had continuous services and meetings are held at the Main street Christian and Grace Methodist churches. At the latter place more than 400 young people have been converted. The revival made almost a clean sweep of the Kokomo high school. Of the graduating class all but two young men have joined the church, and the other classes are equally well represented.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

LIVERMORE'S NEW BOOK.

"The Story of My Life; or, the Sunshine and Shadow of Seventy Years."

This new and superbly illustrated book is the crowning life work of the famous Mary A. Livermore, and as she herself states, it is the last that will ever come from her pen. It is a thrilling narrative of her life from infancy to old age, portraying the sunshine and shadow of seventy years of a most marvelous career, told in her own words.

Many distinguished men and women have long urged Mrs. Livermore to tell the marvelous story of her life. She has received letters from thousands of men and women, unknown to her, expressing the hope that such a volume would be written.

This work is wholly and entirely new. It contains nothing that appeared in her "Story of the War" (1887), of which sixty thousand copies were sold.

The book is splendidly illustrated by beautiful and costly full-page photogravure plates and portraits, and over one hundred fine text illustrations. Many of them are intensely humorous, while others depict thrilling scenes full of pathos and tragic interest.

It is sold only by agents, and is meeting with a large sale.

Mrs. Livermore threw her whole heart and soul into measures for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, and spent four years as a nurse in the union army. Her intellectual greatness and nobility of character led her to rise from those thrilling experiences to become the best known woman of America, and opened the way to her phenomenal platform career, that has continued for more than thirty years.

The book is sold only by agents, and is published by the old and well-known firm of A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Conn.

One of the pleasant events of the week was the afternoon coffee given to the Ladies' Auxiliary and their friends by Mrs. Will Rowe at her home, 83 Taylor street. Mrs. Rowe was assisted by Mrs. Terry and Mrs. Day. The hostess had as her guests Mr. and Mrs. J. Houtz, of Andrews. Covers were laid for 25.

May Be You Don't Know It.

But we are still in the Bicycle Business and on a larger scale than ever. Wait for our opening in our new store, which will happen about March 12th. You will see the notice in the papers. We will have something fine to show you.

COLUMBIA MACHINE WORKS,
26tf 54 and 56 Barr St.

We do not raise the price on account of tariff, but are selling all our elegant suiting and overcoating at old prices. G. Schmidt, merchant tailor, 70 E. Main St. 7tf

MR. J. O. GOFF

Will after March 1st be in charge of our salesroom, and will be pleased to wait on all of his old friends and to make many new ones.

COLUMBIA MACHINE WORKS, 54 and 56 Barr Street.

26-tf

Have you seen them? The elegant line of winter suitings at G. Schmidt's, merchant tailor, 70 East Main St. Fit guaranteed. 7tf

A LOCAL Disease, A Climatic Affection. Nothing but a local remedy or a change of climate will cure it. Get a well known pharmaceutical remedy, **Ely's Cream Balm.** It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Cocaine; No Mercury, No Injurious drug. Full size 50c., Trial size 10c., at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

LE BRUN'S FOR EITHER SEX. This remedy being injected directly to the seat of those diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of diet. Cure guaranteed in 1 to 3 days. Small plain package, by mail, $1.00. Sold only by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun street, O. G. Klinkenburg, 33 E. Berry street, corner Clinton st. **G & G CURE**

SANTAL-MIDY These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

McCoy's New European Hotel COR. CLARK AND VAN BUREN STS. **CHICAGO.**

FIRE PROOF. One block from C. R. I. & P. and L. S. & M. S. Railroad depot. Improvements costing $75,000.00 have just been completed, and the house now offers every convenience to be found in any hotel, including hot and cold water, electric light and steam heat in every room. Rates 75 cents per day and upwards. First class restaurant in connection. WILLIAM McCOY, Owner and Proprietor.

SEEDS FROM OUR GROUNDS TO YOURS SEEDS

WE no longer supply our seeds to dealers to sell again. At the same time, anyone who has bought our seeds of their local dealer during either 1896 or 1897 will be sent our Manual of "Everything for the Garden" for 1898 FREE provided they apply by letter and give the name of the local merchant from whom they bought. To all others, this magnificent Manual, every copy of which costs us 30 cents to place in your hands, will be sent free on receipt of 10 cents (stamps) to cover postage. Nothing like this Manual has ever been seen here or abroad; it is a book of 200 pages, contains 500 engravings of seeds and plants, mostly new, and these are supplemented by 6 full size colored plates of the best novelties of the season, finally, **OUR "SOUVENIR" SEED COLLECTION** will also be sent without charge to all applicants sending 10 cts. for the Manual who will state where they saw this advertisement. Postal Card Applications Will Receive No Attention.

PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK

WAR WITH SPAIN

Don't effect our prices on Wall Paper, that we sell at cost where hanging is included.

Painting, Graining and Interior finishing done on short notice. Workmanship guaranteed.

Telephone, Bell 644.

John W. Flickinger, Cor. Fry & Main St., Fort Wayne.

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and Residence 23 Madison Street. Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 176. Office hours 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.com

Globe

CONFIRMATION SUITS!

Nothing but the VERY BEST is good enough for YOUR BOY to wear on Confirmation Day.

We Having the Only

Exclusive Boys and Children's Clothing Parlor in Fort Wayne,

Have made an EXTRA EFFORT to turn out the best line of

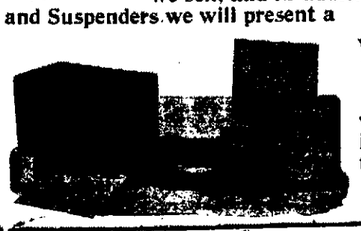
Confirmation Outfits

Ever shown in this city at

$7.50 and $10.00.

We show special Values in CONFIRMATION SUITS.

FREE GIFT with every Confirmation Suit we sell, and in additional to Ties and Suspenders we will present a



Yale Camera with printing outfits to complete PHOTOGRAPHS.

GLOBE M. Hirsch & Co.

HEADQUARTERS —IN— FORT WAYNE —FOR— CONFIRMATION OUTFITS.

Monkey—See that hump?
Camel—No back talk, young man.

GOLD DUST THE BEST WASHING POWDER

TEMPLE THEATER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

A Pure Story of True Southern Life.

"ON THE SUWANEE RIVER"

A Smile, A Tear, A Rose, A Sigh, A Sob, A Tear.

Prices--25, 50 and 75c.

All Seats Reserved.

TEMPLE THEATER.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

First Time in this City.

Two Little Vagrants.

The most successful drama in years.

POSITIVELY NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

25, 50 and 75 cents.

Seat Sale today.

TEMPLE THEATRE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

Your only chance to see

MERRY KATIE EMMETT

In Her Famous Play

Waifs of New York.

A Exciting scenes of Greater New York, depicting the life of the lowly in the great Metropolis.

RHEUMATIC CURE.

RHEUMATIC!

A never failing cure for Rheumatism in all stages and conditions. 2 bottles are guaranteed to cure any ordinary case of Rheumatism. Try it, it will cure you. For sale by GROSS & PELLENS, 84 Calhoun St

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE.

KUDNE & CO., 19 COURT STREET.

Abstract of Titles. Mortgage Loans.

Mrs. J. W. Fabacock is in Chicago attending the millinery openings.

CHANGE OF TIME.

The Pennsylvania's and the Nickel Plate's Schedules.

Lots of Business at the Electric Works—Local and Personal Gossip.

Tomorrow, at noon, new time cards will go into effect on the Pennsylvania and the Nickel Plate roads. After that date, trains will run upon the following schedule:

PENNSYLVANIA—EASTBOUND.

No. 4	5:30 a. m
No. 6	7:00 a. m
No. 36	9:05 a. m
No. 20	1:10 p. m
No. 8	7:15 p. m
No. 2	9:25 p. m

PENNSYLVANIA—WESTBOUND.

No. 17	3:40 a. m
No. 15	3:50 a. m
No. 5	5:10 a. m
No. 37	7:30 a. m
No. 39	12:15 p. m
No. 9	1:30 p. m
No. 7	5:05 p. m

No. 38 will arrive from the west at 10:55 and No. 35 will arrive from the east at 8:10 p. m.

NICKEL PLATE—EASTBOUND.

No. 1	5:10 p. m.
No. 6	8:30 p. m.
No. 2	3:30 a. m.
Local freight	7:25 a. m.

NICKEL PLATE—WESTBOUND.

No. 3	11:15 a. m.
No. 5	4:20 p. m.
No. 1	2:50 a. m.
Local freight	7:00 a. m.

In all these the time of departure of trains only is given.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT SHIPMENTS.

CHICAGO, March 5.—East-bound freight shipments for the week ending March 3 amounted to 153,837 tons, against 122,677 tons for the week and 91,869 last year, divided among the different roads, as follows: Michigan Central, 22,231 tons; Wabash, 9,604; Lake Shore, 29,006; Fort Wayne, 20,828; Pan Handle, 15,158; Baltimore and Ohio, 10,056; Grand Trunk, 19,357; Nickel Plate, 19,730; Erie, 16,621; "Big Four," 4,256.

BIG ORDER FOR CARS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 5.—The Erie railroad has placed an order with the Michigan Peninsula Car company for 1,000 box cars and 1,000 twin-hopper gondolas for coal and ore trade. All the new cars will be fitted with air brakes and automatic couplers and will have all the latest improvements, among them being center bearing trucks. The Erie has been rushed with business all through the winter season and at present is coming very close to the high water mark for freight traffic.

BUSY AT THE ELECTRIC WORKS.

From all appearances the electric works will have to again put on a double force in its shops or be buried beneath orders for electrical machinery. Yesterday there came to that establishment orders for six large dynamos and every day previous for two or three weeks there were received three or more orders for big machines, besides innumerable little orders. The present capacity of the shop on a ten hour schedule is two large machines per day. The shipments from the works today were unusually numerous and included the following: A 4,000-lighter to Newark, N. J.; 1,000-light Wood alternator and a forty-light Wood arc dynamo, with lamps, etc., to Wotsontown, Pa.; a sixty-lighter to Norfolk, Va.; a 1,500-lighter to Springfield, Ill. To get some of this machinery ready for shipment, it was necessary to run the testing rooms until 11 o'clock last night.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Machinist Henry McEllering, of the Pittsburg shops, is sick.

Engineers W. R. Kilgore and William Dexter, of the Pittsburg, are sick.

Brakeman C. M. Tindall, of the Nickel Plate, is working again after a rest of a few days.

Boilermaker Jacob Backus, of the Pittsburg, is taking a vacation to look after some private matters.

Machinist Charley Meyers, of the Pittsburg shops, had the misfortune to sprain his wrist a few days ago.

H. C. Diehl, general manager of the Inter-State Dispatch, will remove his headquarters from Buffalo to Chicago.

James McCrea, first vice president of the Pennsylvania company, on Wednesday returned from a three weeks' stay in Florida.

A. S. Johnson, chief dispatcher of the Findlay, arrived in the city this afternoon and will remain here over Sunday, the guest of friends.

Engineer Bloomfield and Fireman Bradbury, of the Wabash, are in charge of engine 25, which has just been overhauled at the Fort Wayne shops.

Charles Hilker, a boiler lagger, and John Potter, a carpenter, employes of the Pennsylvania company, are off duty on account of sickness.

Wabash engine 52 has just been assigned regularly to trains 7 and 2, the crews being Engineers Grady and McClure and Firemen Mulcahy and Sells.

George M. Johnson has returned to his work in the Pittsburg shops after spending several days in looking after some private business in Huntington.

Leonard Wood, an employe of the Erie at Huntington, is taking a lay off on account of ill health, and in the city visiting his sister, Mrs. H. E. Drummond.

As an instance of the popularity of the late Robert Blee, when superintendent of the Erie line, it is stated that nine-tenths employes of the road have sons named after him.

J. R. Meyer, Nickel Plate conductor, who had been attending the funeral of his mother at Chicago Junction, has returned to the city and resumed his duties on the road.

Never in the history of American railways were there as large a crop of corn to move to the eastern markets as at present. Traffic officials say the amount is apparently limitless.

Engineer Findlay and Fireman Weburn are in charge of Wabash engine 6, which is just out of the Fort Wayne shops after a thorough overhauling.

The Brooks locomotive works have just received orders for ten new locomotives for the Illinois Central and forty freight and passenger engines for the Great Northern and are now employing more men than at any time in the history of the works.

It is stated that President Webb and party went west last week to complete negotiations for the substitution of Wagner for Pullman service on one of the transcontinental lines.

W. B. McCarthy and J. F. Fox, on the Third district, and A. Nussman and L. D. Stouder, on the Fourth district, are new names on the Nickel Plate pay roll. They are firemen.

The output of engines at the Pittsburg machine shop for the week ending today included the following: Nos. 44, 209, 550 and 107. During the week engines 171 and 617 were taken in for repairs.

When General Manager C. M. Bissell retires from the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western road, it is believed his successor will be G. L. Gardner, who was recently elected superintendent of transportation of the line.

It is stated that the movement against railroads running Sunday excursions has become so pronounced that if they are not entirely done away with the coming summer not one-third of the Sunday excursions will be run that were last year.

In making mention of a watch presentation to one of the messenger boys at the Pittsburg offices yesterday, the reporter got names slightly mixed. It was Richard Taylor who received the ticker and his father, Samuel M. Taylor, the well known train dispatcher, was the donor.

Section men made a grewsome find along the Pittsburg tracks, near Roby, yesterday morning. It was the body of a man who had evidently fallen from a passing freight train during the night and been killed. The body was removed to Whiting and turned over to the authorities. Nothing could be found on the body to indicate the name of the unfortunate.

William Parry, who for five or six weeks was employed in the office of Superintendent E. A. Gould, at Peru, has returned to this city and taken a clerical position in the establishment of A. L. Johns. For a number of years Mr. Parry was employed in the office of Agent C. H. Newton, of the Wabash. When it became necessary to reduce the clerical force he was one of the men dismissed. Later he was sent to Peru, but did not like to live in that city, hence his return here.

The St. Luke's Record, of Dubuque, Iowa, publishes the following: "A deaconess for St. Luke's is a subject very near the hearts of the ladies of the Home Mission society. There is a selfish view of it, too. It would be such a relief to know that our pastor had some one to help him in his work (work in which the ladies are expected to aid but do not always accomplish). Now, if we had a deaconess our consciences would not give us such awful twings, for we would have the assurance that the work was being done—well done, you know. The name which persistently recurs to our minds is that of Miss Clara Bennett, the accomplished and consecrated daughter of our own Dr. Bennett. What can be done about it? Think and pray. 'More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of.'"

At a meeting of the fourth quarterly conference of the Wayne street M. E. church, held Thursday evening, it was unanimously decided to ask for the return of Dr. Bennett to the church. This makes Rev. Bennett's fourth year. He has made many friends while in Fort Wayne, and the Wayne street church has had a wonderful growth during his pastorate.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Honor to the Memory of Frances E. Willard.

Meeting to Be Held Temporarily at the Westminster Church—W. C. T. U. Dedication of Principles.

A memorial service for Miss Frances Willard, under the direction of the Young People's Christian union, will be held at Westminster church Sunday afternoon, at 2:30.

PROGRAM.

[illegible]

WORK OF THE ANNEXING.

There is much interest manifested in the organization of local society of the W. C. T. U., in this city, and those who have the preliminary work in charge are much encouraged. It is believed that a flourishing organization will be established in Fort Wayne.

W. C. T. U. DEDICATION OF PRINCIPLES.

We believe in the coming of His kingdom whose service is perfect freedom, because His laws, written in our members as well as in nature and in grace, are perfect, converting the soul.

We believe in the gospel of the Golden Rule, and that each man's habits of life should be an example safe and benificent for every other man to follow.

We believe that God created both man and woman in His own image and, therefore, we believe in one standard of purity for both men and women, and in the equal right of all to hold opinions and to express the same in the home, on the platform, in the pulpit and in the ballot box.

We believe in a living wage, in an eight-hour day; in courts of conciliation and arbitration; in justice as opposed to greed of gain; in "peace on earth and good will to men."

We therefore formulate and, for ourselves, adopt the following pledge, asking our sisters and brothers of common danger and a common hope, to make common cause with us, is working its reasonable and helpful precepts into the practice of everyday life:

"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine, beer and cider, as a beverage, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."

To confirm and enforce the rationale of this pledge, we declare our purpose to educate the young; to form a better public sentiment; to reform, so far as possible, by religious, ethical and scientific means, the drinking classes; to seek the transforming power of divine grace for ourselves and all for whom we work; that they and we may wilfully transcend no law of pure and wholesome living; and finally we pledge ourselves to labor and pray that all these principles, founded upon the Gospel of Christ, may be worked out into the customs of society and the laws of the land.

LOCAL LINES.

Miss Jennie McClelland is ill with la grippe.

Mrs. Crummit, of Ossian, will make her future home in Fort Wayne.

C. Weaver, of this city, has been the guest of his sister, Mrs. Harvey Prough, of Ossian, this week.

Fort Wayne horse buyers have been purchasing some of the fine animals about Ossian this week.

Miss May Wallace, of Huntington, will arrive in the city this evening and spend Sunday with Miss Holsworth.

Mrs. Belle Jones, of West Washington street, is at Bunker Hill, Ind., where her father is lying quite sick.

"Woman's Opportunity in the Home" will be the theme of the sermon by Rev. J. S. Anshe in Plymouth church, Sunday evening.

J. D. Thomas, a Chicago and Erie train dispatcher, has returned to Chicago after a pleasant visit with his grandmother, Mrs. Megan, on West Jefferson street.

Miss Hattie Wilkins, of Huntington, is visiting friends in Fort Wayne for a few days. From here Miss Wilkins goes to Pittsburg and New York to spend the summer.

Miss Wallace, of Huntington, a returned missionary to Persia, will lead the services at the meeting of the Young Women's Christian association at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Rev. John J. Higgs will organize a class next Monday evening for the purpose of studying church history. All persons desiring to take up the study are requested to meet at the library room at the West Creighton avenue Church of Christ.

See the elegant new wall papers at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

See the elegant new wall papers at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Wheat—March, $1.04½; May, $1.05½; July, 90½; Sept., 78½; Dec., 77½.

Corn—March, 28½; May, 30½ @ ½; July, 31½; Sept., 32.

Oats—March, 26½; May, 26½; July, 24½ @ ¾.

Pork—March, $10.35; May, $10.37 @ 10.40; July, $10.45.

Lard—March, $5.10; May, $5.15; July, $5.22.

Ribs—March, $5.12; May, $5.12½ @ 5.15; July, $5.20.

BASE BALL.

Pleasant Weather Will Soon Bring the Players to Town.

Fort Wayne Will Play the Opening Game in South Bend, April 22—Other Home Games.

[illegible]

WORK ON THE DIAMOND.

A letter received from Max Lynch, manager of the South Bend club, presents the outline of April's work. Fort Wayne will play at South Bend the last week in April. At the latter place they will be compelled to secure a new diamond.

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[illegible]

The base ball managers [illegible] SENTINEL to return thanks to the athletic clubs for the benefits tendered last night and to say to those who purchased tickets to the exhibition [illegible]

[illegible]

Lyons, the third baseman of the Youngstown club, from Wheeling last year, does not want to play in Youngstown this year. Lyons will be remembered, is the man who has a broken leg—some disarrangement of his pedals. He was tough on the ball field and tries to settle the question to death, by looking savage and talking loud. In regard to Lyons the Youngstown Telegram says: "At the meeting of the board of arbitration of the National league, in session at St. Louis, W. K. Lyons, of the Youngstown club, asked for his release owing to an alleged unjust reduction of salary. The matter was referred to Mr. Young, with instructions to notify Lyons that the club had complied with all requirements of the national agreement. For that reason it was upheld. Lyons should be ashamed of himself for making any complaints of his treatment by the Youngstown management. In fact he was treated much too generously. Lyons came here upon payment of a large sum to the Wheeling club for his release, and could have had anything he wanted in the town if he had not destroyed his popularity as well as his usefulness by his fondness for the flowing bowl. Lyons indicated that he would rather be known as a hustler than a ball player, and if he had been justly treated he would have been put to warming the bench for his board and sent home with the price of his ticket. 'Danny' evidently has a vivid imagination if he thinks he got any the worst of it. Perhaps if Mr. Lyons would ask the Youngstown management for his release he would get it.

WANT HIM RETAINED.

Wayne Street M. E. Church Asks for the Return of Rev. Dr. Bennett.

The quarterly conference of the Wayne street M. E. church has asked for the return of their pastor, Rev. Henry W. Bennett, D. D., and it is probable that the northern Indiana conference, which meets on March 23 at Hartford City, will grant the request. Dr. Bennett's congregation and host of other friends would deeply regret to have him leave the city.

Yesterday there was printed in THE SENTINEL an announcement stating that Sunday evening there would be an entertainment given at St. Paul's M. E. church, and a program of the exercises was appended. Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor of St. Paul's church, informed THE SENTINEL today that no such entertainment would be given at his church, and if special exercises were to be given, a program of much different character would be arranged. THE SENTINEL learns that it has been imposed upon by the person who handed the notice into the office. It was doubtless maliciously intended to annoy Rev. Cooper and the prospect is bright that the offender will be uncovered. The services will be as usual at St. Paul's M. E. church tomorrow evening.

George Hoopengardner and Wes Crummit, of Ossian, spent a few days in Fort Wayne this week.

THORNS TO SIT UPON.

How many people are gathering "thorns to sit upon," by failing to heed the warning sent out by diseased kidneys. **Utah Kidney Beans**, the Great Kidney and Bladder Cure, is the only remedy. If you have uncertain pains—dry mouth—coated tongue—parched skin—feverishness—lines under the eyes—sharp pain in the small of the back—dull dragging backache—general feeling of weariness—you have kidney trouble in some of its terrible forms. You should act quickly—**Utah Kidney Beans** will cure you—they have cured thousands of others. THE TURNERS of PHILADELPHIA make **Utah Kidney Beans.**

[illegible]

Fort Wayne Agents.

Frieze & Keefe, H. G. Somers, Geo. A Pollens, Otto Kinkelbeck, Wm. L. Moellering & Bro., Moritz & Son, Adolph Voelkinger, Dreier & Bro., Distrib ting Agents.

Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. Cures Sick Headache. Biliousness. Indigestion.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE. Improved dwelling property on West Berry, front West Washington street, East Superior street, West Wayne street, West Jefferson street, West and east principal avenue, West Dubald street, south Harrison street, Fairfield avenue, Broadway, West Third street, Hendricks street. Vacant lots in Fletcher's addition, Lakeside Park addition, Rockhill heirs' addition. Houses to rent and money to loan. Schatzler & Wilson, first floor No. 7 Court street. 24f

Ossian News—C. R. Hoover, the genial expostmaster [illegible]

Dr. B. A. Stockdale,

[illegible] W. Washington St. Fort Wayne, Ind.

SPECIALTIES:

Diseases of Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach, Catarrh, Nervous Debility and Chronic Diseases.

Hours—[illegible] and [illegible] p. m.

Consultation FREE.

The Cabinet Grand

STANDARD ...SEWING MACHINES.

PFEIFFER & SCHLATTER.

38 and 40 East Columbia St.

WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED. Small loans made to salaried people, families and others on satisfactory security; long time, of repayment. 24 Exchange Block, fourth floor. Take elevator. 11-4t

WANTED. Salesmen to call upon [illegible] H. W. Brown's Co., Chicago.

WANTED. Agents. Mechanics. Wholesale [illegible] E. M. Wood & Co., Chicago.

WANTED. Agents for an entirely new World's Hidden Secrets. Large illustrated [illegible] Dearborn Pub. Co., 2 West St., Chicago.

WANTED. Cards and [illegible] Dobson Mfg. Co., Chicago.

WANTED. Girls and [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED. Intelligent ladies, [illegible] to prepare [illegible] to Labhing & Co., 20 E. Main St. 2066-1mo

WANTED. [illegible] Soap [illegible] good selling Perfumes. Goodall Bureau, Northington, Ga. [illegible]

WANTED. [illegible] Great Color Book, all about Cuba, Spain and war, most exciting [illegible] one agent [illegible] by another [illegible] 88 [illegible] 300 illustrations [illegible] Bible House, 7 Dearborn St. Chicago. 866

WANTED. The [illegible] Company [illegible] Medical [illegible] weekly [illegible] Dr. Bye, 1 Dodge St., Boston, Mass. [illegible] New York, and [illegible] Dr. Bye's Pills [illegible] Frank A. [illegible] 9-6t

WANTED. [illegible] Fine Tea Co.,

INTERESTING BLACK GOODS SELLING.

The most stylish Black Dress Goods stuffs of the season are here, and in big abundance

Black Crepons.

The leading fine Black Fabric for the coming season—Rich—Silky—handsome for full suits—handsome for Skirts.

$1.25, $1.50, $2.00 to $3.75 a yard.

Mohairs and Brilliantines

Plain and figured, Brocaded and the neat small designs.

50c, 60c, 75c to $1.00 a yd.

Henriettas and Serges.

Large new lines in Rich Black.

50c to $1.00 a yd.

Lower lines of Black Goods,

20c, 25c, 30c and 40c.

Wrappers.

We display in Cloak room large new lines of Percale and Chintz Wrappers.

48c to $2.00 each.

ROOT & COMPANY.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
By Depositing it With the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
32 East Berry Street.
Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.
No Fines or Membership Fee.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7 Bass Blk. 17tf

MONEY TO LOAN.
Easy Terms. Strictly Private
Loans made on Household Goods, Pianos, Organs, Wagons, Horses, Bicycles, etc., on same day as application, the property remaining in your possession. We have a NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN which gives you a much longer time at a very low rate. If you are thinking of borrowing, call and we will explain same to you.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 3 Arcade, Upstairs.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office . . . . No. 173.
Editorial Rooms . . . . No. 650.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—For Indiana: Fair and warmer tonight and Sunday; light to fresh southerly winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Miss Minnie Rosenthal has returned from Chicago

Mrs. W. L. Thompson, of Kalamazoo, is the guest of her sister, Mrs P. D. Dickinson

Stephen Stutzman, of St Louis, is the guest of his brother, F J Stutzman, of the Randall hotel.

H. A. Kepner, of Arkana, Ohio, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. N W. Bloom, of 185 Columbia avenue

Rev. Miss Edinger will preach each evening the following week at the mission, 170 West Main street, Fort Wayne.

This evening at the Temple there will be a special meeting of Home lodge, No. 312, F & A M, for work in the fellowcraft degree.

B. W. Fenton, chief engineer of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western railway, and Mrs. Fenton Helt and Miss Locke, of Findlay, Ohio, are in the city

A letter from C. Boseker & Son states that they have never considered giving up the contract for building the new court house at Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Mrs. Dyke Fisher has resigned her position as bookkeeper at the Randall hotel and is now engaged in closing up the books of Messrs. Bedard & Irwin, the former landlords.

Thursday evening Miss Bessie Browand gave a surprise to Miss Bessie Newcomb, of 75 West Lewis street. About twenty couples were present. Dancing and card playing were the features of the evening. At 12 o'clock a luncheon was served.

Cure a Headache in 15 Minutes
By using Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache. All druggists.

GOLDEN, THE HATTER,

Is headquarters for

Boys' and Girls'

As well as

MEN'S HATS.

We are showing an especially fine line of Children's Hats in Spring Shapes. Choice assortment of

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

EVERYTHING NEW! Our Specialty--

Trunks and Valises of all Shapes.

A. W. GOLDEN,

96 Calhoun St. -:- -:- Opposite Fruit House.

EXTRA
Standard
CALIFORNIA APRICOTS, Per Can, 14c.
PEACHES, ... 18c.

FREE.
THE INNER MAN MAGAZINE, a help to the Housewife.
Call and get a copy For March . . . . . .

FRENCH PEAS
WAX BEANS **CORN** ARE GOING FAST AT PRICES ADVERTISED.

JOHN N. PFEIFFER,

Both Phones 378. 40-44 W. Berry Street.

SPRING SUITINGS.

It's good policy to make your selection for your Spring Suit NOW while stocks are complete.

For the coming Spring Season we are showing by far the largest stock of both foreign and domestic woolen ever shown by any one house in Fort Wayne.

Scotches, Worsteds, Cheviots, Clays, Cassimeres, Vicunas, etc.

In plain black and blue and all the newest Spring Colorings. We guarantee to give you stylish, perfect fitting Clothes that are properly made and up-to-date in every respect, at a saving to you of from $5 to $10. Step in and let us show you what we can do for you at $18, $20, $25 and $30.

I. MAUTNER & CO.,

Popular Tailors.

Mrs John McCurdy has returned from a short visit in Indianapolis today.

Mrs. E B Smith is quite ill with pneumonia at her home on McClellan street

Mrs H C Paul very pleasantly entertained the Latita club Thursday evening.

John Pauley, clerk at the New Aveline is confined to his bed with throat trouble.

Mrs. R C Taggart is entertaining Mrs C M. Hutchinson and daughter, of Girard, Pa.

Mrs Dot Washburn and Mrs Frank Myers, of Columbia City, were in the city yesterday.

Mrs Ida Merithew, who was a guest in this city, has returned to her home in Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Minnie Palmer has returned to her home in Richmond after a pleasant visit with friends in this city

Miss Linda Harrod has been sick with lagrippe for the past two weeks, but is now reported some better.

Oliver Upson, of Cleveland, is expected in the city this evening to visit a few days with Nathan Smyser.

Charles Jeffries now has charge of the Randall hotel news stand, having succeeded Mr Gerard and Will Collins.

Philip Schell, who has been the guest of his son, J. F. Schell, returned to his home in Bryant, Jay county, yesterday.

Mrs. Lousa Bruner, of No. 6 Jones street, who is sorely afflicted with erysipelas, was last evening taken to Hope hospital.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Koch, of 11 North Calhoun street, a son. Mr. Koch is a well-known salesman for Bash & Co.

Rev. J. L. Leeper won a medal at the state photographer's meeting in Indianapolis in class I for amateurs for silver and bronze medals.

Last Wednesday evening Master Pearl Evans was surprised by his many little friends, it being his thirteenth birthday anniversary.

Profs. A B. Crowe and Elmer Schultz, of the high school, are attending the state science teachers' association meeting in Richmond.

Miss Maud Gussman, of Huntington, arrived in the city today and is the guest of Miss Madeline Meegan. Miss Gusman came to attend the D's of T dance.

Mrs. G. K. Dow, who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Williams, for the past three weeks, returned yesterday to her home in Peoria.

Fred Koch, of 112 Griffith street, is in ecstasies over the fact that he has just become the grandparent of a youngster who will begin voting and other manly things in 1919.

Mrs. J. B. Olinger, of 134 Horace street, has returned from a visit at Richmond, where she was most pleasantly entertained in the families of Messrs. Beckschultz and Hofheinz.

Thursday evening Mrs. G. O. Litt entertained friends in honor of Mr. Litt's birthday anniversary. Music and games were enjoyed and later the guests sat down to a delicious luncheon.

The D.'s of T. enjoyed another informal dance last evening at the Sons of Columbus hall. Miss Maud Gussman, of Huntington; Miss Mary Meyers, of Columbia City, and Rudy Siegmund, of Huntington, were guests of honor. The chaperons were Mrs. G. E. Bursley, Mrs. M. F. Porter and Mrs. C. T. Lane

The hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Mason Long was last evening the scene of a very pretty masquerade party given by their son, Baron. Beautiful, quaint and comical costumes were to be seen mingling in the crowd. A mandolin and guitar furnished music for a dance program and at 11 o'clock a three-course luncheon was served in the dining room.

The Laundry Workers union met last night in A. O. U. W. hall, corner Calhoun and Superior streets, and elected officers to fill several vacancies. After the election the officers were installed as follows: President, Eva Etchey, vice president, Amelia Horstman; secretary, Bertha Chapin; treasurer, Minnie Phelps; guide, Theresa Matthias; guard, Lillie Bradtmiller.

Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Miller have gone to Columbus and Carroll, Ohio, to visit the doctor's relatives. Mrs. Miller went to Crestline, Ohio, Thursday evening to visit a day with friends there, and this morning was joined by Dr. Miller en route to Columbus. After a few days visit with Ohio friends and relatives Mr. and Mrs. Miller will leave for the south. They will spend a few weeks or months in Mexico in the hopes of recuperating the doctor's health.

See the elegant new wall papers at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Fresh Baltimore Oysters.

Extra Selects, 23c, Standards, 18c.
Hot House Lettuce, 14c lb.
Best Michigan Celery, 18c.
Fresh Malaga Grapes, 18c lb.
Large Navel Oranges, 35c doz
California Seedling Oranges, 25c doz.
Large Messina Lemons, 20c doz

FRUIT HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

Neufchatel Cream Cheese,
Finest quality, 4c package.
Philadelphia Hand Cheese, 3 for 5c.
FRUIT HOUSE.

See the elegant new wall papers at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Miss Rose M Younker has returned from a month's stay at Garrett and Avilla

Little Annie Skilling of Garrett, is a visitor with her aunt, Mrs Mary S. McOscar

Mrs. C M. Tyrrell, of St. Mary's, Ohio, the guest of Mrs F Baily, of 100 West Superior street

The many friends of Mrs Ivory Moore, of 101 St Mary's avenue, will be pleased to learn that she is recovering from a very severe attack of measles

Tomorrow the First Spiritual society meetings will be held in the hall above the gas office Children's Lyceum at 10 a. m, and regular services at 7:45 p. m

William Niezer went down to Monroeville this afternoon to spend Sunday with his brothers, Barney and John The latter will celebrate his birthday in that city tomorrow.

Rev. J. L. Leeper will preach morning and evening at Westminster for the last time for several months, as on next Wednesday evening he leaves for an extensive tour throughout Europe and Bible lands covering a period of six months.

Abram Beaber entertained the N. Q. club last evening, at his home. New officers were elected for the next term, as follows: President, Miss Grace Crawford; secretary and treasurer, Miss Mildred Russell; grand bouncer, John Potter, editor N. Q Journal, Bert Mills.

EXAMINE THEM.

The "Coffee-Never-Hurt-Me" People.

Some famous brain workers have made a welcome discovery along the line of recovery of health by the proper selection of food Several were of the "Coffee-never-hurt-me" kind, but, as an experiment, tried leaving it off ten days, and the use of Postum Cereal Food Coffee in its place. A definite and decided improvement in health is practically certain to attend such a change.

Look carefully into the state of health of the individual who knows that "coffee don't hurt me," and you are almost sure to find some form of physical ail or functional disturbance—perhaps muddy complexion, or weak eyes, incipient heart failure, kidney trouble, liver or bowel disorders, or some form of weakness that shows plainly enough by the cry for relief sent up from some organ of the body.

Why does the dismissal of Coffee and the use of Postum bring help? Experience in artificial digestion show clearly to the scientific investigator that Coffee arrests digestion, and according to one authority, allows only 61 per cent. of the food to be digested. That strikes at the very key-stone to the arch of health. Failure in digestion means lack of good blood, and therefore a lack of food for the nerve centers. As the nerves control the organs of the entire body, one can readily understand that a disorganized nervous system may show effect in any part of the body. Therefore, a removal of the cause will allow nature to right herself. A powerful assistant to nature is Postum Cereal Food Coffee, composed of the albumen, phosphates, gluten, etc., from which nature builds in the delicate tissues of the nerves.

Postum aids digestion without drugging, and furnishes a concentrated liquid food as well as a most delicious morning Coffee.

If the reader has ever failed to make Postum satisfactorily, it will be found that, to allow it to boil 15 minutes after booiling commences, will solve the problem, as it must be so boiled to extract taste, color and food value. It is the only original Food Coffee with a pleasant coffee flavor. Many imitations of Postum are now upon the market. The only palatable ones thus far tested prove to be of a low grade of coffee, and some other articles, notwithstanding the loud claims that they are "pure."

Buy wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St. All kinds and prices.

Window display decorated lamps cheapest ever sold.

WARD'S CHINA STORE

O'clock—12—O'clock

Dances at True Blue Hall every Monday night. Commence at 8:30 p. m. sat-tf

Buy wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St. All kinds and prices.

Notice.

Hacks for funerals, $2.00.
CHAS. E. RIPPE.
Telephone 96. Broadway.

Buy wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St. All kinds and prices.

"77"

FOR

GRIP

If It's a Cold!

La Grippe is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven"
Influenza is a Cold
Take "Seventy-seven."
Sore Throat is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."
Bronchitis is a Cold.
Take "Seventy seven."
A Cough is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."
Laryngitis is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven"
Pleurisy is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."

At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c., 50c., or $1 00.
Ask for Dr. Humphreys' Specific Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free. Humphreys' Med. Co., New York.

Arnold's Bromo-Celery. Student's headaches cured without fail. Use it 10cts. Sold by Gross & Pellen.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 2, '98.
The firm of Kerlin & Bloom, engaged in undertaking at 107 Calhoun street, have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved partnership, W. L. Kerlin retiring and N. W. Bloom continuing the business, and will collect all book accounts and pay all indebtedness of said firm.

W L. KERLIN,
N W. BLOOM.
4t3

Bethel Church.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th of March, 1898, at 8 30 p. m., in the Bethel church, corner De-Wald and Clinton streets, two trustees will be elected for said church.

PASTOR.

Only six days, 1847 Roger Bros.' silver knives and forks, $3.25 per dozen.

WARD'S CHINA STORE.

SPARRING MATCH.

Jack Lyons, of Philadelphia, and Fred Lange, champion of Indiana, will spar twenty rounds at the Fort Wayne club tonight, March 5. The Miller brothers will give a five round bout during the evening. 3t3

You can save pin money by doing your own laundry work. By using Electric Lustre Starch the work is easily and quickly done and as nicely done as any first-class laundry would do it. It makes every thing starchable look just like new. Blue packages only. 5t3

AT A BARGAIN.

For next week, stamped linens and embroidery silks by Miss Clark, at Dunn & Taft's, second floor. Lessons given. 4tf

At your next party or concert secure Prof. J. A. Willis, Fort Wayne's favorite vocalist and pianist. Call or address, 19 Francis St. Best of city reference.

Buy wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St. All kinds and prices.

For Sale.

The Young Men's Christian association building and lot 40x100 feet. Price $23,000. Inquire or write to
W. E. CLAPHAM, Pres.,
27tf 22-23 Pixley-Long Bldg.

The above is one of one hundred of new and Artistic Baby Carriages just received by us; fresh, clean and handsome, and at prices never before dreamed of. We propose to sell more Baby Carraiges this year than all other stores in Fort Wayne combined. Style, quality and price will do the business. Sale commences today.

FOSTER FURNITURE CO.

EUREKA BAKING POWDER!

"I Have Found It!"

What has she found?

A pure and wholesome Baking Powder, containing neither alum nor amonia. and that does its work well.

Sold by leading grocers.

SUNDAY GAZETTE.

Enlarged and Full of News.
Associated Press Service...

SPECIAL ILLUSTRATIONS

The Curfew Bell.
The Sword of Gomez.
Fashion Letter Written in Paris.
Taylor College Story.

For Sale at Hotels and News Stands.

WM. A. SPIEGEL,
PIANO TUNING . . . . . .
—ALSO—
Reed and Pipe Organ Tuning and Repairing. 17 Years Experience.
Leave orders at Foelingers Drug Store Phone 448, or Packard Piano Store, Phone 645.

NOTICE!

For Furniture, Carpets and House Furnishings go to the new store of

J. Y. SHOAFF & CO.,
57 E. Berry St.

Madam ENID STRASBURG-MYERS,
Teacher of Piano, Pipe Organ and Harmony.
Pupil of Hyllested, Gottschalk and Lechetizky.
Westminster Seminary
Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE CREATEST . . . .
Bargains in stoves, furniture and everything else, at 176 Calhoun St, GOLDSTINE'S PLACE. We sell everything and buy anything. Telephone or drop me a postal card.

I am prepared to make loans of any amounts on first mortgage security on farm or city property, at low rate of interest with the privilege of paying back all or any amounts at any interest paying time. I also have farm and city property to sell and exchange. Any one intending to buy, sell or exchange, will find it to their advantage to call on me.
Phone 622 **Louis F. Curdes,**
Office open evenings. 8 & 9 Pixley-Long Bl'k

FRIEND'S CLOTHING STORE.

A Great Purchase.

FORT WAYNE, Feb. 24, 1898.
FRIEND CLOTHING STORE,
City:
GENTLEMEN:--I hereby accept your offer for our entire stock. At the exceedingly low price you have purchased this stock you will be able to sell it at a profit at 50 per cent. below wholesale price. You will find that most of our stock consists of new goods, and we feel assured that the public will appreciate the exceptional values you are now in a position to offer them.
Resp. yours,
HORSE SHOE CLOTHING CO.

A Great Purchase.

50 PER CENT. BELOW COST!

At this price we will

Close Out the Entire Stock of

HORSE SHOE CLOTHING STORE,

—WHICH IS—

Now for Sale at Our Store.

A FEW OF THE MANY BARGAINS IN CLOTHING:

MEN'S CLOTHING.

Suits	Regular Price
$2.50 Suits, Regular Price	$ 5.00
3.00 " " "	6.00
3.15 " " "	6.50
3.85 " " "	7.50
4.00 " " "	8.00
5.00 " " "	10.00
6.00 " " "	12.00
6.15 " " "	12.50
7.00 " " "	14.00
7.50 " " "	15.00
8.00 " " "	16.00

JUST 50 PER CENT. OFF.

$2.50 good strong Suits, $3.00, 3.15, 3.65. Good, excellent working Suits, fancy nobby Scotch, $4.00, 4.50 and 5.00; special value; fully 150 styles.

Good Ulster at $1.75.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS.

Suits	Regular Price
$2.00 Suits, Regular Price	$ 4.00
2.50 " " "	5.00
2.75 " " "	5.50
3.00 " " "	6.00
3.25 " " "	6.50
3.50 " " "	7.00
3.75 " " "	7.50
4.00 " " "	8.00
4.25 " " "	8.50
4.50 " " "	9.00
5.00 " " "	10.00

JUST 1-2 DISCOUNT.

We especially desire to call attention to our Suits at $6, 6.50, 7.00, 8.00 and 9.00. These are $12, 15, 18 and $20 Suits and consist entirely of new goods. Do not fail to see this line.

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

Suits	Regular Price
50c Suits Regular Price	$1.00
75c " " "	1.50
$1.00 " " "	2.00
1.25 " " "	2.50
1.50 " " "	3.00
1.75 " " "	3.50
2.00 " " "	4.00
2.25 " " "	4.50
2.50 " " "	5.00
2.75 " " "	5.50
3.00 " " "	6.00

Just Prices Cut in 1-2.

Our line consists of every description of Child's Suits, but we especially desire to call attention to our line of Overcoats and Reefers, these are all exceptional bargains.

A Few Flyers in Furnishing Goods.

HATS, Just One Half Regular Price.	15c Linen Collars	5c	25c Ties	15c	50c and 75c Unlaundried Shirts	35c
CAPS, Just One Half Regular Price.	25c Linen Cuffs	10c	50c Underwear	33c	50c Overalls	25c
SWEATERS, Just One Half Regular Price.	15c Celluloid Collars	5c	25c Underwear	16c	50c Jackets or Jumpers	25c
PANTS, Just One Half Regular Price.	25c Celluloid Cuffs	10c	$1.00 Underwear	50c	$1.50 Night Robes	75c
SHIRTS, Just One Half Regular Price.	75c Ties.	25c	75c Shirt Waists	10c	$1.00 Night Robes	50c
JEWELRY, Just One Half Regular Price.	50c Ties	25c	50c Shirt Waists	10c	50c Night Robes	25c

Jeans pants 50c. 20 styles all-wool Pants $1.00.
40 styles nobby all-wool Pants $1.50.

JUST 1-2 OFF.

This is actually what we are doing. Come early and avoid the rush.
Get the Good Things While They Last!

Friend's - Clothing - Store,

Cor. Calhoun & Berry Sts.

PART SECOND. 8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS. PART SECOND.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE CITIZEN PEDDLER.

How the Pack Merchant Ceased to Be a Wanderer.

HE NOW HAS AN ORGANIZATION.

He Has Practically Abandoned the Country Districts, but Continues to Flourish In the Cities In Spite of the Department Stores—An Interesting Evolution.

Long ago we came to regard the peddler as a wanderer, one degree above a vagabond, but a half brother to a gypsy. The adjective itinerant became almost a part of his designation. We have never fancied him as having a fixed habitation or a home. He has been to us a

"SUG-SPENDERS! SUG-SPENDERS!"

mercantile rover, bound by neither ties of family nor country. He was like the wind, and "whence he came or whither he goes" we never stopped to inquire.

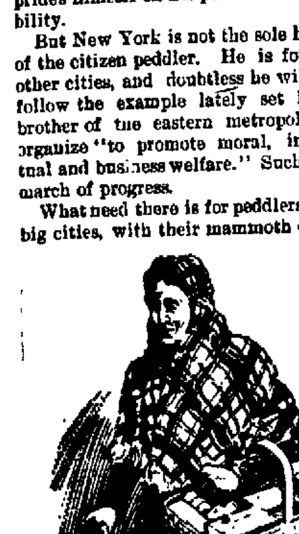
But all this must be revised. From the peddlers themselves we learn that they have ceased to be rovers. The other day there was organized the Citizen Peddlers' Association of Greater New York. This unique body starts off with 500 members on the charter roll and claims to represent no less than 20,000 people engaged in that line of work and following their vocation solely in the New York of today. The stated objects of the association are "to promote and advance the moral, intellectual and business welfare of its members and to secure for them the rights and privileges to which they are entitled by the licenses which they hold."

Thus enters a new figure into the commercial field—the "citizen peddler," who must hereafter be recognized as distinct from the itinerant pack peddler of days gone by. As a peddler he looks much like the old type. He carries his stock in trade with him, either on his arm, in a push cart or on his back. His salesrooms are the far stretching streets, his counters the changing doorsteps and his strong box his open palm or trousers pocket.

But as a citizen he must be credited with a fixed abiding place, perhaps a home in the full sense of the word, and even a family. There is no longer mystery about his movements. No more do we wonder whence he comes and whither he goes. If you wish, he will hand you a greasy card from which you may learn that his residence is on Hester street, and he will cheerfully tell you in garlic scented sentences, "I koom by dis street efery odder Ve'nsday." He prides himself on his personal responsibility.

But New York is not the sole habitat of the citizen peddler. He is found in other cities, and doubtless he will soon follow the example lately set by his brother of the eastern metropolis and organize "to promote moral, intellectual and business welfare." Such is the march of progress.

What need there is for peddlers in the big cities, with their mammoth depart-



SHE PEDDLES GROCERIES.

ment stores, free delivery and the many facilities for trade offered by storekeepers in general, is a question which has often puzzled me, and I suppose many others as well. But I am sure there would not be 5,000 of them in New York if there was not a living for that many. In fact, we know that peddling has always been a profitable business. Jay Gould was once a peddler, and many another less famous fortune than his has been built up on a cornerstone which represented the results of a diminished pack and a swollen pocketbook.

It is a commercial maxim that "the poor pay the highest prices." So among the poorer residents of the large cities the peddler seeks his customers. For such the big department stores, with their insolent clerks and their dazzling display of unattainable luxuries, have but little attraction. Besides, by staying away from them the woman with the slim purse avoids temptation to buy more than she can afford. But the peddler brings the temptation to her door, though he rarely carries other than everyday necessities. Besides, he treats her with d[illegible] [illegible] love other [illegible]

The peddler of tradition, whose passing away has been so gradual that we have hardly realized it to be so close at hand, took to the country as his only field. There was a time when he was an actual necessity in rural life. His visits were events, and he was treated more as a guest than as a trader.

I remember the visit of such a peddler to the New England farmhouse where I lived as a boy. When the peddler drove into the yard near the close of a November day, Uncle Will gave him a hearty welcome.

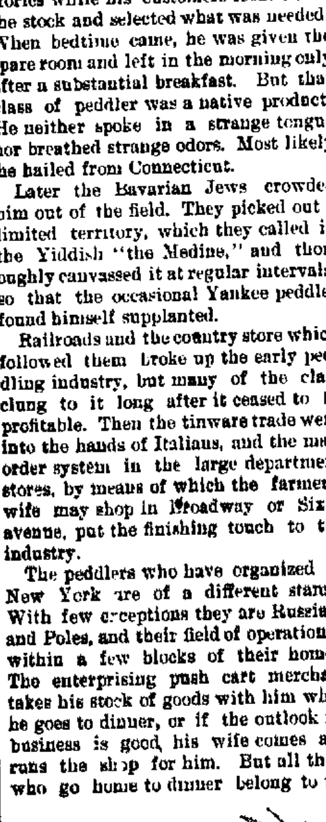
"Put your horse right in the barn, Mr. Peddler," he shouted from the field. "Back your cart into the wagon shed, and we'll have some supper right away."

After supper the peddler brought in bolts of cloth, tinware, needles, pins, combs, ribbons and such other knick knacks as he thought might be wanted. These he spread out on the kitchen table with easy carelessness and told stories while his customers looked over the stock and selected what was needed. When bedtime came, he was given the spare room and left in the morning only after a substantial breakfast. But that class of peddler was a native product. He neither spoke in a strange tongue nor breathed strange odors. Most likely he hailed from Connecticut.

Later the Bavarian Jews crowded him out of the field. They picked out a limited territory, which they called in the Yiddish "the Medine," and thoroughly canvassed it at regular intervals, so that the occasional Yankee peddler found himself supplanted.

Railroads and the country store which followed them broke up the early peddling industry, but many of the class clung to it long after it ceased to be profitable. Then the tinware trade went into the hands of Italians, and the mail order system in the large department stores, by means of which the farmer's wife may shop in Broadway or Sixth avenue, put the finishing touch to the industry.

The peddlers who have organized in New York are of a different stamp. With few exceptions they are Russians and Poles, and their field of operation is within a few blocks of their homes. The enterprising push cart merchant takes his stock of goods with him when he goes to dinner, or if the outlook for business is good his wife comes and runs the shop for him. But all those who go home to dinner belong to the



"A-A-A-A-PULS!"

aristocracy. The ordinary east side peddler's "day out" begins early in the morning and ends late in the evening, except on Friday, when he abandons work in time to put on his Sabbath clothes before going to the synagogue.

The men who compose this open air business community have the same traits of thrift that their Bavarian predecessors showed 50 years ago, and hundreds of them have bank accounts, and many are owners of real estate. They are temperate, and their children attend the public schools, acquire a knowledge of the English language quickly, and in a few years will probably be as loath to believe that their fathers helped to organize the Citizen Peddlers' association as some of their wealthy coreligionists are to speak of the time when their fathers peddled "in the Medine."

The fruit and vegetable peddlers who have attained to the dignity of owning a horse and wagon are of a slightly different class. Many of them are less honest and less respected than those who carry a basket or push a cart. They are full of tricks and wiles, such as using pails which have false bottoms nearly half way to the top, cheating on the count and dealing in produce which should rightly have been consigned to the garbage dump. These are not properly peddlers, but hucksters, and they do not affiliate with the peripatetic merchants who deal in shoe laces, collar buttons, suspenders and the like.

The shoe lace and suspender merchants are particularly picturesque as they stand on a corner gently swinging their pendent wares and in guttural, plaintive voices crying:

"Shoe laces! Fine shoe laces!"

"Sug-spenders! Sug-spenders! Two pair fer a kee-varter!"

Some of them are mere boys, sharp featured and keen eyed, while others are aged men with bushy eyebrows and patriarchal beards. Each and every one of them, however, has fixed an unwavering gaze on the main chance, and it may be confidently assumed that their organization will look first to the business welfare of its members and to their moral and intellectual condition afterward—if there is time.

SEWELL FORD.

Where His Enjoyment Comes In.

"Why [illegible] as Wagn[illegible] buy so much horseradi[illegible] —is he so [illegible] of it?"

"No. [illegible] never a [illegible] but it's such fun [illegible] is."—File[illegible]

NAVAL GRAND JURY.

POWERS, SCOPE AND METHODS OF A COURT OF INQUIRY.

Something About the Men Appointed to Investigate the Disaster to the Battleship Maine—Distinctions Between Facts and Conclusions—A Notable Court.

Seldom in the history of our navy has a court of inquiry been summoned to investigate a graver case than that which confronted the four officers recently sent to Havana to probe the Maine disaster. Usually such courts meet to look into incidents which to the civilian often appear trivial, such as the grounding of a warship or a squabble between officers. Courts of inquiry have been convened to investigate charges not more weighty than that of a ship's mess which declared that the cook did not put enough plums in the Sunday "duff." The officers who were sent to Havana, however, realized that upon the result of their investigations might rest a declaration of war.

The members of the court selected are all well known and able officers. Cap-

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE.

tain W. T. Sampson of the Iowa, the president of the court, was formerly chief of ordnance. He is a native of New York and entered the service in 1857 as cadet at the Naval academy. In 1861, at the breaking out of the civil war, he was assigned to the frigate Potomac and was promoted to master in the same year. During the latter part of the war he was a lieutenant on the ironclad Patapsco, which was part of the south Atlantic blockading squadron. He was in the Patapsco when she was destroyed in Charleston harbor, but escaped. From 1865 to 1867 he was on the European station. He was commissioned a lieutenant commander in 1866 and a commander in 1874. Among the other important posts which he has filled was that of chief of ordnance, when he had charge of the purchase and manufacture of all sorts of guns, big and little; torpedoes, armor and ammunition. He conducted an interesting series of tests at Indian Head proving ground and made, in short, a brilliant record during his stay on land. When the Iowa was put in commission, he was placed in command.

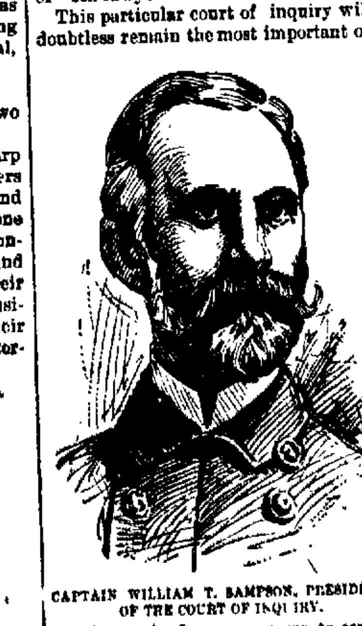
Of the other members of the court, Captain F. E. Chadwick, commanding the New York, was formerly chief of the bureau of equipment; Commander W. P. Potter, also of the New York, was formerly naval aid to Admiral Gherardi, and Lieutenant Commander Adolph Marix, who is judge advocate of the court, has lately been on duty at Washington as counsel in the defense of Pay Director Billings.

Captain Sigsbee of the ill fated Maine, who is, of course, the most prominent if not the most important witness, has been fully exploited of late.

Although courts of inquiry are semijudicial their proceedings are not so formal and strict as those of courts martial, which are very solemn proceedings indeed. The court of inquiry is, in fact, a sort of naval grand jury, and its sessions may or may not be followed by a court martial, according to its decision. In this particular case, of course, something more than the mere trial of an officer depends upon its verdict.

In the summons for the court to convene is indicated whether "facts" are wanted or an "opinion" from the court. "Facts" in a naval sense mean not merely a record of the testimony, but "the result and conclusion of the court" from hearing and testimony. An "opinion" is held by the navy department to differ from a conclusion in that it relates to the merits of the case. It is a fine distinction, but one characteristic of "sea lawyers."

This particular court of inquiry will doubtless remain the most important on



CAPTAIN WILLIAM T. SAMPSON, PRESIDENT OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

naval records for many years to come. Previously the most notable court of inquiry was that held in New York in 1878 upon the personal application of Fitz John Porter, but that was a military court.

C. F. BAXTER.

Not So High.

Lady enters barber shop with Skye terrier.

"Mr. Barber, can you cut my doggie's hair?"

"No, I can't, or, rather, I won't!"

"Indeed! You seem to hold yourself pretty high for one in your position."

"Perhaps I do, but I'm no Skye-scraper."—New York Truth.

Easily Snubbed.

—I [illegible] ough [illegible]

you imagine you have to wear. You ought to be ashamed of yourself.

She—You are the one who ought to be ashamed of yourself. Why don't you pay your bills?—Indianapolis Journal.

Mitigated Bereavement.

An attractive looking lady applied to the proprietress of a Harlem boarding house for board and lodging.

"So you are from Chicago? Are you a widow?" asked the latter.

"Only partially. Three of my husbands are still alive."—New York Sunday World.

FIGHTING ILLITERACY.

The Woman Who Founded New Orleans' Night Schools and Her Work.

New Orleans owes its night schools to the energy and philanthropic spirit of Miss Sophia B. Wright, who founded them. The night schools are not under the control of the school board, as they are in most cities, but are conducted by the Howe institute, of which Miss Wright is principal.

Fourteen years ago, after being graduated from the public high school in

MISS SOPHIA B. WRIGHT.

New Orleans, Miss Wright began to teach. She opened a private school with one pupil, who paid her 50 cents a month. Now 600 pupils are under her direction, but none of them pays for instruction. She has done much to decrease the large percentage of illiteracy in her native state.

Miss Wright estimates that 30 per cent of her pupils are from 8 to 12 years of age, another 30 per cent from 12 to 17, and 40 per cent from 17 to 40. At least one-quarter are foreign born. All nationalities are represented, Cubans, French, German, Polish, Scandinavian and Italian being most numerous. The school hours are from 6 to 9 o'clock in the evening, although many boys who work in stores do not arrive before 7 o'clock.

"You will find in this school many heroic lives," says Miss Wright, "for in some cases the pupils are the only support of families and make great sacrifices. Many of the boys come direct from work without first having supper, and many walk three or four miles to attend the night school. In one case I know of a boy who had splendid advantages offered to him if he would leave home. He refused because he would have to leave his mother without support if he accepted. This is only one of the many cases in which my boys have sacrificed their personal interests."

Miss Wright is president this year of the New Orleans Women's club, and under the auspices of that club night schools for women are to be organized. They are to be conducted on the same line and are meant for factory girls who desire a good business training in order that they may secure better positions.

SHE OPPOSES KISSING.

Mrs. Kingsbury, Who Discovered the Osculation Epidemic In Atlanta.

Mrs. Joseph Kingsbury, who has made the startling discovery that young people kiss nowadays, just as they have done for many generations, and who has startled Atlanta by frantically declaring that an epidemic of osculation is prevalent in that city, is certainly in a position to know what she is talking about, for she is one of Atlanta's social leaders. Her husband is a retired merchant and owns one of the finest residences in the city. His wife is prominent in the intellectual circles of social life and personally is a very popular woman. They have a daughter, Miss Lulu Kingsbury, who is one of the notably beautiful young ladies of the city, being of the old southern type of regal loveliness.

So impressed have Atlanta people become by Mrs. Kingsbury's declaration that all sorts of reform measures are being talked of, for it is not denied that a kissing epidemic really exists there. Some have even had the courage to de-

MRS. KINGSBURY.

fend the custom and admit that they liked it. Opinion seems to be impartially divided, the ultra modern element, which may be said to represent the new south, pinning their faith to almost indiscriminate osculation, so long as it be confined to one's equals, while the other contingent, typical of the old school of rigid ideas prevailing before the war, holds with equal tenacity that a man is at liberty to kiss a girl who is not a relative only when their engagement is a matter of fact.

Those who have read between the lines of Mrs. Kingsbury's letter and whose social status is such as to entitle them to respectful attention declare that her picture of existing conditions is not overdrawn. But when asked for an explanation of these conditions these people are unable to give satisfactory reasons beyond the fact that some of the girls, imagining they will gain popu[illegible] and beaux [illegible] a course, do not [illegible] in being [illegible] lips.

PLOWBOY CANDLER.

INTERESTING CAREER OF THE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

Picturesque and Rugged Personality of the Man Who Once Hailed From "The Pigeon Roost"—He Has Been a Soldier, Lawyer and Congressman.

Allen D. Candler, who is making such a vigorous campaign for the governorship of Georgia, is popularly known in the state as "The One Eyed Plowboy of Pigeon Roost." His character is as picturesque as his name implies.

Personally he is one of the most popular men in Georgia. His integrity has never been questioned. He always speaks out his convictions, but he has a genial disposition, which enables him to differ even extremely without giving offense. He is short of stature, measuring only about 5 feet 5 inches, but a habit of carrying his head bent forward makes him appear even shorter. As a stump speaker before the masses he has few equals in Georgia, and he is hard to match as a teller of good stories.

Colonel Candler is a strong and interesting character. He was born about 62 years ago in Lumpkin county, Ga., on what is known as Pigeon Roost hill. His father was a farmer of small means, but he gave his son all the educational advantages then obtainable in that part of Georgia and sent him to Mercer university, the leading Baptist college in Georgia, where he was graduated in 1857.

The next year he established a school at Jonesboro, 20 miles from Atlanta, and taught there with decided success until the beginning of the civil war. He was an ardent secessionist and, closing his school, returned to his native county and enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Georgia infantry. He went in as a private, but was soon promoted to a lieutenancy and a little later became a cap-

ALLEN D. CANDLER.

tain. He declined the rank of colonel, which was offered to him in recognition of his gallantry on the field, because a strong attachment had grown up between him and his company and declared his determination "to fight it out" with his "boys."

Few soldiers of the Confederacy saw more hard service. He was in almost every great battle in the west and was wounded severely several times. In the fighting around Atlanta his company suffered as severely as any in Hood's army, and at Jonesboro more than half its members were killed. It was there that Captain Candler lost his left eye, and he almost died from the effect of the wound. Though he surrendered as a captain, he has been called colonel ever since, and by that title he is now almost invariably addressed.

After the war he did not resume his profession of schoolteacher, but settled in Gainesville, where he soon became active and successful as a building contractor. His humble start in this business is indicated by his recent remark, "When I set up in Gainesville, I found that I had one wife, one child, one eye and one silver dollar."

By energy and good judgment Colonel Candler succeeded in his business affairs to a remarkable degree. He has done more to build up the city of Gainesville than any other man, and he now possesses a comfortable private fortune. His taste for politics was demonstrated early. He was elected mayor of Gainesville the year after he moved there, and the next year was sent to the legislature, where he served several terms and became one of the Democratic leaders of that body when partisan politics in Georgia were rather stormy.

He was prominent in the building of the Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern railroad, and it was while engaged in this work in 1882 that he was nominated for congress. The district was then represented by Emory Speer, who had been elected as an independent. Speer had defeated the Democratic nominee twice and was considered invincible in the district. The nomination in 1882 was tendered to two prominent Democrats and declined by them before Candler was called upon to take it. In fact, it was almost forced upon him, and he was induced to accept only by appeals to his party loyalty. He made an aggressive campaign.

It was when the excitement of the contest was at its height that one of the campaigners for his opponent dubbed Candler "The One Eyed Plowboy of Pigeon Roost." The nickname stuck, but what was intended as ridicule was adopted as a campaign shibboleth by the supporters of Candler. The result of the hard fought contest was Candler's election by more than 3,000 majority. He at once became a hero with the Democracy of Georgia because he "had redeemed the 'bloody Ninth.'"

Colonel Candler served three terms in congress creditably. He declined a nomination for a fourth term in order to devote himself once more to his private affairs. In 1894 he was elected secretary of state, which office he has held since that time.

He Wanted Bread.

A poet, thinking to touch an editor's heart and get the best of his pocketbook, sent him a poem containing this verse:

Oh, the world rolls round and round,
And the weak must serve the strong;
The sky for my cover, my couch the ground,
Bread for a song—a song!

The editor was deeply touched. He replied: "Your poem is accepted. I send you an order on a bakery for two loaves."—Atlanta Constitution.

[illegible] the Cake Away Plan.

[illegible] the white visitor who had dropped in by appointment and had been watching the proceedings with some disappointment, "this is not at all like what I expected a cake walk would be."

"No, suh," answered Eliphalet. "Somebody done stole de cake, an de manager hez put up a cake o' soap. Dey's all walkin so as not to git it, suh."—Chicago Tribune.

WILL BE A JUNE BRIDE.

Miss Pate, Who Is to Wed Postmaster Gordon of Chicago.

Miss Gertrude Wilson Pate, who is to become the wife of Postmaster Gordon in the spring, is at present an instructor in the department of speech

GERTRUDE WILSON PATE.

and oral reading of the Chicago Normal school. She is the daughter of Mr. Alexander Pate, a wealthy merchant and banker of Wellington, Ills., but is independent enough to prefer to earn her own living.

Miss Pate is just 21, and the postmaster is exactly ten years her senior. She was educated in the common schools of Wellington and at the age of 18 went to Ferry Hall, at Lake Forest, to complete her studies. She was graduated in 1896, after taking the full four years' course. Especial attention was given to elocution, and in this Miss Pate became very proficient. She possesses a rich contralto voice, a pleasing presence and not a little natural talent. During the Nashville exposition she read and recited and was the recipient of unusual praise.

She is rather tall, dark eyed and pretty, with beautiful black hair and an attractive manner. She has literary tastes and indeed is well posted on this subject, which adds to her strength as an elocutionist. A marked quality of her character is her determination and courage. She has gained the admiration of her fellow teachers in the normal school by her ability and steadfastness to duty.

Miss Pate met Chicago's postmaster something over a year ago. She attended a reception at the Union League club, and there Mr. Gordon was presented to his future bride. They will not confess that Cupid was a third party at that meeting, but an attachment between them certainly began then and there. Though the engagement has but recently been announced, the close friends of both have understood the nature of the attachment and knew that a wedding would be its climax. The date has not yet been fixed, but the event will probably occur soon after the close of the school term.

A FIGHTING AUTOCRAT.

General Jamont, New Commander In Chief of the French Army and Navy.

General Jamont, the commander in chief of the French fighting force, military and naval, is interesting just now not only because he is new in office, having recently succeeded General Saussier, but because a crisis which threatens to try his mettle is imminent.

The "vice president of the superior council of war" is the modest and mis-

GENERAL JAMONT.

leading title that republican France confers upon the commander designated in case of war to assume absolute control of all the French armies and fleets and direct their operations with the autocratic supremacy of czar or emperor. If we except Russia and the military monarchies of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, there is no other country but France where such vast power is concentrated in the hands of any one man, and even in those countries just mentioned this supreme command is the prerogative of the sovereign only, and as such is theoretical rather than practical.

At the age of 67 he has reached this eminence after many years of active service. He first "smelled powder" in the war of the Crimea. In that conflict he received his first wound. General Jamont served in Italy, China and Mexico. In the Franco-German war he was promoted to a coloneley.

During the grand maneuvers that took place in the Vosges in the autumn of 1895 General Jamont greatly distinguished himself by his remarkable strategic dispositions and the unexpected swiftness and precision of his tactical operations. From that date General Jamont was considered in military circles to be the foremost strategist in the French army. Since 1896 he has been inspector general of the army. He takes high rank among the leading generals of Europe.

Mackerel Learning.

The mackerel is a game fish. They ought tew be well edukated, for they are always in schools.—Josh Billings.

Easily Remedied.

Laura—Oh, bother! There isn't a bit of gum on this stamp.

Flora—Well, haven't you a pin!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE ENDING OF ZOAR.

THE FAMOUS OHIO COMMUNITY SOON TO BE DISSOLVED.

Lapse Into Worldly Ways, Lack of Young Blood and Accumulating Debts Cause the Experiment to Fail—Rise and Decline of the Separatists.

Another communistic experiment has failed. Zoar is to go the way Brook Farm went. After existing for nearly 80 years this settlement, the most unique and picturesque of all such enterprises, is soon to

ZOAR FIRST CHURCH.

be disbanded. Zoar will be swallowed up by the commonplace world and in a few years will be but a tradition.

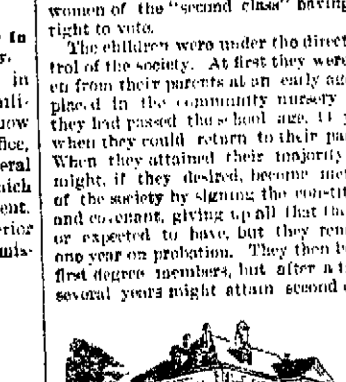
For almost fourscore years the Separatist Society of Zoar has existed in Tuscarawas county, O. The impending dissolution is due to a lack of young blood, the introduction of modern ideas and the accumulation of debts.

The history of this peculiar sect, its origin, its long continued loyalty to the doctrines and customs of the founders and its gradual lapse into worldly ways is strangely interesting. Like the pilgrim fathers, this little band of separatists left their home in Wurtemberg, Germany, for conscience's sake. They sought the religious liberty denied to them in the fatherland. They did not find it easy to reach the asylum in America. When almost in sight of the new land, their vessel was driven back by a furious storm, and the second voyage, which was anything but smooth, lasted 90 days. Their Quaker friends in New Jersey and Pennsylvania received them hospitably.

In the northern part of Tuscarawas county they found an ideal spot on the banks of the Tuscarawas river. The land was fertile and well watered with springs and streams, and the forests were composed of trees splendid for building purposes. A tract of 5,600 acres, a Revolutionary claim, was bought from an English Quaker, and a hut was put up, in which the 30 pioneers dwelt until spring, when more huts were built, and they were joined by the other members of the party, who had remained in the east with their Quaker friends. Altogether they numbered about 225.

They adopted a constitution on April 15, 1819, choosing Joseph M. Baumeler as their leader, a position which he occupied until his death, in 1853. He was an autocrat, but a wise one, and his firmness and good judgment prevented the dissolution which threatened the society on account of the rebellion of some of its members against the oppressively strict form of government which had been established. Concessions were finally made to them, the management being placed in the hands of three trustees and an executive committee of five members, constituting a court of appeal. One member of each of these boards was chosen annually, men and women of the "second class" having the right to vote.

The children were under the direct control of the society. At first they were taken from their parents at an early age and placed in the community nursery until they had passed the school age, 14 years, when they could return to their parents. When they attained their majority, they might, if they desired, become members of the society by signing the constitution and covenant, giving up all that they had or expected to have, but they remained one year on probation. They then became first degree members, but after a trial of several years might attain second degree



FAVORITE TEMPLE, ZOAR.

membership, with the right to vote and hold office. All disputes were settled by arbitration, and no one was permitted to bring an action against a fellow member in a civil court. Marriage was at first prohibited, but has been allowed since 1830.

There was no form of municipal government until the incursion of picnic parties and rowdies within recent years made it necessary for the peaceful Zoarites to take measures for their own protection. The village is now incorporated and has a mayor to guard its interests.

Although the Zoarites came almost empty handed to America, they were frugal and thrifty and in a short time were able to pay off the debt they had incurred in buying their land. Then they began to accumulate wealth and at one time had over $500,000 in bank, besides owning almost 8,000 acres of land.

Most of this was made in farming, but the building of the Ohio canal through their territory brought a boom to the settlement, furnishing profitable occupation for many of the young men.

There was a time when one could always tell a Zoarite by his dress, the men and boys wearing blue of a uniform and peculiar cut and the women and girls gray or checkered cloth, also uniform in fashion, with Shaker bonnets. But the railroad and other innovations have changed all this, and both men and women now follow the fashions of the rest of the world in dress.

Their customs, morals and manner of life have undergone a somewhat similar change with a more frequent contact with other people. No one, according to the constitution, is entitled to have any money of his own, all that he earns being turned into the common treasury, to be paid out only on the order of the trustees. This was actually done for many years, but now those who disregard the rule are more numerous than those who obey it.

Barrymore and Modjeska.

Maurice Barrymore is a careless actor now and always has been. Some years ago, when he was acting in the company of Mme. Modjeska, who had not been long in this country, the Polish actress was reproaching him for his negligence in a certain scene which had deprived her of certain effects. "It is ungrateful of you to be so regardless of my interests," she said, "when I have made a reputation for you here in America." "My dear madam," Mr Barrymore answered, "I may have been indifferent in that scene, but I must beg the privilege of contradicting you when you say that you made a reputation for me. I was a well known actor here when most people thought that Modjeska was a tooth wash or a headache cure."—Argonaut.

A BUSY OFFICER.

Why the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation Works Overtime.

Ever since the Maine disaster most of the officers of the navy department have been doing more work in a day than they had previously accomplished in a month, but probably the hardest worked man among them has been Commander Francis W. Dickins, acting chief of the bureau of navigation. During the first week or so of the excitement he was on duty fully 20 hours a day.

He is Secretary Long's right hand man and his bureau is the one through which all orders to the fleet as well as to individual officers must pass. It transmits all code or cipher dispatches, receives all reports and has complete control over the personnel of the service, including the enlisted men.

Commander Dickins is from Dutchess county, N. Y. He was graduated from the Naval academy in 1864 and while a mere boy had his "baptism of fire." He has had an unusually active career, has been complimented for bravery by the department on several occasions and congress has sev-

COMMANDER FRANCIS W. DICKINS.

eral times passed resolutions to enable him to accept medals and decorations from other governments. He was in charge of the Duke of Veragua when he visited this country in 1893, and has since commanded the Monongahela, the Essex and the Constellation and the Newport training station. Of course if the head of the bureau is busy so are his assistants, and the efficient manner in which they responded has earned them compliments from high quarters. Notable among Commander Dickins' assistants is Lieutenant Commander John M. Hawley, who has the care of all enlisted men and who has been overwhelmed with appeals from all over the country for detailed information of the crew of the Maine. Lieutenant Commander Hawley was executive of the Nipsic, the only American ship saved at Samoa in March, 1889—the most terrible disaster that preceded that of the Maine. The navigator of that ship was Lieutenant Commander Davenport, who is now also in the navigation bureau in charge of officers' details, and it was he who piloted the Nipsic through the reef to safety in Apia harbor.

CHICAGO'S CAT CLUB.

Connoisseurs of High Bred Tabbies Organize to Boom the Fad.

Cat clubs are by no means common. London has one, there is another in New York, and Chicago, not to be outdone by other big centers of civilization, has recently acquired a similar organization. The members of these clubs are not the tabbies themselves, but their owners. Not every one fancies cats, but few people can help but admire the beautiful, high bred Angoras which have lately become the fad. There are many of these in Chicago, most of them owned by women who have become cat connoisseurs.

These cat fanciers have got together and organized. Their objects are to bring together the owners of thoroughbred animals, to work for better breeding, to give rare cats definite classification and to see that Chicago has a cat show once a year.

Mrs. Leland Norton, the recognized western authority on catology, is the prime mover in this new departure. Her famous Drexel kennels are the home of 18 magnificent Angora and Persian felines. The late Frances Willard's celebrated Tootsie, whose weight is 24 big, round pounds, is now a guest there. Cats of fame and pedigree are Dixie, Royal Norton, King Quito and Persia. The kennels just now boast of two new families of feline babies. Dixie

MRS. LELAND NORTON.

is the much written about tabby who has developed into a bicycle enthusiast. He rides on the boulevards on summer evenings in a wicker basket attached to his pretty mistress' wheel.

At the first meeting of the Chicago Cat club, which took place at Mrs. Norton's home about a month ago, Mrs Norton was elected president. Dr. K. M. Hale, who is a devotee to the shrine of aristocratic pussies, but who is very modest, will be asked to serve as honorary vice president.

Early in the spring Mrs. Norton will go to Denver and the Pacific coast in search of rare specimens of Angoras which have been brought from abroad by sailors in trading vessels. Mrs. Norton's "luck" kittie is a jet black beauty called Munna, who when frolicking with her snow white companions looks like a little pickaninny lost in a kindergarten of white babies.

He Rang.

Forain is telling a story to Chase after dinner, and in the course of it remarks:

"Then I rang violently for my servant."

"What," somebody interrupts, "have you got a servant?"

"No," says Forain, "but I've got a bell."—Figaro.

HARBOR WATCHDOGS.

THE DOUBLE TURRETED MONITORS WHICH GUARD OUR SEABOARD.

Floating Forts Which Can Throw a Ton of Steel Projectiles Every Three Minutes and Are Themselves Practically Impregnable Match For Any Battleship.

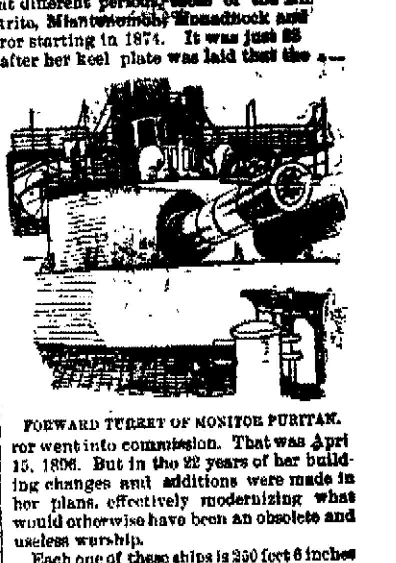
The most formidable looking ships in our new navy are the double turreted monitors. They are as long and low and rakish as the traditional pirate craft. They are just as ugly as they look, too, if not more so. Indeed it is hard for a civilian to comprehend the tremendous power for destruction centered in their big guns. Their muzzles, into whose openings an ordinary sized man could crawl without difficulty, peer grimly out from the turrets like bulldogs held in leash.

The tall sided battleship, with her masts, high decks, bridge and fluttering awnings, looks so much like an ordinary steamship that we forget the engines of death hidden under canvas masks and behind closed ports. But the monitor always shows its teeth. You see at a glance that its business is fighting. The two protruding guns of the forward turret remind you of the savage leer of a prizefighter. The after turret looks sinister, and the whole appearance of the craft is calculated to inspire awe and respect.

The monitors are the watchdogs of our seaboard cities. That is the purpose for which they were designed and for which they will be used in case of war. They are really floating forts, immense, movable fighting machines which can steam from harbor to harbor, but which must stay close to coaling ports and keep out of stormy seas. They are the only kind of war craft which has the advantage of the modern armored battleship. They may not mount bigger and heavier guns than the latter, but their guns are as big, and they have more of them.

The little "cheesebox on a raft" which disabled the Merrimac was the original of this type of fighting machine. But since Ericsson built his monitor there has been a great advance in naval architecture along this line. His idea has been improved upon until the grim destroyers of today have been evolved. The English admiralty eagerly seized upon the idea and appropriated it. The British navy today might have been largely composed of monitors had not their ill fated Captain, with its big guns, heavy armor and low hull, become a steel coffin for 500 British tars. After that disaster all the world looked askance at monitors for awhile. Then it was decided that the monitor was all right in its place, and of late years the type has been revived.

We have no less than six monitors in [illegible] navy—one for each of our big [illegible] from Boston to New Orleans. They [illegible] the Terror, Amphitrite, Miantonomoh, Monadnock, Puritan and Monterey. The keels of these vessels have been laid at different periods—those of the Amphitrite, Miantonomoh, Monadnock and [Ter]ror starting in 1874. It was just 22 [illegible] after her keel plate was laid that the [Ter-]



FORWARD TURRET OF MONITOR PURITAN.

ror went into commission. That was April 15, 1896. But in the 22 years of her building changes and additions were made in her plans, effectively modernizing what would otherwise have been an obsolete and useless warship.

Each one of these ships is 250 feet 6 inches long, 55 feet 10 inches beam and with a mean draft of 13 feet 9 inches. This shallow draft permits them to maneuver in waters where a battleship would be unable to float, and in the defense of harbors.

The displacement of the Terror is 3,990 tons, her indicated horsepower is 1,600 and she is capable of steaming about 12 knots an hour. Her coal capacity is 330 tons, supply sufficient for her to steam 1,800 miles at ten knots an hour. This coal capacity is low compared with the cruising type of warship, but as the Terror is not designed to leave the coast, large bunker room is not necessary.

The engines of the Terror, while not the latest type, are efficient. They are the inclined compound type and have always worked with reasonable smoothness.

On her turrets the armor is 11.5 inches. The side armor is 7 inches thick.

These turrets of the Terror are virtually impregnable. Both are alike and each formed of five harveyized nickel steel plates. A peculiarity of these plates is that the fifth, through which the guns protrude, is an inch thicker than the other plates, thus being 12.5 inches through. The inside diameter of each turret is feet 5¾ inches, and each is surmounted by a conical top 7 feet 2 inches high at apex. Altogether the plates of the turret weigh 488,600 pounds and cost $170,000.

The armament of the Terror consists of four 10 inch rifles, two in each turret; two 6 pounder and two 3 pounder rapid firing guns, two 1 pounder revolving cannon and two gatling guns.

The four big guns rest upon parapet carriages that rise or fall by pneumatic power, somewhat after the manner of the Sandy Hook gun, which was tested [illegible] week. The turrets, too, are movable.

Two pneumatic cylinders lie parallel with the gun under each barrel. By them the gun is forced out of the turret to firing position, and by these the recoil is received as the gun slides back into the turret after the shot. The force of the recoils is so great that the deck of the [Mi]antonomoh is sent under water after each shot from her batteries.

When the guns are loaded, the same air compressors supply power to revolve the turret, and so to bring the enemy's ship in range. An elevation of five degrees of the gun is possible. This is attained by the same power. Both turrets and both guns in each turret can be thus operated at the same time, so that four 10 inch guns, throwing a ton of shot, can be trained upon a vessel at long range. They can be discharged with absolute accuracy at the same instant, and within three minutes thereafter the four guns can be covered, loaded, raised and fired.

FRANKLIN PRIC[E]

Ambition often raises a man up for the purpose of giving him a good hard fall.

Not In Her Class.

Long years ago she sat across
The schoolroom aisle from me
And was the subject of my wild
Boyhood's idolatry.
But, oh, alas, my tender smiles
All failed to move this lass,
For schoolroom custom barred the
I was not in her class.

I saw her, 'twas but yesterday,
Upon the avenue,
Half hid in furs and driving with
Her wedded parvenu.
And I—I smile to think how well
Fate's held its course—alas,
For I'm a clerk at ten per week,
And still not in her class!
—New York Tr[illegible]

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The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1897.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON X. FIRST QUARTER. NEW NATIONAL SERIES. MARCH 7.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xii. 1-13. Memory Verses, 10-12. Golden Text, Matt. xii. 8. Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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1. "At that time Jesus went on the Sabbath day through the corn, and His disciples were an hungered and began to pluck the ears of corn and to eat." This lesson today touches the Sabbath question in one which, according to all the gospels, determined the Pharisees to kill Christ. See verse 14 immediately following our lesson, then Mark iii. 6, Luke vi. 11, John v. 16. Dr. Weston says that the Sabbath was the Jewish national flag; other nations practiced circumcision, offered sacrifices and had temples and religious rites, but in the Sabbath the Jews claimed a peculiar relation to God as their Creator, Redeemer and Rest. As the nation grew in national feeling and pride and in the thought of separation from and superiority to other nations, they became more and more tenacious of their Sabbath. If we keep in mind that it was their national honor they were thinking of and not the honor of their God and His Word, we shall understand many things otherwise dark.

2. "But when the Pharisees saw it they said unto Him, Behold, Thy disciples do that which is not lawful to do upon the Sabbath day." The Sabbaths were a sign between God and Israel, not to show how holy and honorable they were, but to honor Him and delight in Him and magnify Him. If eating a little corn, even from the field, would quiet the body that the soul might the better commune with God, it was well so to do (See Ex. xxx. 13, and Isa. lviii. 13).

3. "But He said unto them, Have ye not read what David did when he was an hungered, and they that were with him? They would hardly wish or dare to find fault with David, their great king, when they praised so much, even if they were so unwilling to recognize the Son of David and David's Lord in Him with whom they now find fault.

4. "How He entered into the house of God and did eat the shewbread, which was not lawful for Him to eat, neither for them that were with Him, but only for the priests." God would have us consider the spirit of His law rather than the external letter of it. He would have us to know Him and His great heart of love. It is better to know Him than to be wise, or mighty, or rich. He delights in loving kindness, judgment and righteousness (Jer. ix. 23, 24).

5, 6. "Or have ye not read in the law how that on the Sabbath days the priests in the temple profane the Sabbath and are blameless? But I say unto you, That in this place is one greater than the temple." Thus He directs them to the king and priests as both doing that which by the strict letter of the law was forbidden, and yet they are blameless. In verses 41 and 42 of this chapter He says He is greater than Jonah and Solomon. He now says, He is greater than the temple, and implies, what is elsewhere taught, that He is greater than David or Aaron. In Hebrews we read that He is greater than angels or Moses, or tabernacle, or sacrifice. He is our great Priest-King.

7. "But if ye had known what this meaneth, I will have mercy and not sacrifice, ye would not have condemned the guiltless." What a comfort that we are to have righteous judgment, and our Judge will not decide by what He sees or hears (Isa. xi. 3, 4), and will never without cause condemn either a person or a work! Let us have more of His Spirit, remembering I Cor. iv. 5.

8. "For the Son of Man is Lord even of the Sabbath day." As Son of Man He is Lord of all earthly institutions and the direct object of all earthly allegiance. All things were created by Him and for Him, and by Him all things consist (Col. i. 16, 17). He shall yet subdue all things unto Himself, even all kings shall fall down before Him, and all nations serve Him (I Cor. xv. 28; Ps. lxxii. 11). We feel like saying, "Oh, that these people had known Him, that they might cheerfully receive Him and submit to Him instead of judging Him!"

9. "And, when He was departed thence He went into their synagogue." If He could not get good, He would be where He might do good. The Scriptures were read in the synagogues, and there is nothing on earth like the Word of God. Whether those who read see much or little of God in His Word He is in every page of it and opened eyes and ears will see and hear Him.

10. "And, behold, there was a man which had his hand withered. And they asked Him, saying, Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath days? that they might accuse Him." The impotence of the man was very suggestive of the spiritual condition of the nation, for he knew his condition and they did not. They were blind, and deaf, and lame, and palsied, and leprous, and thought that nothing ailed them, but that, on the contrary, they were the only righteous people on earth.

11. "And He said unto them, What man shall there be among you that shall have one sheep, and if it fall into a pit on the Sabbath day, will he not lay hold on it and lift it out?" One has well suggested that He did not say such a sheep, but have a sheep, the point is that of ownership. He is the Lord of the Sabbath day. The law commanded to help creatures not your own if you saw them in trouble (Deut. xxii. 4).

12. "How much, then, is a man better than a sheep? Wherefore it is lawful to do well on the Sabbath days." Better than many sparrows, better than all beasts, God's own property every day, and, though out in rebellion against Him, yet loved by Him and was last lovingly rose if he will turn to His good and loving God. God is good to the unthankful and to the evil, but how little they think that His goodness is intended to lead them to repentance (Rom. ii. 4).

13. "Then saith He to the man, Stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched it forth, and it was restored whole, like as the other." The man could not help himself, and he knew it, but Jesus healed him instantly. The Pharisees were as helpless to help themselves as this man, but they did not know it and would not believe when they were told, so continued helpless, and, worse, they gave place to the devil.

This lesson must include verse 14, for it sets forth their determination because of Christ's conduct on this occasion, and also gives the reason for some changes in His teaching, or, rather, His manner of teaching. He will no yet break these bruised reeds, but the time will come (verse 20). Let verses 24 to 28 give some light upon verses 31, 32. Let verses 33 to 37 urge us on to "Let the Word of Christ dwell in us richly" (Col. iii. 16) and may verse 50 give us a constant "Hallelujah!"

THE CANNON CRACKER.

And How It Caused the Bachelor to Change His Boarding Place.

"In the long run," said the bachelor lawyer, "a man is sure to get paid up for keeping bad company. During the Indian days I used to hang around town several nights, just to see what was going on. One night this week I indulged the same to a reprehensible curiosity. As I started home between 11 and 12 o'clock I was joined by a clever old German gentleman who had been more bibulous than the law allowed. We left the street car and were jogging peacefully along the square we had to walk, when suddenly he hurrled out, in broken tongue, into a long and fiery tirade against landlady. He was in the grocery business, and she had, so he thought, used him unfairly by him.

"Let him babble on, without urging, but, as we neared my boarding place, took a giant firecracker from capacious pocket and announced that he had bought it to throw at her window in slight expression of his cordial friendly feeling for her. All effort to dissuade him was futile, but I finally prevailed on him to promise that he would not light it and throw it until I was safely in the house. To this he agreed, and I hastened up the steps and applied my latchkey to the door.

"Whether I was nervous and slow or he was faithless to his vow I could never determine, but just as I had got the door open and had stepped inside whiz came the big cracker over my head into the hall, exploding with a diabolic, deafening noise just as I closed the door behind me. Of course the whole house turned out in their nightclothes, landlady and all, but I could escape up the stairs, and it was useless for me to attempt any explanations, for not a soul believed me. Everybody was convinced that I was inebriated and previous good conduct didn't count in my favor at all. I, and no other person, had fired that awful cracker in the hall intending, no doubt, to burn them all in their beds. I hunted another boarding house in a few days, and as for that young old scoundrel, when I next saw him I couldn't even make him remember that he had seen me inside of six weeks."—Detroit Free Press.

JIM'S LITTLE GAME.

And How It Temporarily Tamed His Terror of a Wife.

"Kinder funny 'bout Jim," remarked the storekeeper as he saw my eye taking in the party asleep in a chair by the stove. "an I never did understand hit, nohow. Yo see, Jim's married, an for two years thet woman of his'n bossed him around an made him work like a nigger, an Jim never dared ter say a word. S'round like ez if Jim wuz in for a pretty hard row, when suddenly hiz all changed an she commenced ter handle Jimsey jis ez he wuz made of glass. She does all the work, chops the wood, does the chores an takes in washin, an Jim doesn't do a thing but lay around yere an drink in red eye."

"Maybe she has experienced a change of heart," I suggested.

"Don't yo think hit," replied the storekeeper. "Why, thar ain't a day but thet she brings some timber or book agent in two. Looks like thet when she let up on Jim thet she started ter clean up the whole neighborhood. She kin lick any three men in the town, an I'd rather be married to 10 wildcats than thet female. But somehow or other Jim seems ter hev jest a spell over her, an he kin do jes' what he likes with her. That's some kind of mystery about the whole thing."

"Maybe he would like a drink?" said I.

"Jim, air ye licker?" said the storekeeper.

"Air I a man?" I asked after he had swallowed three inches of solid poison.

"Ye bet!" he answered. "Stranger, I've got the best woman in the state of California."

"I am glad to hear you say that," I replied.

"Yes, but I ain't a-wishin any one ter git married nuther. They mebbe may winnen. Now, hain't thet the woman of mine, she's a lady ter a, sir? she, Sam?" said he, appealing to the storekeeper.

Sam smiled diplomatically and nodded.

"But I understand he's henpecked!"

"Wal, hev I got any thinker ter git up an fetch a thing ter me fer make me work like a Turk? Hev I ever asked yer ter spend yer time in my place? I'm as much ter silk ter me.

"Yo see I got a mighty fine woman, and she has made her a lady ter me. I had, wal, I loved the whole thing so, an thet if I got a sudden jar thar would be a mighty explosion. Stranger, I worked ter a chance, an first I got up fer a cigar an explained, an asked ter git a little more ter spend on a man in my position. I've lived in clover ever since. When I want a few bits, I tell the old woman I want ter git up in the lines, an she gives me, or I'll set down on the floor an scream an then thar will be an explosion, an I git what I want. I'm a mighty happy man, an I'm ready ter do all yer kin do."

"Jim," said the storekeeper, "yer kin take a drink."

"Air I a man?" I asked after he had swallowed three inches of solid poison.

"Ye bet!" he answered. "Stranger, I've got the best woman in the state of California."

"I am glad to hear you say that," I replied.

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Sam smiled diplomatically and nodded.

"But I understand he's henpecked!"

"Wal, I hev, but I ain't never goin ter do hit agin. I run fer dog catcher once. I went around a-holdin bin with every-one I an Chinaman in the district. I went around a-kissin all the babies an a-pinchin them up, an I er garlic with the Chinamen. Durn if I didn't plow in a dollar an fifteen cents trvin ter git thet dog ollis!

"Can you tell me where I can find?"—

"Ye see we held the election in the schoolhouse, an we agreed ter count noses, an the one thet got the most noses wuz ter be the dog catcher.

"Is Mr. Pig?"—

"Wal, I stood on one side, an Jim Piggens, who wuz runnin fer the same offis, stood on the other side.

"Where will?"—

"Wal, jes' ez everybody wuz gittin ready ter flock over ter me what did this low down Jim Piggans go an do but pull a big bottle from his pocket an say:

"'Every one what wants me for the dog catcher come over yar.'

"Wal, thar wuz a stampede fer thet thar bottle, an he wuz elected unanimously."

"How do you make that out? Didn't you vote for yours?"

"Stranger, I wuz the first man ter reach the bottle."

"Well, you were at least a drink ahead."

"Stranger, right thar wuz whar the rub kim in. Right thar I started bilin, an I've bin a-bilin ever since. Thar wuzn't anything in thet bottle but hoss liniment."—Detroit Free Press.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having

The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SHE CHANGED HER MIND.

The Change Occurred When John Mentioned the Pretty Dressmaker.

"John," she said, "I need a tailor made gown."

He never said a word, but he did a lot of thinking, for well he knew that tailor made gowns are expensive and that when a woman once acquires the tailor made habit it is difficult to break her of it.

"John," she said, "I must have a tailor made gown."

Suddenly an idea came to him, almost as an inspiration.

"Very well, my dear," he said and went on reading his paper.

Now, when a woman has been fighting for a tailor made gown for something like 60 days and has been checkmated in every move she has made a sudden and unconditional surrender has a tendency to rouse her suspicions.

"You will let me get one?" she inquired rather doubtfully.

"You have said that you must have it," he replied. "If you must have it, why, that of course settles it."

"You are sure you can afford it?" she persisted.

"If you must have it," he returned, "I will have to afford it. Of course it will require a little economizing on my part, but I guess I can fix it."

"What do you intend to do?" she demanded.

"Well," he answered, putting aside his paper, "I have been thinking it over for a few days, and I have about made up my mind that I can save the necessary money by economizing a little in the matter of my own clothes."

"Oh, how good of you," she cried, "but I think that's just the thing to do anyway. Your clothes cost you an awful lot, just because you always go to those expensive tailors who charge twice"—

"Precisely," he interrupted. "That's just what occurred to me. Now, I've no doubt that that pretty little dressmaker over in the next block would jump at the chance to make me a"—

"John!"

"She's one of the prettiest little things I ever"—

"Mrs. Josephus Spinks, I want to tell you right now that if you go near that little dressmaker in the next block I'll pack up and leave."

"But company, my dear," he protested. "The tailors have been taking away so much of her work that I have no doubt she'd do it cheap enough to"—

"If that little dressmaker in the next block is going to make my clothes for anybody in this family, she's going to make them for me," asserted Mrs. Spinks.

"Oh, very well, as you please, my dear."

He settled back in his chair and touched for his paper again, while she took up her sewing. The subject of the tailor made gown did not come up again. It probably never will.—Chicago Post.

What Causes Steam?

A new boy at one of our railway stations was very much puzzled as to what made the steam which issued from the railway engines.

Seeing a learned looking old gentleman pacing up and down the platform, he accosted him thus:

"I say, mister, will you tell me what steam is?"

"What, my lad—steam, did you say? Oh—ah—that's steam of course!"

The lad left as wise as ever, after receiving this elaborate, seeing a man of his coming toward him, he addressed him with:

"Bill, do you know what steam is?"

"Why, of course I do, Jack. It's a bucket of water all of a sweat," he replied, with a knowing air.—Spare Moments.

A Good Thing About Paternalism.

"But," said the neighbor who likes to argue over politics, "you surely don't want a paternal government."

"Well," replied Farmer Corntossel, "not generally, of course. An yet I dun know that it wud be a good thing if some folks could be tuck out to the wood shed an brought to see the error of their ways, jest the same as if they was small boys."—Washington Star.

Envious Outsiders.

"George and Laura have been married two years, and they are still billing and cooing."

"Yes. She coos and he pays the bills."—Chicago Tribune.

Hand in Glove.

"You and the new boarder," said the landlady, "seem to be hand in glove."

"Why not?" he replied. "Didn't you know that we were kids together?"—Indianapolis Journal.

FREEING A CAT.

It Was Easily Done, but the Result Was Not Satisfactory.

"Strangest thing we got ever in a fishing ez I know. I set in camp plaster, 30 feet of bacon were spoiled out of reckon an ambulance in very place.

"Yes sum I have met with trouble," I said.

"Trouble?" winned the old man, changin cussedness. I met the whole twenty family, ter say nothin of the mother in law!

"Yo see, stranger, I wuz a-comin home yere a short time ago when I treed a wildcat up this yere blue gum tree, an, not havin any gun, I set down ter ponder out how I wuz goin ter git thet thar cat.

"Waal, pretty soon nit struck me an hit would be a mighty good idea ter climb up thet thar tree an whittle off the limb thet he wuz on an let him down so near thet air ole hound of mine could chew him up.

"Waal, I shinnied up the tree an started ter whittle the limb off thet he wuz on, an all the time I wuz laughin ter myself a-thinkin what a picnic thar would be when thet cat an my ole hound mixed up.

"Waal, pretty soon I got the limb so weakened thet hit commenced ter bend with the weight of the cat, so I commenced ter lick down so thet I wouldn't miss any of the fun when it commenced.

"Waal, the limb with the cat on hit came a bendin down, an he an the cat jest hug down do' how we got ter the ground I disremember. Whether I slid down the cat or whether the cat slid down on me or whether we both slid down each other will always be a matter of doubt to me. But thar is one thing certain—we reached the ground at the same time, an there wuz two tackle doors. Then thet mighty hound mixed in, a-trimmin a nigger wherever he got a chance, which wuz generally on me. Waal, mighty thar cat made a sneak, an me an the hound jest ketch ole ter 15 minutes before we discovered thet the common enemy had fled.

"Waal," he added after a moment's pause and rising stiffly to his feet, "I guess thet I will go home. I doesn't tell the ole woman thet I've bin done up by a drattled cat, so I'm goin ter tell her thet I fell inter 17 buzz saws an thet I had 36 of them licked an thet I would hev licked the other if I hadn't bin pulled off."—New York World.

In Slippery Places.

Mr. Jackson (moralizing, on his way to church)—Yais, children, I once knew a sinner who went skating on Sunday instead of going to church, and de poor foolish feller, he slipped right down on de ice and broke his—

—neck.—New York Journal.

New Use For the Phonograph.

Newly Appointed Father—My dear, I've decided to buy a phonograph.

Ditto Mother—What for, Alfred?

Newly Appointed Father—I think it would be nice to show the twins, when they grow up, that they owe us an apology.—New York Truth.

The Usual Rivalry.

Chicago Man—I suppose you know that if a man were as strong as a flea he could jump from St. Louis to Chicago.

St. Louis Man—Yes. I suppose he could jump from Chicago to St. Louis. (At this stage they fight.)—New York Press.

Good Advice.

"I shall tackle them," said the young politician, "without gloves."

"Don't be too brash," advised the veteran. "It is not always good policy to expose your whole hand."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Light Repast In the Klondike.

At Dawson City "raw candles" may be had for $1 apiece. When broiled and served with mushrooms, they come higher, of course.—Kansas City Journal.

The Darkest Hour.

When a man is making a night of it, he usually discovers that the darkest hour is just before the dawn.—Chicago News.

The Evidence at Hand.

Giles—It is said that the scanty garments worn by the barbarous races account for the unusual longevity among them.

Smiles—I don't doubt it. Just look at the great age attained by our ballet girls.—Chicago News.

The Vital Point.

Spanish General—What armament has the Maine?

Aide—Four 10 inch guns, six 6 inch guns and—

Spanish General—How many typewriters?—New York Journal.

Even Worse.

Young Chump—Wasn't it awful, those Parisian students rushing around and shouting, "Let us pillage!"

Old Grump—They might have done worse. They might have roamed the streets howling, "Rah, rah!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

His Reason.

Lady Passenger—What a polite little boy you are to give your seat up!

Tommy (aside)—She wouldn't say that if she knew what an awful lickin I got yesterday.—New York World.

A Soldier's Escape.

From the Democrat-Message, Mt Sterling, Ill.

When Richmond had fallen and the great commanders had met beneath the historic apple tree at Appomattox, the old Pennsylvania Volunteers, paramount in speed, fled in tatters and tens, broken in body but undaunted spirit, swung into line for the last "grand review" and then quietly marched away to begin life's fray anew. Relics shot and shell, the dread miasma of the southern swamp, sleepless nights and wearisome days had depleted their ranks until only a handful remained. Among the number Asa Robinson came back to the old home in Mt. Sterling, Ill., but he had left at the call to arms four years previous. He took away in the best blood in vigorous manhood, he came back a shell of the self that answered the Present and Late the roll call for years more.

With his return to the old homestead there came to him the knowledge that he was with him was only begun; that he must fight the battle with disease to the end of his days; that the glare of a southern sun and the wading life of a western soldiery were as nothing compared to the onslaught of an enemy that fought under cover and disregarded all the rules of civilized warfare. Scorbic rheumatism fastened its fangs upon him, incapacitating him for manual labor and rendering him, much of the time, physically as helpless as an infant. The years passed by but his sufferings with increasing severity increased rather than diminished. He spent a small fortune for doctor's medicine, praying for even temporary relief, but it did not come.

Today he is an alert, active man of fifty-five years. His rheumatic pains have departed and while there are traces of his years of suffering in his face he walks with the sobriety bearing and springy step of a healthy young man.

To the *Democrat-Message* reporter he talked freely about his case. Mr. Robinson is a man of much more than average education and intelligence. Where he is known in Brown County his word is as acceptable as the bare of the average man, and there is no question but that in his case an almost miraculous cure was wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"I was a great sufferer from sciatic rheumatism almost from the time of my discharge from the army. At times I was bent almost double, and got around with only the greatest difficulty. Nothing seemed to give me permanent relief until three years ago, when my attention was called to some of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I made up my mind to try them. I had not taken more than a half a box when I noticed an improvement in my condition. I took three boxes of the pills, and at the end of that time was in better condition than at any time since the close of my army service. Since then I have never been troubled with rheumatism. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is the only remedy that I ever did me any good, and to them I owe my restoration to health.

ASA S. ROBINSON."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 15th day of July, A. D., 1897.

JOHN G. GENTIS, *Justice of the Peace.*

Medical evidence is added in the following physician's certificate:

This is to certify that I have this day examined Asa Robinson and find him enjoying a healthy physical condition and free from rheumatism.

HENRY M. COWIN, A.M., M.D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of July, 1897.

E. E. VANDEVENTER,

Justice of the Peace, Brown County, Ills.

All the elements necessary to give new life and vigor to the sick and broken shattered nerves are contained in a condensed form in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the effect of la grippe, paralysis following the grippe, and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50, they are never sold in bulk or by the 100. Address Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

A POLITICAL TRICK.

And How It Started One Poor Deluded Man "A-bilin."

I was looking for a man by the name of Piggans, one Jim Piggans, and meeting a party on the road I asked him if he knew a man by the name of Piggans.

"Do I know Piggans, ole Jim Piggans?" he answered. "I should say I did, an I'll say right yer that I don't know any good of him either. I've always had his in for that editor over yonder he done me up."

"Isn't he honest?" I asked.

"Oh, he's honest enough, but he's too durn smart, thet's what the matter with him. Did yo ever monkey with politics, stranger?"

"Never," I answered. "Is Mr. Pig"—

"Waal, I hev, but I ain't never goin ter do hit agin. I run fer dog catcher once. I went around a-holdin bin with every-one I an Chinaman in the district. I went around a-kissin all the babies an a-pinchin them up, an I er garlic with the Chinamen an rats with the Chinaman. Durn if I didn't plow in a dollar an fifteen cents tryin ter git thet durn ollis!

"Can you tell me where I can find"—

"Ye see we held the election in the schoolhouse, an we agreed ter count noses, an the one thet got the most noses wuz ter be the dog catcher."

"Is Mr. Pig"—

"Waal, I stood on one side, an Jim Piggans, who wuz runnin fer the same offis, stood on the other side.

"Where will"—

"Waal, jes' ez everybody wuz gittin ready ter flock over ter me what did this low down Jim Piggans go an do but pull a big bottle from his pocket an say:

"'Every one what wants me for the dog catcher come over yar.'

"Waal, thar wuz a stampede fer thet thar bottle, an he wuz elected unanimously."

"How do you make that out? Didn't you vote for yours?"

"Stranger, I wuz the first man ter reach the bottle."

"Well, you were at least a drink ahead."

"Stranger, right thar wuz whar the rub kim in. Right thar I started bilin, an I've bin a-bilin ever since. Thar wuzn't anything in thet bottle but hoss liniment."—Detroit Free Press.

The Possum Hunt.

Ge up dat ole nigger man,
An get some colintabs on yo' hair!
I don't hab no ax,
An no gun,
But I'm ready for Possum an Holly too.
We'll catch er possum, fat an slick!
Jes' hear dat ho'n,
Ah-oo, ah-oo, ah-oooo!

Dem cat-eyes dey hab done foun er trail
Dey mus' be on dat possum's tail.
You hear dat dawg?
Bah-oo, bah-oo, bah-ooooah!
He also will track dat possum back
Outen I gits 'im in er sack.
Jes' hear dat dawg!
Bah-oo, bah-oo, bah-ooooah!

Dey a treed er possum in er gum,
An uper little free 'c's chum.
Now, blow de ho'n,
Ah-oo, ah-oo, ah-oooo!
I'll shake 'im down on to de ground;
Ole Rolly's got 'im fas' an sound.
Yo' blow dat ho'n
Ah-oo, ah-oo, ah-oooo!

We'll bake 'im in er oven hot,
An ever one 'ill git er lot.
Say, call dem dawgs!
Ah-oo, ah-oo, ah-oooo!
Foh taters sweet An possum meat
Is jes' de bes' I ever eat.
Now, blow yoah ho'n,
Ah-oo, ah-oo, ah-oooo!

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bros.' drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded.

The Sure La Grippe Cure.

There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body, your liver is out of order, have no appetite, no life or ambition, have a bad cold, in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters is the only remedy that will give prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your liver, stomach and kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at Dreier & Bros.' drug store, only 50 cents per bottle.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

Jealous of His Bad Writing.

This reminds us of the dry humor that runs through Judge Andrews' soul. While she court was trying the case against the Great Western Elevator company in this city, not long ago, the Minneapolis lawyer who represented the elevator company, at the conclusion of the hearing and before the judge had delivered his instructions to the jury, sent up to the court's desk a few paragraphs which he desired the court to read to the jury as a part of the instructions. Judge Andrews seemed to be trying to read the lawyer's scribbling for quite awhile, and finally he said in all seriousness, addressing his remarks to the lawyer in question: "I'm sorry, sir, that you came here at all." "Why," said the limb of the law. "What's the matter what have I done?" "Well, sir, I though I enjoyed the distinction of being the poorest writer in this Circuit, but you have spoiled it, sir. I yield the palm to you."—Watertown (S. D.) Public Opinion.

Last Wind in the Bible.

There are twenty-two allusions in the Bible to the east wind, nineteen of them being of a disparaging character.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, may consult me free of charge at my office, 12 W. Wayne Street. Telephone 268.

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HEAVENLY SHEPHERD.

Dr. Talmage Delivers a Glowing Pastoral Sermon.

Plain Raiment of Humanity—The Crook in the Hands of Christ—In the Pasture Ground—The Shearing and the New Fold.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage in the following sermon presents a glowing pastoral scene to the mind's eye. The text is:

The Lord is my shepherd.—Psalms xxiii., 1.

What with post and rail fences, and our pride in Southdown, Astrakhan and Flemish varieties of sheep, there is no use now of the old-time shepherd. Such an one had abundance of opportunity of becoming a poet, being out of doors 12 hours the day and oft-times waking up in the night on the hills. If the stars, or the torrents, or the sun, or the flowers had anything to say, he was very apt to hear it. The Ettrick shepherd of Scotland, who afterwards took his seat in the brilliant circle of Wilson and Lockhart, got his wonderful poetic inspiration in the ten years in which he was watching the flocks of Mr. Laidlaw. There is often a sweet poetry in the rugged prose of the Scotch shepherd. One of these Scotch shepherds lost his only son, and he knelt down in prayer, and was overheard to say: "Oh, Lord, it has seemed good in Thy province to take from me the staff of my right hand at the time when to us sand blind mortals I seemed to be most in need of it; and how I shall climb up the hill of sorrow and auld age without it, Thou mayst ken, but I dinna."

David, the shepherd boy, is watching his father's sheep. They are pasturing on the very hills where afterward a Lamb was born of which you have heard much: "The Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." David, the shepherd boy, was beautiful, brave, musical and poetic. I think he often forgot the sheep in his reveries. There in the solitude he struck the harp string that is thrilling through all ages. David, the boy, was gathering the material for David the poet and David the man. Like other boys, David was fond of using his knife among the saplings, and he had noticed the exuding of the juice of the tree; and when he became a man he said: "The trees of the Lord are full of sap." David, the boy, like other boys, had been fond of hunting the birds' nests, and he had driven the old stork off the nest to find how many eggs were under her; and when he became a man he said: "As for the stork, the fir trees are her house." In his boyhood he had heard the terrific thunder storm that frightened the red deer into premature sickness; and when he became a man he said: "The voice of the Lord maketh the hinds to calve." David, the boy, had lain upon his back looking up at the stars and examining the sky, and to his boyish imagination the sky seemed like a piece of divine embroidery, the divine fingers working in the threads of light and the beads of stars; and he became a man and wrote: "When I consider Thy heavens, the work of Thy fingers." When he became an old man, thinking of the goodness of God, he seemed to hear the bleating of his father's sheep across many years, and to think of the time when he tended them on the Bethlehem hills, and he cries out in the text: "The Lord is my shepherd."

If God will help me, I will talk to you of the shepherd's plaid, the shepherd's crook, the shepherd's dogs, the shepherd's pasture grounds, and the shepherd's flocks.

And first: The shepherd's plaid: It would be preposterous for a man going out to rough and besoiling work to put on splendid apparel. The potter does not work in velvet; the serving maid does not put on satin while toiling at her duties; the shepherd does not wear a splendid robe in which to go out amidst the storms and the rocks, and the nettles; he puts on a rough apparel appropriate to his exposed work. The Lord our shepherd, coming out to hunt the lost sheep, puts on no regal apparel, but the plain garment of our humanity. There was nothing pretentious about it. I know the old painters represent a halo around the babe Jesus; but I do not suppose that there was any more halo about that child than about the head of any other babe that was born that Christmas eve in Judea. Becoming a man, He wore a seamless garment. The scissors and needle have done nothing to make it graceful. I take it to have been a sack with three holes in it; one for the neck and two for the arms. Although the gamblers quarreled over it, that is no evidence of its value. I have seen two rag pickers quarrel over the refuse of an ash barrel. No; in the wardrobe of Heaven He left the sandals of light, the girdles of beauty, the robes of power, and put on the besoiled and tattered raiment of our humanity. Sometimes He did not even wear the seamless robe. What is that hanging about the waist of Christ? Is it a badge of authority? Is it a royal coat of arms? No, it is a towel. The disciples' feet are filthy from the walk on the long way, and are not fit to be put upon the sofas on which they are to recline at the meal, and so Jesus washes their feet and gathers them up in the towel to dry them. The work of saving this world was rough work, rugged work, hard work, and Jesus put on the raiment, the plain raiment, of our flesh. The storms were to beat Him, the crowds were to jostle Him, the dust was to sprinkle Him, the mobs were to pursue Him. Oh! shepherd of Israel! leave at home Thy bright array. For Thee, what streams to ford! He puts upon Him the plain raiment of our humanity; wears our woes; and while earth and Heaven and hell stand amazed at the abnegation, wraps around Him the Shepherd's plaid:

> Cold mountains and the midnight air,
> Witnessed the fervor of His prayer.

Next I mention the shepherd's crook. This was a rod with a curve at the end, which, when a sheep was going astray, was thrown over its neck; and in that way it was pulled back. When the sheep were not going astray, the shepherd would often use it as a sort of crutch, leaning on it; but when the sheep were out of the way, the crook was always busy pulling them back. All we, like sheep, have gone astray, and had it not been for the shepherd's crook, we would have fallen long ago over the precipice.

Here is a man who is making too much money. He is getting very vain. He says: "After awhile I shall be independent of all the world. Oh, my soul, eat, drink and be merry." Business disaster comes to him. What is God going to do with him? Has God any grudge against him? Oh, no. God is throwing over him the shepherd's crook and pulling him back into better pastures. Here is a man who has always been well. He has never had any sympathy for invalids, he calls them coughing, wheezing nuisances. After awhile sickness comes to him. He does not understand what God is going to do with him. He says: "Is the Lord angry with me?" Oh, no. With the shepherd's crook he has been pulled back into better pastures. Here's a happy household circle. The parent does not realize the truth that these children are only loaned to him, and he forgets from what source came his domestic blessings. Sickness drops upon those children, and death swoops upon a little one. He says: "Is God angry with me?" No. His shepherd's crook pulls him back into better pastures. I do not know what would have become of us if it had not been for the shepherd's crook. Oh, the mercies of our troubles! You take up apples and plums from under the shade of the trees, and the very best fruits of Christian character we find in the deep shade of trouble.

When I was on the steamer coming across the ocean I got a cinder in my eye, and several persons tried to get it out very gently, but it could not be taken out in that way. I was told that the engineer had a faculty in such cases. I went to him. He put his large, sooty hand on me, took a knife and wrapped the lid of the eye around the knife. I expected to be hurt very much, but without any pain, and instantly he removed the cinder. Oh, there come times in our Christian life, when our spiritual vision is being spoiled, and all gentle appliances fail. Then there comes some giant trouble, and, back-handed, lays hold of us and removes that which would have ruined our vision forever. I will gather all your joys together in one regiment of ten companies, and I will put them under Col. Joy. Then I will gather all your sorrows together in one regiment of ten companies, and put them under Col. Breakheart. Then I will ask: Which of these regiments has gained for you the greatest spiritual victories? Certainly that under Col. Breakheart.

In the time of war, you may remember, at the south and north, the question was whether the black troops would fight; but when they were put into the struggle on both sides they did heroically. In the great day of eternity it will be found that it was not the white regiment of joys that gained your greatest successes, but the black troops of trouble, misfortune and disaster. Where you have gained one spiritual success from your prosperity, you have gained ten spiritual successes from your adversity.

There is no animal that struggles more violently than a sheep when you corner it and catch hold of it. Down in the glen I see a group of men around a lost sheep. A plowman comes along and seizes the sheep, and tries to pacify it; but it is more frightened than ever. A miller comes along, puts down his grist, and caresses the sheep, and it seems as if it would die of fright. After awhile some one breaks through the ticket. He says: "Let me have the poor thing." He comes up and lays his arms around the sheep, and it is immediately quiet. Who is the last man that comes? It is the shepherd. Ah, my friends, be not afraid of the shepherd's crook. It is never used on you, save in mercy, to pull you back. The hard, cold icebergs of trouble will melt in the warm stream of divine sympathy.

There is one passage I think you misinterpret: "The bruised reed He will break." Do you know that the shepherd in olden times played upon these reeds? They were very easily bruised; but when they were bruised they were never mended. The shepherd could so easily make another one, he would snap the old one and throw it away, and get another. The Bible says it is not so with our Shepherd. When the music is gone out of a man's soul, God does not snap him in twain and throw him away. He mends and restores. "The bruised reed He will not break."

> When, in the o'erhanging heavens of fate,
> The threatening clouds of darkness dwell,
> Then let us humbly watch and wait;
> It shall be well, it shall be well.
>
> And when the storm has passed away
> And sunshine smiles on flood and fell,
> How sweet to think, how sweet to say,
> It has been well, it has been well.

Next I speak of the shepherd's dogs. They watch the straying sheep and drive them back again. Every shepherd has his dog—from the nomads of the Bible times down to the Scotch herdsman watching his flocks on the Grampian hills. Our Shepherd employs the criticisms and persecutions of the world as His dogs. There are those, you know, whose whole work is to watch the inconsistencies of Christians, and bark at them. If one of God's sheep gets astray, the world howls. With more avidity than a shepherd's dog ever caught a stray sheep by the flanks or lugged it by the ears, worldlings seize the Christian astray. It ought to do us good to know that we are thus watched. It ought to put us on our guard. They can not bite us, if we stay near the Shepherd. The sharp knife of worldly assault will only trim the vines until they produce better grapes. The more you pound marjoram and rosemary, the sweeter they smell. The more dogs take after you, the quicker you will get to the gate.

You have noticed that different flocks of sheep have different marks upon them; sometimes a red mark, sometimes a blue mark, sometimes a straight mark, and sometimes a crooked mark. The Lord, our Shepherd, has a mark for His sheep. It is a red mark—the mark of the cross. "Blessed are they that are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven."

Furthermore, consider the shepherd's pasture grounds. The old shepherds used to take the sheep upon the mountains in the summer, and dwell in the valleys in the winter. The sheep being out of doors perpetually, their wool was better than if they had been kept in the hot atmosphere of the sheep-cot. Wells were dug for the sheep and covered with large stones, in order that the hot weather might not spoil the water. And then the shepherd led his flock wherever he would; nobody disputed his right. So the Lord our Shepherd has a large pasture ground. He takes us in the summer to the mountains, and in the winter to the valleys. Warm days of prosperity come, and we stand on sunlit Sabbaths, and on hills of transfiguration; and we are so high up we can catch a glimpse of the pinnacles of the heavenly city. Then cold wintry days of trouble come, and we go down into the valley of sickness, want and bereavement, and we say: "Is there any sorrow like unto my sorrow?" But, blessed be God, the Lord's sheep can find pasture anywhere. Between two rocks of trouble a tuft of succulent promises; green pastures beside still waters; long sweet grass between bitter graves. You have noticed the structure of the sheep's mouth? It is so sharp that it can take up a blade of grass or clover-top from the very narrowest spot. And so God's sheep can pick up comfort where others can gather none. "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him." Rich pasture, fountain-fed pasture, for all the flock of the Good Shepherd.

> The hill of Zion yields
> A thousand sacred sweets
> Before we reach the Heavenly fields,
> Or walk the golden streets.

Lastly: Consider the shepherd's fold. The time of sheep-shearing was a very glad time. The neighbors gathered together, and they poured wine and danced for joy. The sheep were put in a place inclosed by a wall, where it was very easy to count them and know whether any of them had been taken by the jackals or dogs. The inclosure was called the sheep-fold. Good news I have to tell you, in that our Lord, the Shepherd, has a sheep-fold, and those who are gathered in it shall never be struck by the storm, shall never be touched by the jackals of temptation and trouble. It has a high wall—so high that no troubles can get in—so high that the joys can not get out. How glad the old sheep will be to find the lambs that left them a good many years ago! Millions of children in Heaven! Oh, what a merry Heaven it will make! Not many long meter psalms there. They will be in the majority, and will run away with our song, carrying it up to a still higher point of ecstacy. Oh, there will be shouting! If children on earth clapped their hands and danced for joy, what will they do when, to the gladness of childhood on earth is added the gladness of childhood in Heaven?

It is time we got over these morbid ideas of how we shall get out of this world. You make your religion an undertaker planing coffins and driving hearses. Your religion smells of the varnish of a funeral casket. Rather let your religion to-day come out and show you the sheep-fold that God has provided you. Ah, you say, there is a river between this and that. I know it; but that Jordan is only for the sheep-washing, and they shall go up on the other banks snow-white. They follow the great Shepherd. They heard His voice long ago. They are safe now—one fold and one Shepherd!

Alas for those who are finally found outside the inclosure. The night of their sin howls with jackals; they are thirsting for their blood. The very moment that a lamb may be frisking upon the hills, a bear may be looking for it from the ticket!

In June, 1815, there was a very noble party gathered in a house in St. James' square, London. The prince regent was present, and the occasion was made fascinating by music and banqueting and by jewels. While a quadrille was being formed, suddenly all the people rushed to the windows. What is the matter? Henry Percy had arrived with the news that Waterloo had been fought, and that England had won the day. The dance was abandoned; the party dispersed; lords, ladies and musicians rushed into the street, and in 15 minutes from the first announcement of the good news the house was emptied of all its guests. Oh! ye who are seated at the banquet of this world, or whirling in its gayeties and frivolities, if you could hear the sweet strains of the Gospel trumpet announcing Christ's victory over sin and death and hell, you would rush forth, glad in the eternal deliverance! The Waterloo against sin has been fought, and our Commander-in-chief hath won the day. Oh, the joys of this salvation! I do not care what metaphor, what comparison you have; bring it to me, that I may use it. Amos shall bring one simile, Isaiah another, John another. Beautiful with pardon! Beautiful with peace. Beautiful with anticipations. Or to return to the pastoral figure of my text, come out of the poor pasturage of this world into the rich fortunes of the Good Shepherd.

The shepherd of old used to play beautiful music, and sometimes the sheep would gather around him and listen. To-day my Heavenly Shepherd calls to you with the very music of Heaven, calling you to leave your sin and accept His pardon. Oh, that all this flock would hear the piping of the Good Shepherd.

The Physician.

There is always something mysterious in knowledge to the ignorant, and of all the professors of science the doctor has succeeded in remaining the greatest exoterist. There is a thick wall of mystery that hides his schools from the world; the halo of mystification hangs over the dissecting room and the laboratory. No one but the initiated can read the hieroglyphics of his prescriptions, and he is bound to his craft by a hippocratic oath. When the doctor enters the sick room the profane are excluded.—Rev. Dr. Voorsanger, Hebrew, San Francisco, Cal.

The Old and the New.

We live in an age when there is a clamor for everything new, among these cries being one for a new Gospel. Some say that education is all that is necessary. The little red schoolhouse in every village, and the bigger one in every city is all we want. Others would substitute for the church and the cross a new environment. The old Gospel, ever new, is the need of the hours.—Rev. A. J. Rowland, Baptist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Skepticism.

What is skepticism in its many glaring forms, if it is not the human choice supreme and depriving God of His choice concerning us? There would be no such thing as skepticism in all the world if men would only believe that God is interested in them and able to work greater advantages than any puny choice of their own can accomplish.—Rev. Robert MacDonald, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Party Spoils.

The treatment of public places as spoils to be parceled out by victorious leaders among their henchmen, is a source of scandal and corruption. An attempt has been made to check this process by legal regulations, by what is known as the civil service rules; but the men, whose trade is politics, are determined to overthrow this system.—Rev. Washington Gladden, Columbus, O.

Survival of the Fittest.

Christ's kingdom on earth is not one of display or power, it is evidenced by its results among men; it is not the kingdom built up by the survival of the fittest, or the struggle of the strongest; it is exactly the contrary—it is the kingdom of the strong sustaining the weak, the man of brains defending the coward, the rich caring for the poor.—Bishop Thompson, Episcopalian, Natchez, Miss.

Biblical Knowledge.

The practical results of Bible knowledge are multiplying. We are fortified by biblical doctrines. By the Bible, if we only receive it in faith, we are reproved and corrected for all our sins and follies, we are instructed in righteousness, do bring forth works meet for repentance, and will become at last complete in being and character.—Rev. E. L. Lee, Methodist, Cincinnati, O.

The Ideal Church.

I would have the church not a dead sea, into which the streams were pouring to become equally dead, but a fountain from which the streams should run out on every side to turn wilderness into gardens. I would have people join it not to get social recognition or pastoral tea drinkings, but for the opportunity of service.—Rev. J. H. Barrows, Presbyterian, Chicago.

Orientalism.

We need about as much of the philosophy of the Orient as Jesus put into His teachings—enough to make our life aims always alive with human sympathy, thinking of justice and mercy as we go on.—Rev. David Utter, Unitarian, Denver, Col.

Influence.

No influence is more effective in aiding us to reach our moral ideal than the influence of the church.—Rev. Dr. Hinckley, Unitarian, Philadelphia, Pa.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

> Fly, little birds, fly away;
> The charm of the serpent is death.
> He only attracts with the eye
> To poison you both with his breath.
>
> Trust not in his treacherous eye,
> Rather trust to the strength of your wing,
> And believe me the smile of his lips
> Only covers a venomous sting.
>
> It is madness, sweet birds, to relate;
> And yet there are people who trifle,
> Yet charmed to destruction are led
> By a serpent that lurks in the drink.

Naturalists tell us that serpents have the power to so charm and fascinate birds with their eye as to draw them irresistibly into the very jaws of death. If the poor little birds would only look another way, or shut their eyes and fly, they would be safe, and we believe this is what the Bible enjoins upon us when it says: "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red; for at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."—National Temperance Advocate.

TROOPS AND DRINK.

Statistics Showing What European Nations Pay for Them.

The friends and advocates of "universal peace" and the foes of intemperance and inebriety are pretty generally agreed that the expenses attending war and war armaments and liquid beverages of an intoxicating or exhilarating kind are unduly large. There is an old proverb, It is not a Swiss proverb, of course, to the effect that a man who drinks more than he should "drinks like a Swiss," and it is for this reason, perhaps, and residents of the republic of Switzerland say for no better one, that the fame of residents of Switzerland for sobriety is not as far-reaching as the fame of the Scotch, for instance, for frugality. A recent computation which has appeared shows that the annual expenditures of the Swiss for wine, beer, cider and brandy are 175,000,000 frames, six times as much as is spent on the army. Germany expends, or, more properly, individual Germans expend, $500,000,000 a year on liquid refreshments, distilled or fermented—chiefly beer and Rhine wines—and $120,000,000 a year on the German army. France expends in a year $530,000,000 on drink, chiefly wine, and $140,000,000 a year on the maintenance of the army of the republic. The Italians expend $250,000,000 a year for liquors, wines and cordials and $55,000,000 for the Italian army, the expenditures being in about the same ratio in other nations.

Austria-Hungary expends less upon liquor in a year than any other country of the first-class in Europe, amounting to about $225,000,000, though persons who are familiar with life along the blue Danube might, not unreasonably, come to the conclusion that $200,000,000 of this sum was spent in the city of Vienna alone in lager beer. Such, however, is not the case. In the mountainous districts, particularly in the Tyrol, Transylvania, and in Croatia, very little wine is drunk, and though Hungary produces a large and steadily increasing amount of wine, a very large proportion of it is exported to other countries. Relatively, not much of it is kept for home consumption. The Austro-Hungary army costs $70,000,000 a year, or less than one-third of the cost of the liquors consumed in a year. The Russians expend $300,000,000 a year in liquors and $150,000,000 a year, or one-half as much, for the maintenance of the army. England expends $180,000,000 a year on beer, ale, wine, porter, gin, rum and smoky whisky, and $90,000,000 a year on the maintenance of the British army.

No one knows exactly how much is spent in the United States on liquor in a year, but it is supposed that the whisky taken for medicinal purposes costs each year more than does the maintenance of the regular army.—N. Y. Sun.

THE SALOON AND THE FARMER.

Unfair Burden the Former Places on the Latter.

The saloon in the town turns out paupers for the farmer to support and its criminals for the farmers to support courts to convict and penitentiaries to punish. As great an outrage upon the farmer as can be found is this compulsion to take care of tailings of the town gin mills. In a town of 3,000 population there will be found at least a half dozen saloons, and these hell holes are taking money that in many cases ought to go for bread and clothing—thus limiting consumption—and making tramps, criminals and paupers. The tramps and criminals are a constant menace to farm property and to the safety of farm families. Three-quarters of the crime and pauperism—a low estimate—come from the door of the saloon; and what does the farmer get for the expenditure to support the wrecks of the rum traffic? Nothing, nothing at all. The license money is used by the city—and every town in the west is a city. But the almshouse and jail are supported by general county taxation. Verily we are generous to pay our hard-earned money to enable a few men to sell and a few men to drink rum.—Western Plowman.

Brass Collar on Drunkards' Necks.

A colonial gentleman, who now sits on the Wandsworth and Clapham board of guardians, amused his colleagues at their weekly meeting by stating, during a discussion upon the best manner of dealing with local inebriates, that they had an excellent way of checking excessive drinking in Manitoba. When a man had been twice or thrice convicted of drunkenness in the police courts he was sentenced to wear a brass collar, which marked him out among his fellows as a person to whom no publican could with impunity serve liquor. The drastic measure often proved a cure. On the authorities being satisfied that the branded individual had served a sufficiently long term of probation he was uncollared and endowed with the liberty of drinks.—London Telegraph.

It is entirely useless to talk to a drunkard about the evils of the drink. He knows more about it, from bitter experience, in one day than you, who have never been in the power of the demon, can know in a lifetime. If you want to save the man, get the saloon out of his way!—The Editor.

MODERATE DRINKING.

Thousands of Young Men Hurried to Untimely Graves by This Fallacy.

We have always felt a [illegible] [illegible]

Another sad condition [illegible] is represented in [illegible] flood of crime, [illegible] that is sweeping over our fair land, [illegible] from the worst Pandora [illegible] the world ever tolerated, [illegible] the legalized liquor saloon.

Thousands of men of influence are sadly apathetic in view of these conditions, but very few of them will openly defend that apathy, nor will they claim that these conditions [illegible] greater or less degree, be [illegible]. Some of us believe that the [illegible] statement can be made very large.

It is these conditions and [illegible] therefrom that have given rise to what is generally spoken of as temperance reform, with its many phases of work, and as we study these we encounter the conditions that [illegible] effectively promote [illegible] its growth.

Foremost among the impediments there stands the influence of the defender and practitioner of moderate drinking, and the higher the moral, social or political classification of such an exemplar, the more intensely does his influence antagonize the effort of the reformer.

The bright and loyal boy says, in reply to an invitation to "touch not, taste not, handle not!" "My father drinks and he is a good man." As arguments, the boy's position is practically impregnable.

In school instruction we lay great stress on patriotism, and as an incident thereto we enjoin respect for the nation's rulers. But how shall we meet the boy's argument when he conducts of examples in so-called moderate drinking set by rulers toward whom as patriotic duty, we have [illegible] respect? Then the drinking habit in some of our colleges is alarming the thinking community, including a great many men who would never be suspected of prudishness, and the question is inevitable, what is the influence of the directing officials of such colleges, and what is their practical contribution to the results we also much deplore?

There was a time when clergymen might drink somewhat freely without having the propriety of such conduct questioned, but to-day the [illegible] priest who indulges in the social use of wine, spirits or beer is likely to get laughed at by all honest men if he preaches against the evil and iniquity of intemperance.

We do not now discuss the sinfulness of the habit of moderate drinking, but leave that matter to each of the words [illegible] science, aided by a study of the words St. Paul addressed to the church at Corinth.

Nor do we, in this connection, say anything about the effects of so-called moderate drinking upon the life and health of its devotees, other than to command a study of the teachings of modern science on that subject.

But we feel it our duty to say distinctively that no agency is so effectually baffling the efforts to save the young men of our land from moral and physical death as is fashionable drinking, assumed to be moderate.

If there are men who do not care what becomes of the boys and young men, to them our words will have no weight, but we hope there are not many of that class.

To those who think that boys and young men are of value to the nation as well as themselves and their parents, we urge examination of the proposition that the terrible army of drunkenness must continue its immense drafts upon our young men so long as they are encouraged by men of influence to adopt the drink habit under the delusion [illegible] fallacy that they can control the forces of its bondage, as moderate drinkers, and subject themselves to only the ills of that condition.

Now we know, and, reader, you know, that thousands upon thousands of boys will go down to early death under that delusion, and we therefore have to say, as kindly as we can, that the men of influence, who by their precept and example entice young men into the drink habit, are carrying an enormous burden of responsibility.

This world is not governed by accidents; each important result can be traced to its cause, and a principal cause that hundreds of thousands of young men are hurrying to an untimely grave is because they have been deceived by the moderate drinking fallacy and its defenders.—National Temperance Advocate.

TEMPERANCE JOTTINGS.

Attorney-General Hancock, of New York, has decided that habitual drunkards must be shut up.

The social evil and the liquor traffic are twin devices of the devil to lure men and women to destruction.—Corner Stone.

Liquor dealers seem to be above all law. If they can't get the laws they want they pay no attention to those on the statute books.—Lever.

If it is a small sacrifice for you to give up the drink, do it for the sake of others; if it is a great sacrifice do it for your own sake.—National Temperance Advocate.

Applied Christianity means liberty for all—liberty to do right, which will bestow equality upon all, and enthrone justice between man and man.—Corner Stone.

Two hundred kegs of beer from Portland, Ore., were recently emptied into the Honolulu harbor by the customs authorities. There being no sale for it, nobody would pay the duty.

When a laboring man undertakes to support a family and a saloon at the same time, the saloon will grow rich and the family grow poor.—The Index (Catholic).

In Christian America [illegible] of Christ's professed followers cower and cringe before 240,000 drunkmakers [illegible] talking, praying and singing before them of the omnipotent power of religion.—The Facts.

He Ought to Know.

In an article on whisky distilling in Kentucky, Mr. Crow, the pioneer in that business, says:

"Nowadays it is not uncommon for a distiller to make from five to six gallons from a bushel of grain. I make only two and one-quarter and two and one-half gallons to the bushel, and I maintain that it is impossible to extract a greater amount of pure liquor from that amount of grain. The distillation over that is a noxious one which ought to be drained off and thrown away. If one takes as many as three drinks in these degenerate days, he is a raving maniac, and usually wants to kill somebody."

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

A HYMN.

[illegible]

THE TRUE PREPARATION.

Let Death Find Each Doing His Present Duty.

[illegible] The only real preparation for a special crisis is to do one's work [illegible] with fidelity and skill. The pulpit has long rested to tell men that all life is a preparation for death, and that the end of life is to get ready for the special crisis which death marks. Death has lost nothing of its mystery, but, [illegible] religious [illegible], it has come to be regarded as an incident [illegible]. Men have learned that to prepare for it is not to do certain specific things with reference to that particular experience, but to live rightly, wisely and nobly at all times. One makes special preparation for specific pieces of work in this world; but only general preparation will prepare one for the enjoyment and possession of the next world; that is to say, the ability to take that world at its highest [illegible] comes, not from going apart and thinking about it, but from making the most in every way of this present life. There are no unpleasant surprises for the man who is at his post and doing his work. [illegible] a man; he is prepared in advance for all possible crises. The man who has made himself strong morally is equipped for the temptation when it comes; and it always comes in such a way as to preclude the possibility of special preparation. The true way is to live every day, not as if it were the last, but as if it were the first day in an endless life.—N. Y. Outlook.

STRENGTH OF CHARACTER.

Consists of Power of Will and Power of Self Restraint.

[illegible] power of will and power of self-restraint. It requires two things, therefore, for its existence—strong feelings, and strong command over them. Now, it is here we make a great mistake; we mistake strong feelings for strong character. A man who bears all before him [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] is the weak man; it is the passions that are strong; he is mastered by them, is weak. You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feelings he subdues, not by the power of those which subdue him. And hence composure is very often the highest result of strength. Did we never see a man receive a flagrant insult, and only grow a little pale, and then reply quietly? That is a man spiritually strong. Or did we never see a man in anguish stand, as if carved out of solid rock, mastering himself? Or one bearing a hopeless daily trial remain silent, and never tell the world what cankered his home peace? That is strength. He who, with strong passions, remains chaste; he who, keenly sensitive, with manly powers of indignation in him, can be provoked, and yet remain himself, [illegible] forgive. These are the strong men, the spiritual heroes.—F. W. Robertson.

A Friend Defined.

A London paper not long ago offered a prize for the best definition of "friend." The prize was awarded to the person who sent in this definition: "The first person who comes in when the whole world has gone out." That was an excellent definition, and the prize, in our opinion, was worthily bestowed. It would be difficult to compress a description of a real friend in fewer words. Who has not known in his or her experience the time when such friends were proved, and such times came—the time when the whole world has gone out and indifferent, and left one to struggle along with some great sorrow, disappointment or loss, until the friend came in, the cheery, happy-hearted friend, bringing the word or the deed that [illegible] brought it back again to the [illegible] faith and hope in the [illegible] the goodness and love of a [illegible] Heavenly Father. Such friends are [illegible], and when found they are more to be prized than all the jewels of Golconda or the gold of the Klondike.—Christian Work.

All in the Providence of God.

We cannot understand the providences of God. The father and the mother both die; the little child is taken charge of by another and with great tenderness cared for, with [illegible] [illegible] come to maturity [illegible] bestowed on him, and the [illegible] [illegible] is left alone. We do not know why it is so. [illegible] we cannot answer. [illegible] "Even so Father, [illegible]" [illegible]

The Whole Law.

[illegible]—Prof. John Duncan.

In this universe of puzzles, the greatest is God's love for us.—Ram's Horn.

A HOT BOX

Worry Keeps a Man from Doing His Best Work.

[illegible]

[illegible] ory exhausts vitality. All [illegible] The ancient theory of the Christian life [illegible] We have the Lord's express command not to be anxious about anything. Our whole duty is to do the will of God and leave in His hands the networking of circumstances, the shaping and overruling of all the complicated network of influences so as to bring about the right results. The working plan for a Christian life is clearly laid down in our Lord's words: "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and [illegible] all these things shall be added unto you. Take therefore no thought for the morrow: for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself." This ideal leaves no place whatever for worry. It requires single-hearted devotion to the interests of Christ's cause, the elimination of self and self-seeking, uncompromising loyalty to the principles of righteousness and the faithful and energetic doing of duty, without regard to pleasure or cost. That is all the human part. Then God will look upon the consequences and take care of us and of the outcome of our acts. It is the function of faith, when we have done what we can, to put all into the Divine hands, giving ourselves no anxiety, while we go forward in peace and confidence to the next duty that waits.—Presbyterian Observer.

CHOICE EXTRACTS.

Make your best thought into action.—Mme. Necker.

Perfect ignorance is quiet; perfect knowledge is quiet; not so the transition from the former to the latter.—Carlyle.

"He was doomed to failure," was said of a certain one. Why? Because he disregarded the experience of others and set the laws of life at defiance.—United Presbyterian.

Many of us may thank God for hard-[illegible] poverty in youth. We needed the [illegible] out the Cross [illegible].—Rev. W. G. Partridge.

[illegible] When you pray in the prayer [illegible] utter one [illegible] give thanks for [illegible] make one [illegible] and then [illegible].—Congregationalist.

[illegible] and sat[illegible] have its turn; it [illegible] to give us the [illegible] room, there [illegible] possibilities, there [illegible].—A. D. T. Whitney.

[illegible] manly [illegible] probed the [illegible] remains forever [illegible].—Rabbi [illegible].

[illegible]'s strength need only be sufficient [illegible]. We are not [illegible] needs or [illegible] that to-morrow's [illegible] or that to-morrow's strength will be greater. Not [illegible] our prayer, are we to give any anxious thought to to-morrow.—S. S. Times.

Religion Without Theory.

[illegible]

Proper Interest in Little Things.

[illegible]—S. S. Times.

Why Be a Christian?

Because [illegible] falls [illegible] compasses [illegible] a Christian life, and all evil is [illegible] from it.—Bedford Lee Harris, in Ram's Horn.

SOME FOWL FIGURES.

For Average Ninety-five Eggs Each Per Ten Months.

[illegible]

[illegible] in ten months these hens have averaged [illegible] [illegible] Hens vary more than most people realize, both in the number of eggs they will lay during the year and in their ability to mature quickly and recover rapidly from their molt. Some hens seem to be best fitted by nature for producing eggs in cold weather. They are good specimens to breed from.—Hope Farm Notes, in Rural New Yorker.

GIVE THEM LIGHT.

Importance of Double Windows for Winter Henhouses.

It is a lack of light during the short days of winter quite as much as cold that prevents hens from laying at this season. While it is impossible to make the days longer it is comparatively easy matter to make use of all the daylight there is by having plenty of windows. But these, it is complained, let in the cold, however closely the sashes may be fitted. Glass is an excellent conductor of heat, while wood conducts it very poorly. Hence there are far too few windows in henhouses, and in cold weather what there are have their glass so obscured by frost from the moisture frozen against their panes that they afford little light. So the fowls mope on their roosts when a cold day comes instead of keeping themselves warm by being up and around, as healthy fowls should do. No wonder the fowls become too fat to lay under such treatment.

The remedy is to give fowls more light. Make additional windows and [illegible] lights. This, if well done, makes an airtight space between the sashes, which is quite as good a nonconductor of heat as is wood. No frost will form on a double window, as the moisture exhaled by the fowls cannot reach the outside glass, while the cold will not reach that inside. At least one of these windows should front to the east, so as to waken the fowls by sunlight as early as possible. After an all night's fast near the shortest days in the year fowls will be ready for a hearty feeding in the morning.—American Cultivator.

TO PREVENT ROUP.

Eternal Vigilance Necessary—Prevention Better Than Cure.

I have been actively connected with the poultry business for more than a decade, says a writer in The National Stockman and Farmer, and unhesitatingly say the only way to cure roup is to keep clear of the foul disorder. That is prevention is practically the only satisfactory remedy. It is well enough to talk about roup cures, but most of these so-called cures leave the birds all broken up constitutionally and practically worthless. When I first began to keep fowls, roup was a terrible trouble to me, but lately we do not have to worry much about the disorder, and this, I think, is the experience of the majority of poultry keepers. A beginner is almost sure to get a good taste of roup the first fall and winter in which he practices poultry culture. It is so easy to neglect closing doors and windows and setting broken panes of glass, which if not done means drafts of air upon the birds while at roost, one of the most prolific sources of roup in existence. Foul air is almost as bad as a draft. Have effective ventilation, but do not allow the air to blow upon the roosts. Feed wisely and be vigilant and thereby avoid roup.

Scorched Grain For Hens.

Where hens are fed large amounts of corn newly husked and not thoroughly dried their digestive apparatus becomes disordered. This is often remedied by heating the corn to the point of scorching. Hens will eat this scorched corn quite readily, and they will be better for it; but partly burned oats, where the hulls are burned off and only the blackened grains are left, are even better than scorched corn. This is really the best way to feed oats to hens. The hulls make the food more bulky than is best for them, as their crops are limited, and the light, chaffy grain does not give sufficient nutrition for the best egg production.—American Cultivator.

At the Chicken Show.

> How dear to my heart is the old speckled rooster
> Which fond recollection brings back to my view.
> With spurs long and pointed and curving, he used ter
> Go crowing around till he made the air blue.
> And when some strong rooster would come to do battle
> How quick would the old chap get up on his guard!
> He'd make the eyeballs of the strange rooster rattle
> And scatter his feathers all over the yard.
> The old speckled rooster, the mongrel bred rooster,
> The fifty cent rooster that scrapped in the yard
>
> —Nebraska State Journal.

Quick Retribution.

Mamma (excitedly)—Never mind, Harold. God will punish Tommy for striking you.

Harold's Brother—He has punished Tommy already, mamma.

Mamma—How do you know?

Harold's Brother—'Cause I just now busted his drum for him.—New York Truth.

His Sad Experience.

"I bought a claim," said the returned Klondiker, "where the nuggets were said to be as plentiful as blackberries."

"And they were not?"

"Well, yes, they were, but, you see, there are no blackberries in that region."—Tit-Bits.

Of Whom.

Diggs—Blank, the banker, died this morning.

Biggs—That so? Of whom did he die?

Diggs—You mean of what did he die, I suppose.

Biggs—No; who was his physician?—Chicago News.

Surprised.

> He kissed her on the ruby lips,
> She nearly had a fit;
> For they, you see, were man and wife,
> And she wasn't used to it.
>
> —Cleveland Leader.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES FOR 1898.

[illegible] much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Certainly [illegible] we have every hope and reason to believe that they will improve during the coming year. A great many goods are low, but conditions warrant an advance all along the line. Sugars have advanced half a cent a pound and the medium grades of teas have been affected on account of the present duty.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound—This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per Pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio coffee here at home and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Our Best Roasted Rio, [illegible]	Green Rio, very best, 10c lb
Mud Pond Coffee, [illegible]	Good Rio, green, 8c lb
Lovering in Packages, 15c lb	Old Government Java, 25c lb
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb, roasted, [illegible]	Roasted Java, 30c lb

Sugars Remain the Same on all Grades.

Yellow, [illegible]	Standard Granulated, 5½c lb
Extra Yellow C, [illegible]	Best Cut Loaf, [illegible] lb
Standard Coffee A, 5c lb	Best Powdered, 5½c lb

Teas—Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Japan Teas.

No change in prices [illegible] on a few grades, but our prices are no higher. [illegible] This in consequence of keeping good Teas at a regular uniform price. [illegible] of the fact that we purchase in large lots direct from the importers, in this way we save to our customer the profits of the jobber and wholesale dealer, which is at least [illegible] per pound. This saving we give to our customers.

Young Hyson, [illegible]	Gunpowder, good, 30c
Young Hyson, good, [illegible]	Gunpowder, best, 50c
Young Hyson, [illegible]	Imperial, good, 30c
Oolong Black Tea, [illegible]	Imperial, best, 50c
Oolong best, [illegible]	Japan, very best, 50c
Tea in 1 lb packages, [illegible]	Japan, good, 30c

Canned Goods—Home Pack and California

Tomatoes away up, much higher than last year.

Best Battleship Tomatoes, 9c can	California Gages, 12c can
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches, 8c can	California Peaches, 15c can
Elyria Sweet Corn, 7c can	California Egg Plums, 12c can
Egyptian brand, New York Corn, 8c can	California Apricots, 12c can
Gallon Apples, 25c can	Early June Peas, 10c can

Dried Fruits—Domestic and California.

California Raisins, [illegible]	Evaporated Apples, 10c lb
California Raisins, extra, [illegible]	Domestic Apples, 7c lb
California Nectarines, 9c lb	No. 1 Raspberries, 18c lb
California Prunes, [illegible]	Best Blackberries, 10c lb
California Peaches, [illegible]	Zantee Currants, 7c lb

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup, per gallon, [illegible]	New Orleans Molasses, gallon, 15c
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 35	Best New Orleans, gallon, 35c
Golden Drip, per gallon, 25c	No. 1 Sorghum, gallon 30c

Fish for the Lenten Season.

[illegible] White Fish, [illegible] $1.00	Mackerel, kitt, $1.10
Family White Fish, [illegible]	Holland Herring, 90
No. 1 White Fish, [illegible]	Scotch Herring, $1.25
No. [illegible]	Best Georges Bank Cod Fish, 7c lb

Oils—Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, [illegible]	Machine Oil, bright 30c gallon
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon, [illegible]	Linseed Oil, boiled, 50c gallon
[illegible] Oil, [illegible] gallon	Linseed Oil, raw, 50c gallon
Machine Oil, [illegible]	Lard Oil, No. 1, 50c gallon

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

[illegible]	Rock Rock, [illegible] 20c lb
[illegible]	Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
[illegible]	Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb.
[illegible]	This is the lowest price for candy in a number of years.

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

[illegible]	Plug Battle Ax, 25c lb
[illegible]	Plug, Horse Shoe, 43c lb
[illegible]	Plug, J. T., best, 35c lb
[illegible]	Smoking Tobacco, pound, 15c
[illegible]	Sweet Conqueror, pound, 18c
[illegible]	Mail Pouch, pound, 35c

Liquors and Wines for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines [illegible]	California Angelica, 80c gallon
[illegible]	California Muscatel, 80c gallon
[illegible]	Wines in bottles, 20c
[illegible]	Whiskies, new, $1 and $1.25 gallon
[illegible]	Whiskies old, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 gallon

Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Window Shades and Floor Oil Cloths.

[illegible] Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep a [illegible]. One whole large room is devoted to these goods, so you can [illegible].

Window Shades, good, [illegible]	Linoleum, good, 42c square yard
Window Shades, extra, [illegible]	Linoleum, best, 50c square yard
[illegible]	Floor Oil Cloth, good, 20c square yard
[illegible]	Floor Oil Cloth, best, 30c square yard
[illegible]	Ingrain Carpet, good, 25c yard
[illegible]	Ingrain Carpets, best, 50c yard
[illegible]	Extra Supers, per yard, 50c

Be sure and call [illegible] Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades. We beat all [illegible] the Fruit House.

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

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Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898

MAKING IT DEFINITE.

MRS. WATSON WRITES A LETTER ABOUT FIVE YARDS.

Messrs. Sylk & Sattin Fail to Deliver the Skirt Lining She Ordered, and She Takes Her Pen In Hand — The Matter Made Clear to the Firm.

Watson was sitting at his desk one evening when his wife said:

"My dear, will you send a note to Sylk & Sattin and tell them that I must have the five yards of lining that I bought there yesterday? They said they'd send it right away, and I must have it tomorrow, for the dressmaker will be here the next day."

So Watson wrote as follows:

"MESSRS. SYLK & SATTIN—Will you please send at once the five yards of lining my wife purchased at your store yesterday?"

"Let me see what you have written?" said Mrs. Watson.

"Oh, dear!" she said, after reading it, "that isn't half positive and definite enough. They'll pay no attention to that. I'll sit down and write to them myself."

And this was what she wrote:

"MESSRS. SYLK & SATTIN—You will remember that I was in your store at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning (or it may have been as late as 10:20), and I purchased five yards of percaline for dress lining. One of the saleladies at the lining counter will remember about it. The one I bought it of was tall and slender, with dark eyes, and I remember that she had on a red silk waist trimmed with black velvet and a red and green plaid skirt. She will remember that I purchased the lining of her and she promised me that it would be sent sure today. It has not come, and it would not make any particular difference only that my dressmaker is coming day after tomorrow, and she will need the lining the first thing and cannot go to work without it, and her engagements are such that she cannot come to me any day but day after tomorrow and the next day, so if the lining should not come it would put her back so that she could not finish the dress, and I cannot get her again for nearly a month, and I simply must have the dress by the last of next week, and I am too busy to come down town tomorrow and get the lining. The saleslady I spoke of with the red silk waist will be sure to remember about it, and I told her just why and when I wanted it, and she promised me that it would be sure to come. Of course it may come before you get this, and if so it will be all right, but I simply must have it before the dressmaker gets here, for she will want to go to work on the skirt the first thing, and she cannot if she does not have the lining. Please send it right away.

"P. S.—Five yards of percaline skirt lining at 38 cents a yard, bought of saleslady in red silk waist and plaid skirt, to be sent sure yesterday and has not come. Must have it tomorrow."

"There," said Mrs. Watson as she folded the letter, "that will make it all clear to them."—New York Sunday World.

They Were Swindled.

Richard Mansfield, the actor, hired a private secretary a few years ago, but was compelled to discharge him because he could not spell and was otherwise rather lame in the matter of education. When the young man had received the notice of his dismissal, he went to the actor and asked for an explanation. "The fact is," he was told, "that your education is too meager for the requirements of the position."

Greatly offended, the ex-secretary exclaimed, "Why, sir, my parents spent $5,000 on my education!"

"Then, my dear boy," said the actor, "I would advise them to institute proceedings for the recovery of the money. They were swindled."—Argonaut.

Welcome Home.

Duchess of Barrowits (to attendant)—Who knocks at the castle gates at this unseemly hour?

Attendant (excitedly)—It is thy son. He brings with him an American wife with a purse large enough to pay all the family debts.

Duchess (with emotion)—Admit my son and the purse.—New York Weekly.

Wanted—One Private.

The Literary guards of Billville are ready to enlist for the war, and they have advertised for a private for the 15 colonels composing the company to boss.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Matter of Balance.

"Fell off your bike! How did it happen?"

"I was fool enough to travel with a nickel in one side pocket and a half dollar in the other."—Pick Me Up.

Sure of It.

"I can trace my ancestors back to 100 years before William the Conqueror."

"Well, I can't trace mine that far, but I haven't the slightest doubt that some of them were living even earlier than that."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Still Poor.

Dixon—I don't believe it's true that the earth goes round.

Hixon—Why not?

Dixon—Because I never got my share.—Chicago News.

Out of Sight.

"How is your wife?"

"I see her very seldom."

"Why, how's that?"

"Because she sits behind me on car horses."—Fliegende Blatter.

Hard to Please.

"I remember your wife as such a dainty and pretty little thing, Hunip, and yet they tell me she has turned out a fine cook?"

"Turned out a fine cook? She has turned out half a dozen of them within the last three weeks."—Detroit Free Press.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

The Kind of Parasol the Summer Girl Will Use.

THREE SHAPES TO CHOOSE FROM.

Lace to Be an Important Factor In the Warm Weather Dresses—Many New Designs—Some Elaborate Evening Costumes—Novelties In Outing Stuffs.

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One of the most important adjuncts to a lady's outdoor costume is a pretty parasol. Those offered now for this season are very odd and some of them decidedly old fashioned.

There is one design, large and of fine black or dark blue, with a Puttish top, and this is plain save for a rich knotted silk fringe around the edge. This parasol has a joint in the middle of the handle so that the handle may be doubled over, and also it allows one to carry the parasol at whatever angle one may desire.

There are three distinct shapes. One is called the flat top, one the Gainsborough and the last the canopy. The Gainsborough is more nearly round than the others and has more ribs. The flat top spreads wider and is nearly flat on the upper part, while the canopy tops have few ribs, and the upper part of the top of the silk extends up nearly to the top of the ferrule.

The Gainsborough is a very dressy parasol and is made most often of colored and figured silks, sometimes trimmed with numerous narrow ruffles or puffs of chiffon or silk pouf along the edges and in some cases extending six inches above the edge.

One dainty design of the canopy top parasols was of a faint pink armure. Around the edge was laid a row of fine black chantilly, the bordered edge being uppermost. It was stretched flat, and around the edge of the parasol was a narrow gauffering of black chiffon. It had a Spanish upper edge. On the handle was a full rosette of black chiffon with a little black velvet ribbon.

A novelty in parasols is the tailor made. This is of very fine satiny cloth in drab, beige or gray with a light but graceful design in black silk and beading between the ribs. Another novelty is so arranged that the cover of the parasol can be removed and another put on at will, one handsome handle being provided for as many covers of as many different colors as one may wish. This will doubtless exactly fill the "long felt want" of which we read so much. For every day for youngish persons it is probable that the fancy tartan plaid parasols will be considered best and most useful. The others are all pretty, but for good, solid use the dark silk parasols with the always elegant and always costly knotted fringe are best.

Lace is to be one of the most potent factors in the summer and late spring attire; both black and white are to be used wherever they can be and the other colored laces wherever one may want them. Now there is a very delicate and beautiful white applique, the ground being the finest and closest net with well defined figures wrought upon or applied upon it. These are fairly heavy. The edge has a sort of picot loop, which adds to its lightness.

A new valenciennes called normandy val lace is extremely pretty. Between the edge, which shows a regular valenciennes figure, and the upper part with its regulation pattern is a very open mesh, with square dots drawing the mesh apart in irregular shapes. It is this which gives the distinctive quality. Duchesse lace has at last been imitated so closely that it would be very difficult to tell it from the real when three feet away.

Another novelty is black silk lace in a design very like the crackled porcelain, which doubtless gave it its name, "craquelet." There are three rows of serpentine weave along it, the lower one forming the edge with a close row of picot loops. The edge reminds one of the real silk guipure. It makes effective trimming to silk blouse waists and neckwear, also yokes.

Yokes to almost all kinds of gowns will be covered with lace and many blouses will be entirely covered with the wide lace. Skirts and some full princess gowns are provided in specially woven chantilly and lierre designs. To render these still more ethereal and filmy an under lining of white crepe lisse is put between the lace and silk lining. Mrs. Frank Leslie, whose taste is marvelously fine, was the originator of this idea. She had a black chantilly gown over white satin with a lining of white chiffon.

I noticed in one house where all these things are manufactured for the trade no end to the dainty devices wrought of batiste in tucks and insertions and edgings. Blouse lengths were of hundreds of tiny tucks and fine insertions, with one double edged band to serve as collar and as a fly down the front. These pieces could be made so that the tucking went around or up and down or bias. Many different effects could be obtained by cutting it in different ways.

Straps where there were four tucks, two on each side of the insertion, edged with full valenciennes ruffles, were offered as trimming separate from any other material. These are strong and well adapted to make dresser accessories to any bodice. Some of these straps are made of pretty openwork embroideries, and these can be properly used on the heavier cotton goods, like chambrays, ginghams, piques and percales. Some of the fine organdies have regular lace insertion set in at intervals in form of bayadere stripes, with a flounce at the bottom edged with lace to match.

All the organdies, dimities, thin silks, barages, grenadines, lawns and tissues will require endless amounts of lace and lots of ribbon. Lace dresses will not be worn much until the warm days of summer, though quite correct for evening at any time. But it is thought that they will be very fashionable, both black and white. The different nets still be plaited or tucked and made over linings to suit the wearer.

There is a new silk tissue called trousseline veiling. It is delicate and colorship and unusually lustrous, and it makes up into becoming dresses. Black spangled and beaded nets are to be used for evening blouses and also for whole gowns, but these are more particularly for evening wear and stately occasions.

For a middle aged lady there is a gown of black or dark peau de sole garnished liberally with handsome jet trimming. The waist is covered with spangled net, and there are enormously wide trefelles thickly sewed with iridescent spangles. The sleeves are long, and the pouf is put on to make a small pouf sacque for the display of goods.

Beaded embroidery is very handsome and is often seen on gowns intended for the grandest evening functions. An instance is shown in a starry gown for a young married lady. This was of ivory white mille or Irish poplin, the form being purely princess and partly court train. It opened over a breadth of salmon pink silk of the same quality. To the bottom of this was sewed a chiffon flounce with punch lace puffing at top and bottom. Down both edges of the train and extending upon the bodice was a design wrought of pearls in gray and pink, with flowers formed of the pink pearls and the balance of the design done in gray pearls. The leaves were of silver. All along the front was one narrow gauffering of chiffon. This was also used on the waist in front. There were no sleeves, but bows of the silk made double were put upon the shoulders and twined with the chiffon.

Chiffon, silk mulle and tulle are the accepted gowns for very young ladies. An exceedingly pretty one was completed for a young girl of 18. This was pure white tulle over white satin. The skirt was gathered full, and around the bottom was a row of black velvet ribbon overhaid with white lace insertion. Similar rows were sewed around the waist. Very odd but effective bows of narrow black velvet ribbon were set on the waist and skirt. Black velvet ribbon has not been so popular for 20 years as it is now.

The time has now come for the stores to show the cotton outing stuffs. Among them we find a very strong ribbed corn cotton intended for summer cycling coats and skirts. It is firm and thick and in corn and the old tan and nankeen shades. Cotton coverts are offered, mostly in dust colors and of good, strong quality. Linen ducks and other somewhat similar weaves are pretty and of very durable quality.

A very pleasing new cotton stuff is ivory and corn in thin and in stripes. These stripes are woven thick and thin alternately, with a heavy cord all of the same color defining the stripes. A new pure white is of a thin organdie foundation with a closer weave stripe looking like lines of beads, and these are outlined by a heavier thread. This is unusually pretty and is firm and strong. It is a "high novelty." The first named is 44 inches wide; this but 28. I think it is called "beaded organdie."

I notice among the new woolen dress goods that bedford cord, albatross and serges are cried as new. They are well known old goods perfected and brought forward as new, and thus virtually are new. They are offered with figured and plain mohairs and sicilienes, crepons, storm and plain serges, silk warp henriettas, drap d'ete, eudora, cheviots, coverts, cravanette, etamines and silk warp sublimes.

There are many black and white novelties. Melrose is a refined black goods with stripes varying in width and wrought only in weaving. Cordoba is a new black crepon with a frieze overweave. Jacquard is of wool and mohair and looks like the richest brocade. Some of it has silk warp and wool woof, and this is wrought into every kind of flowers, armure, pin, arrow, crystal and solid design. It comes, like all the fine goods, in 42 to 44 inch widths.

There is an odd wool stuff which has little bumps and lumps all over it, as though embossed. These are arranged at irregular intervals and in the piece the goods is anything but pretty, yet it makes up well. Nun's veilings in all colors are offered and so is a long line of wool batistes, all dainty and adaptable to many requirements. They are washable and so good for children.

MATE LEROY.

ELABORATE EVENING COSTUMES.

Just Like a Man.

A cynical bachelor says that a widow should be either married, buried or shut up in a convent.

A BACHELOR'S THOUGHTS.

Comments More or Less Wise and Witty on Men and Women.

Marriage is a ring of beauty and a clog forever.

There are two ways to tell whether a girl is in love with you—ask her or don't ask her.

If a woman really has more sense than her husband, she never lets him know she thinks so.

Most girls would rather you sneered at their parents than to insinuate that their hair is thin.

It always seems pathetic to a father to hear his little children say the angels must be like mamma.

It is so pretty that the women are never satisfied till they can get one of its wings to dust things with.

When you see a girl eating an orange with a funny shaped spoon, you can generally be sure that if she was alone she would stick her thumb through the rind and suck it.

Courtesy is the deference which every gentleman considers he owes to every woman except his wife.

Don't worry clubs would be some use if they kept women from spilling salt on the tablecloth.

A woman can always tell you the cheapest place to get a thing at and the most expensive way to get along without it.

A woman's opinions on politics are just about as pronounced and reliable as her opinions on the women her husband knows that she doesn't.

The woman who marries a man to reform him generally has a lot more chance than the woman who worries him to reform him.

When a woman has had such a disappointment that she won't do anything but cry and chew candy, she is said to be eating her heart out.

When you go into an old bachelor's room, you generally see either a necktie holder or a fancy shaving paper which some girl has made him and which he has hung up on the wall, thinking it was an ornament.—New York Press.

Apotheosis of Parents.

"Lots of men start out in life with no capital, but plenty of brains."

"Yes; and they die young, with no brains, but plenty of capital."—Chicago Record.

Where the Blow Fell.

"Did you care your husband of swearing by swearing whenever he did?"

"Yes, but I ruined my parrot."—

CHIEF OF THE W. C. T. U.

New Leader of the White Ribboners Is a Maine Woman.

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, who succeeds the late Frances E. Willard as president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, has been for many years connected with the work and is thoroughly familiar with the many duties of the office. Mrs. Stevens was an intimate friend of Miss Willard and was with her constantly for the last four or five days of her life. Miss Willard sent for her as soon as she foresaw that she was going to die.

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens was born in Dover, Me., in 1844. She spent her early womanhood as a teacher and married at the age of 21. Her husband sympathizes with her in her work, and her only child, Gertrude, now Mrs. Leavitt of Portland, Me., is her mother's helper in much of her public work. For 12 years Mrs. Stevens was assistant recording secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, for one year recording secretary and at the Cleveland convention in 1894 was on nomination of Miss Willard elected vice president at large of the national union. She has for years been the Maine representative in the national conference of charities and correction. In 1892 she was appointed one of the women managers of the World's Columbian exposition and had entire charge of preparing Maine's exhibit of charities and correction (homes, hospitals, asylums, etc.), which appeared in the Anthropological building at the fair. For three years she was treasurer of the National Council of Women of the United States, and upon voluntarily retiring from that position was placed in the cabinet of the council and given the portfolio of moral reform.

Mrs. Stevens has been for some years one of the leaders in the woman suffrage movement. She was a close friend of General Neal Dow, and during the last few years of his life probably directly voiced his views.

MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS.

Since his death she has been generally recognized as his successor in the leadership of the prohibition movement in Maine, and the recent attempt to secure a more rigid enforcement of the prohibitory law was made under her direction.

She possesses great executive ability and is a convincing speaker. She is very popular in the W. C. T. U. ranks and was perhaps closer to Miss Willard than any other. She visited England twice in connection with the worldwide W. C. T. U.

She has a very pleasant home at Deering, Me. Her husband is a well known business man. Mrs. Stevens was in the midst of her campaign in Maine when she was called to New York to meet Miss Willard.

A WOMAN'S HOTEL.

A Much Talked of Enterprise Soon to Be Started In New York.

The bachelor maid has long been recognized as an important factor in city life, but as yet the hotel men have given no sign that they knew of her existence. When she goes away from home, she is forced to depend upon friends or boarding houses where she is known. Now, however, all this is to be changed. The self supporting woman is to have a big hotel in New York all to herself.

The project has been under discussion by a number of prominent men and women whose names have often been mentioned in connection with philanthropic measures. The enterprise is no new one, for several previous attempts to get it under way have been made, but have fizzled out. This one promises to go through. The $1,000,000 capital stock of the corporation has been almost all taken up. As a starter one hotel will be built, but if this is successful others will be erected. The pioneer hotel is to be for artists, teachers, clerks of the higher grade and women students. Others who can afford to pay the prices will be admitted, provided they wear skirts.

The idea of the promoters is to furnish a home for gentlewomen in which they can live cheaply, comfortably and with all the necessary seclusion. It is designed to reach the great mass of feminine breadwinners—working women of the better class and women who have adopted professions.

The present enterprise is based entirely on business principles, with a view of giving to the shareholders a reasonable income, with undoubted security of constantly augmenting value, while at the same time supplying greatly needed accommodations, combined with far more comfort and independence than they can elsewhere procure within their means, to the thousands of salaried and professional women of New York and to those annually going to the city for terms of study, training and business.

PROPOSED WOMAN'S HOTEL.

In setting forth the advantages of such a building the prospectus states that there will be 204 rooms, 9 by 12, rented at $3 per week; 318 rooms, 9 by 15, rented at $4 per week; 110 rooms, 9 by 12, with alcove in addition, $5 per week; 61 rooms, 9 by 15, with alcove in addition, $6 per week; 137 rooms, 9 by 17, two alcoves in addition, $8 per week; total, 825 rooms; 30 studios and music rooms, $3 per week; restaurant at $3 each guest per week; laundry, say 25 cents for 12 pieces per week, and public baths at 10 cents each.

So Different.

"Why do you make such a row about that umbrella you lost? Haven't you ever lost an umbrella before?"

"Yes; but this one was mine."—Chicago Record.

By and By.

By an by I'll get my pole,
By an by,
There I'll be heaven in my soul,
By an by.
I will shoot away from me
Down to where the fishes are;
I will spit upon my hook,
An I'll drop it in the brook,
By an by.
Ma will miss me from the yard
By an by,
She will holler for me hard,
By an by
But the jungle by the stream
Like enough will drown her scream,
An I'll fish an fish away
Where the speckled beauties lay,
By an by
If I ketch a likely mess
By an by,
Ma will smile with happiness
By an by.
But—
If I have an empty creel
Somehow I kin sorter feel
How that apple sprout will dance
On the seat of my ole pants
By an by.

—Boston Courier.

SUB ROSA.

"Have you been eating onions?"

"Yes."

"Well don't breathe it to a soul."

WHAT HE WAS GUNNING FOR.

City Gunner—Any big game 'round here?
Alkali Ike—Naw.
City Gunner—Any small game?
Alkali Ike—Naw.
City Gunner—Well, what are you gunning for, pray?
Alkali Ike—Lem Phillets. Hoss-thief.

"A PAIR OF SLIPPERS."

JONES AND THE DOCTOR.

And How a Kick About Physicians Lost Its Force.

"After this, doctor," began Mr. Jones as he entered the family physician's office the other morning with an angry looking face, "I don't want you to call at my house professionally unless I send for you myself."

"Very well, sir," replied the doctor pleasantly.

"My family imagine," continued Jones savagely, "that every time they have a sore finger it's necessary to call you in, but I'll put a stop to such nonsense. Here's a check for the bill you sent me yesterday."

"I hope you don't think the bill unreasonable?" queried the man of medicine as he proceeded to make out a receipt.

"No, it's reasonable enough, I suppose, but it might just as well be $2 instead of $12. The idea of people rushing for a doctor every time they get something in their eye or discover a pimple on their face!"

"Let's see what this $12 is for," said the physician as he brought out his daybook. "It begins with May the 10th. On that day I called to see you. You complained of a terrible pain around your heart."

"I—I had forgotten that," stammered Jones.

"Yes, and don't you remember how we laughed when I found that a scarfpin which you had accidentally placed in your top vest pocket was sticking you? Then the next visit was June the 8th. That was to see you again."

"Was—was it?"

"Yes, you had come home from the office as white as a sheet, and your family thought you were dying. A strong cigar you had smoked on an empty stomach was the trouble. Then on June the 15th I was called to your house at 2 in the mo[illegible] to attend you."

"To—to attend me?"

"Yes, sir. You were rolling around on the bed in an apparently dying condition and declaring you had swallowed your false teeth. Don't you remember I found them under the bed? Now, on July"—

But at this juncture Mr. Jones sheepishly laid a cigar on the doctor's desk and said he'd have to hurry to business.—New York Sunday Journal.

The Wise Bachelor.

Reasonable women are about as rare as peaches without fuzz.

No man ought to get married till he is old enough to know better.

One of the ideas a girl clings to longest is that she can do anything with a man with her eyes.

The average woman can do more with a hairpin than a man can with a box of tools and less with a box of tools than a man can with a hairpin.

Most men fall in love about a dozen times when they are boys, three times while they are at college, and after that as often as they get the chance.

Her Defiance.

He—If I should kiss you, what would you do?

She (startled)—I—I never measure an emergency until it arises.

He—If this emergency arose now, how would you meet it?

She (courageously)—Face to face.—Tit-Bits.

Strength In Numbers.

"We are getting up a Klondike club."

"When do you go?"

"We're not going at all, we are organizing to keep one another from going."—Detroit Free Press.

Alias Vicumque.

A woman lives but in a smile or tear.
Her laugh wrecks empires, scatters war
bleached bones.
For sob—sine,
Gets story

FOR YOUNG MATRONS.

RICH AND REGAL RAIMENT IS THEIRS BY RIGHT.

Henriette Rousseau Describes Some Magnificent Evening Gowns and Rich Opera Wraps—The New Dotted Swiss Waists For Summer—Millinery Notes.

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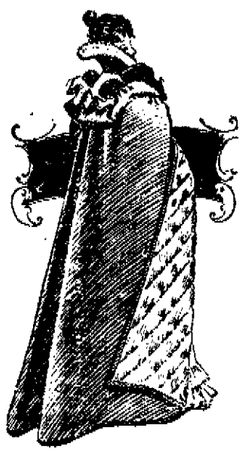
Married life offers some recompense to young women in exchange for the nebulous and virginal white robes they lay aside for their younger sisters. From the time a girl can prefix the "Mrs." to her name she may wear the richest and most costly of garments and as many jewels as she can put on. For a time the young matron revels in velvets, moires and heavy silks, and then, too, she may wear her real laces, which by common consent are not put upon the young girl's gowns. Grand opera, charity balls and swell dinners and receptions all afford opportunities for these magnificent evening gowns, and from now on to Lent there will be many such functions where they may be worn.



EVENING MANTLE.

In all of the new evening gowns there is scarcely more than a pretense at sleeves, a tiny puff being seen only as a sort of scaffold on which to build up a stiff lace ruffle or as a foundation to hold a bow of ribbon and a bunch of beautiful flowers, roses most often. One lovely gown of rich pale silver gray satin duchesse had a thick wreath of pink tea roses extending from the top of the right shoulder across and down the left side to the hem. The fancy for having the bodices of the evening gowns differ in the way they are trimmed on the sides is a revival of an old style. Some like the idea and some do not. What it may afford in originality it loses in symmetry.

A case in point is shown in a superb pale rose pink satin. The bodice was plainly draped to a blouse shape on the left side. On the right it was richly sewed with iridescent spangles. There was a bertha puffed drapery across the bust on the left side made of white silk mull. The short puffed sleeves were of the same. One had a lace frill and the other a bunch of handsome roses and a bow of ribbon. There was a draped belt of moss green velvet and a straight piece of velvet laid diagonally across the bust from shoulder to belt. The skirt was demitrain and bordered at the bottom with a festooned puffing of white silk muslin held in place by beautiful pearl and filigree ornaments. Down the left side was an elaborate pattern wrought in iridescent spangles. Waved lines of pink and ash gray fleur de velours with an overthrow of rich, large moire lights and shades was the material of another. Down the left side was a row of net wrought with pearls, and a row of it was brought clear around the bottom of the skirt, which was also of a demitrain. The bodice was made square and in blouse shape at the belt. The belt, a band down the left side of the waist and three folds across the bust were all of cardinal red velvet. The sleeves were puffed and of net and had ruffles as caps sewed with pearls. These also crossed the front, and there were little jabot points studded with pearls. A bunch of pink azaleas was crushed into the corner at the left side. What is a simple floating tulle or chiffon frock compared with this? It is almost worth getting married for.

Wraps for opera and for other high evening functions are of two kinds. The richer and most comfortable is the long one, the handier is the short one, and perhaps the short one is rather the more youthful. One very beautiful long wrap was made of mouse colored cashmere of the finest quality. It was lined with shell pink china silk quilted in wide lines much puffed up. Nearly all the quilting—of which, however, there is a limited quantity—is done in large design to show up well. The round capuchin forms one of those wide hoods made popular by Mrs. Cora Urquhart Potter. It is lined with pink silk in such a way that the shoulder part is all pink and so is the high storm collar. This is bound with soft plucked raccoon in natural color. In front it is clasped with two great steel and gold ornaments. The style was the principal thing. It was a circular shape, but with deep plaits at the very center of the back. These threw it into a shape at once stylish and dignified, particularly as it was longer than the dress it covered.

EVENING ATTIRE FOR YOUNG MATRONS.

The new dotted swiss waists are among the most attractive of all the summer blouses. The dots vary in size from pinheads to coin spots, but the prettiest and most satisfactory will be the finest and closest dots. They are trimmed with lace in narrow widths ruffled until they look like ruching. Valenciennes, lierre and a new lace called mercie are all used. This last mentioned lace has a very fine mesh, with light designs wrought about. It is very [illegible] and these are in a very [illegible] way [illegible] open [illegible] Mother [illegible] is a very slightly resembles. Tosca nets will be made into dresses and into full blouses to wear over some bright color. Chantilly and Brussels and Russian nets, all black, will be favorites. A new fancy is to make them up over white or cream taffeta or lightweight white satin. The chantilly is the finest for this purpose. Veilings are unusually ugly, having wide open meshes and large silk or chenille dots scattered sparsely over them. When those are worn with the new spring and summer "flat," the effect will be almost comical.

The "flats" and the shepherdess, the watteau and all the other kinds of hats with wide brims will have as nearly the effect of the olden days when flats were in vogue before as possible. They are surrounded with numberless flowers scattered in loose profusion, or they have scarf and spangle by the wholesale, topped with high bunches of beautifully made flowers. One thing remarkable about the flowers is their absolute truth to nature. The ribbons to put upon the rough straws, when ribbons are used at all, are plaids, stripes and stripes laid over checks. The checks are of black and white or very dark blue, brown or bottle green, with satin stripes in bright colors laid over. Red of almost any shade, yellow in any shade and in fact any bright color is liked. Gamboge yellow and burnt orange are among the new yellows. There are gauze ribbons of every imaginable kind, many of them striped, and some with cute little swivel woven flowers in natural colors. There are also handsome ribbons with a lengthwise black stripe with pompadour flowers between to match the chintzlike pattern on many of the organdies. There are shaded stripes and bayadere and roman stripes in the gayest of colors. These are by no means all the ribbons. Black velvet ribbon both wide and in very narrow widths will be used very largely to trim the light gowns and waists. Black satin belts with metal buckles will be popular for wearing with wash dresses. This belting is extremely heavy and thick and is handsome and will not bend in the center.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

TABLE LINENS.

The Proper Thing For Luncheons and Formal Dinners.

Concerning the table linen used at different collations, for a fashionable breakfast pure white damask is in the best taste. It should be finished with fringed or hemstitched edges or wide borders. The china for this function should be white and cut glass used instead of silver. Should a tint be desired in the accessories, choose only the palest blue or rose. Two or three roses on a jug or a bunch of valley lilies are ample floral decoration.

For luncheons damask with small disks or dots is the popular linen. For plain linen borders and insertions of pure white lace are approved decorations. There is generally a color scheme at this function for decorations, draperies and costumes, and yellow is an effective and popular tint for the purpose. At a formal dinner a desirable addition to the damask is a handsome strip of antique lace running over it the full length of the table if the latter is oblong or square or a centerpiece of round. On this strip its full length or on the centerpiece are distributed the floral decorations, and for a ceremonious dinner no blossom is better adapted than the rose—pink in all its shadings. The display of silver and glass should be plentiful.

The laying of the table for any of these functions seldom varies from season to season. It is regulated by the formality of the occasion. Upon the courses to be served depends the arrangement of the spoons, knives and forks, all being placed in the accepted order of use. Small bread and butter plates, if used, with individual butter knives are at the right of the covers on which are the napkins folded to inclose sections of roll or bread, while wine and water glasses in the number required are a little to the left. Trays of salted almonds, olives, bonbons or other confections or relishes are arranged at the sides or ends of the table. Wine is in decanters on the table or served from the sideboard. The formality of the occasion determines this point. It may not be amiss to here state that the formal dinner of the present time is much simpler than that of only a few seasons ago. Five well cooked, well served courses are considered ample. This fashion naturally simplifies the arrangement of the table. It is also more refining in its results than was that of the elaborate dinners now out of date.

JENNIE T. WANDLE.

Women cannot invent, it is said. Yet history shows that the first surgical instruments were invented by a woman.

THE STRANGE PART.

I love to hear a certain learned friend of mine orate
On our modern institutions and their dire, degenerate state.
When he talks about the drama, how he scores the coryphees
And asks how long the public will permit such things as these!
He speaks of our performers as mere pygmies in an age
Where there is no chance of viewing real genius on the stage,
And the plays are less than trifling, and the wit which men should prize
To buffoonery has weakened, which must needs demoralize—
But he goes to see 'em.
And the novels that are published! How he puts 'em 'neath the lash
And wonders how the people can endure such tawdry trash!
The authors and their managers without remorse he scores
And declares that they're "pernicious" or "unmitigated bores."
He vows that they are callow save in cases where we find
Too much sophistication for the really well bred mind.
And he wishes for a bonfire which as sustenance would claim
Most volumes that have been and are becoming known to fame—
But he buys 'em.
And when he talks of politics—that's when his fishy fire
Into the tinder of my dull intelligence strikes fire—
He shows how politicians with their mechanism bold
Have quite usurped the places that ability should hold,
And how some wily people will by plots and cunning snares
Rank with the great and righteous in the national affairs.
With scorn he tells me how these politicians bad have made
What should be patriotism into usury and trade—
But he votes for 'em.

—Washington Star.

Mrs. Benham—Do you suppose that Mars is inhabited?

Benham—No. If it was, you would hear the women talking.—New York Journal.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and consistently failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts on the blood and mucous surfaces. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars, testimonials, etc. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

Have a large assortment of

Pocket Cutlery,
Razors, Shears,
Carving Sets,
Table Cutlery,
Wringers, Sad Irons,
Pearl Agate Ware,
Granite Ware,
Builder's Hardware,
Mechanic's Tools.

F. M. SMITH & CO.

Phone 204. 22 Calhoun St.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR MAYOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for mayor, subject to the decision of the democratic city nominating convention, April 5, 1898.

HENRY F. SCHERER.

I hereby announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Mayor, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

WILLIAM GEAKE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I am a candidate for mayor, subject to the decision of the republican nominating convention.

CHAUNCEY B. OAKLEY.

FOR CITY CLERK.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for city clerk, subject to the decision of the democratic city nominating convention.

HENRY B. MONNING.

FOR COUNCILMAN—FIRST WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the First ward, subject to decision of the democratic primary.

GEORGE R. HENCH.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the First ward, subject to the will of the democratic voters as expressed at the nominating primaries.

EDWARD J. EHRMAN.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for re-election as councilman of the First ward, subject to the democratic primary election.

WILL TIHAE.

FOR COUNCILMAN—SECOND WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for councilman from the second ward, subject to the decision of the democratic city primary.

ALLEN HAMILTON.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Second ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary.

W. J. HOSEY.

FOR COUNCILMAN—THIRD WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a democratic candidate for councilman in the Third ward, subject to the will of the nominating primary of the party.

JOHN O'RYAN.

FOR COUNCILMAN—FOURTH WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for councilman, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating primary in the Fourth ward.

JOHN J. BAUER.

FOR COUNCILMAN—FIFTH WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for councilman from the Fifth ward, subject to the decision of the republican city primary.

J. O. BROWN.

FOR COUNCILMAN—SIXTH WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Sixth ward, subject to the will of the democratic voters as expressed in the nominating primaries.

STEPHEN M. MAHON.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Sixth ward, subject to the will of the democratic voters as expressed in the nominating primaries.

HENRY SCHWARTZ.

FOR COUNCILMAN—SEVENTH WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for councilman of the Seventh ward, subject to the decision of the voters at the democratic primary.

PETER J. SCHEID.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Seventh ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary.

DANIEL D. GORDON.

FOR COUNCILMAN—EIGHTH WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for councilman from the Eighth ward, subject to the decision of the democratic city primary.

K. K. WHEELOCK.

FOR COUNCILMAN—NINTH WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will again be a candidate for councilman from the Ninth ward, subject to the will of the democrats as expressed at the nominating primary.

FRANK X. SCHUHLER.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of June 4.

CHARLES M. DAWSON.

FOR CLERK.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for the office of clerk of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

DR. L. S. KULL.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Announce that I am a candidate for the office of county clerk, subject to the decision of the next democratic nominating convention.

FRANK J. BELOT.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

LOUIS J. BOBILYA.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

WILLIAM MEYER, JR.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce the name of Joseph John Mohan as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

A HOST OF DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

ADOLPH SCHULTE.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a republican candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

A. H. SCHNITKER,
New Haven, Allen Co., Ind.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Lafayette Township.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the next democratic nominating convention.

FREDERICK FRY,
Jefferson Township.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

CHARLES W. SCHERER.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to decision of the democratic nominating convention.

CHARLES M. GILLETT.

FOR SHERIFF.

EDITOR

SUPPER TABLE READING

THE SENTINEL
Carries the News and your "Ads" into the home every evening.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

THE SENTINEL—
does not guarantee a "Great Big Fortune" to Advertisers, but assures them of liberal returns for money expended.

ESTABLISHED 1833. EIGHT PAGES. SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898. [PART FIRST.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLACK CAT STOCKINGS

—FOR—

BOYS AND GIRLS.....

The sale of this stocking has been beyond our expectations.

We open today 12 dozen, made in all sizes.

25 Cents a Pair.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN

From $10 to Any Amount.

Any Person in Need of Money can borrow it on their Household Goods, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Carriages, Bicycles, Store Fixtures, Etc.

THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN IN YOUR POSSESSION.....

All Business Private and Confidential.

No Delay. Lowest Rates

IT PAYS TO BORROW OF US.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE (Ladies or Gentlemen) on their own names.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

Room 3 Arcade, Upstairs.

Open Saturday Evenings 7 to 9.30.

THE CHEAPEST BRUSH.

The cheapest Tooth Brush is a guaranteed Tooth Brush.

When a maker guarantees things it is usual because they don't need a guaranty.

If any of our 25c Tooth Brushes shed a bristle in two months, we'll give you a new one for it.

Tooth Brushes from 10c up.

A full line of Cloth and Hair Brushes in stock.

Agents for English Violet Perfume and Gunther's Candies.

FREESE & RANKE,
28 Calhoun St. Both Phones 47.

WHY SUFFER WITH TOOTHACHE,

When we can either relieve the pain and fill the teeth or if necessary extract them painlessly without pain for the use of our vitalized air. Fresh daily; anyone can take it.

BEST TEETH $8.00 Per Set.

All work warranted. Charges Moderate. No Pain.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
"Over Baldwin's Music Store."
Phone 1179. 96 Calhoun St.
DR. J. A. WILLIAMS, Mgr.

Money Loaned!

SALARIED PEOPLE.....

Holding permanent positions with responsible concerns, upon their own names without security. Easy payments. Business confidential.

Room 2, Seidel Building.
52 1-2 Calhoun St.

MONEY!

Money to loan on Farm and City Real Estate at the lowest rates of interest. We have the money on hand to close loans at once.

The J. F. Schell Loan & Investment Co.,
24-25-26-27 Fidelity Long Block,
16 & 18 E. Berry St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all Stomach Disorders positively cured by our Dr. Graham's Dyspepsia remedy is a specific. One dose relieves all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical.

A. C. GOCKE, Druggist.

MONEY TO LOAN

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you.

Loans placed same day application is made.

No charges taken out in advance. Business confidential. No publicity.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 4 Seidel Block, up stairs, 524 Calhoun St.

HAIR HUMORS

Humor, Itching, Scaly, crusted, pimply, blotchy, with falling hair, dandruff, scalds and baldness are relieved by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and occasional dressings of CUTICURA, pure of emollients, the greatest skin cures.

Cuticura

Treatment for Humors, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent, may be worn all the time. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Prop., Boston. Send for "How to Prevent Scalp and Skin Diseases."

SKIN AND SCALP PURIFIED by Cuticura Resolvent.

OBJECT TO LEE.

A Spanish Newspaper Demands His Withdrawal.

Would Have the General Treated as Was Delome.

Another Spanish Warship at Havana.

Its Arrival the Occasion for a Grand Display of Patriotism on the Part of the Spaniards.

MADRID, March 5.—The Epoca, the sober-sided conservative paper, says:

"We believe that just in the same manner as the Washington government acted in the case of Senor De Lome, which was a case much less grave, so should Senor Gullon define the case of General Lee. The relations of that official with the insurrectionists and his maintenance in Havana are prejudicial to the good relations of Spain and the United States."

IN CUBAN WATERS.

The Almirante Oquendo Arrives at Havana.

HAVANA, March 5.—The Spanish first class cruiser Almirante Oquendo arrived in Havana harbor at 8:45 o'clock this morning from Spain. She received a hearty welcome from the ferry boats and tugs, on board of which were the civil and military authorities and different societies which had been waiting for the warship's arrival. The docks were crowded with sightseers, rockets were sent up and flags and other decorations were displayed from the vessels in port, the public buildings and the palaces. The Almirante Oquendo made a fine appearance as she returned the salute from Fort Cabanas and then saluted the fort and admiral. Captain Joaquin Lezaga is in command of the Almirante Oquendo.

The papers here say the newly arrived vessel is in the same class as the Vizcaya. The same ceremonies were observed on the arrival of the Almirante Aquendo as were followed out when the Vizcaya reached this port from New York.

Fitzhugh Lee, jr., son of the consul general, was among the passengers who arrived here today on board the Olivette. The United States lighthouse tender Mangrove is expected here at any time with the United States naval court of inquiry.

The smoke stacks of the Maine have been removed.

The divers hope to recover some more bodies today.

THEIR MISSION.

War Vessels Used to Intimidate Cuban Sympathizers.

NEW YORK, March 5.—"Spanish authority in Cuba is strengthened a little against attacks from within by the presence, of warships," says the Havana correspondent of the Tribune. "They gave Captain General Blanco a means of repressing internal disorders which has heretofore been lacking to the government. The volunteers and the populace, who have been rejoicing over the coming of the ships because of the supposed effect on the United States, have not thought of it in this light. They may see its bearing later if they attempt a hostile demonstration."

SIGNING NAVAL SEAMEN.

VALLEJO, Cal., March 5.—Admiral Kirkland has received telegraphic orders to instruct Captain Louis Kempff, of the receiving ship Independence, to sign all the able bodied seamen he can possibly pass. The shipment of boys which has been going on for months, will continue. The Charleston, Yorktown and Philadelphia are the best ships now here, and but little work is being done on them at present. Admiral Kirkland says that he can prepare the vessels for sea within six week. There are 600 men employed in the construction department and orders have been issued for the employment of additional labor.

MUNITIONS FOR PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Increased supplies of ammunition for high power guns have been ordered by the war department from the Benicia arsenal to the forts at the Presidio and Lime Point. Today twenty tons of powder and a large supply of projectiles will be placed aboard barges at Benicia and towed to the Presidio wharf. The supply of munitions at the arsenal which will be almost exhausted by this shipment will be replenished by a train load of ammunition from the east. Veteran army officers stationed at the Presidio are confident that the works at Fort Point and Fort Baker are now strong enough to successfully resist any fleet that Spain could send to the Pacific.

NEW GUN MOUNTED.

SAN DIEGO, Cala., March 5.—The third high power gun for the Ballast Point fortifications will be removed to the fortifications today. A large force of men is at work preparing the foundations for the reception of the big gun, but it will not be mounted at once unless orders to that effect are received from Washington, as it is proposed to allow the concrete foundations ample time to harden.

SHIPS WANTED.

United States in the Market for War Vessels.

High Officials at Washington Authorize the Statement of the Contemplated Purchase.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Fully realizing the importance of preparations for any emergency the president has directed the navy department to open negotiations looking to the purchase abroad of war ships. This fact is now for the first time made public.

It probably would not have transpired at this juncture, but for the excitement caused by the statement published that Spain had purchased or was negotiating for war ships being built by the Elswick company, of England, for Brazil, and for other ships under construction.

With a view of establishing the facts your correspondent called upon a high official of the administration, and obtained an official admission made for the first time, that while the president does not anticipate war, he recognizes that there is a possibility of hostilities growing out of the Cuban problem and the Maine disaster, and that he proposes to be prepared for it.

There has been ample evidence of this in the preparations, patent to everybody which had been in progress for sometime, but there has been no official admission to this effect until now. Implements of war which are practically completed in foreign shipyards have been offered for sale in the United States. The president has given consideration to the advisability of placing an option on them. The navy department has been carefully watching the construction abroad through the eyes of its naval attaches at London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna and Rome. This surveillance has been maintained for two months, but more especially since the Maine disaster.

Through these naval attaches and from the ship builders themselves the secretary of the navy has learned that he can now purchase two small sized battleships, two armored cruisers and four torpedo boats, all at a comparatively low price.

The builders have promised that they can deliver the vessels to agents of this government at this time complete in every respect and all that will be necessary for the administration to do will be to order the necessary details of officers and men to proceed to the ship yard, go on board the vessels and take them to any points desired.

The builders have urged that the purchases be made at once, as they say that a declaration of war between the United States and Spain would result in the enforcement of neutrality laws and prevent the sale of ships. The battleships and armored cruisers have been built by English and German firms for governments which are now unable to pay for them. This government would have no difficulty in obtaining the vessels by simply putting down the necessary amount of cash.

The four torpedo boats have been offered by the Thornycroft Ship Building company whose boats are recognized by experts to be among the best in the world.

While your correspondent was unable to learn the names of the ships which have been offered to this government, there is reason to believe that among them are three powerful ships under construction at the Vulcan works, Stettin, Germany, for the Chinese government. These three ships are of 6600 tons displacement to make 195 knots and will be able to carry not less than a thousand tons of coal in their bunkers.

There is also reason to believe that in case of trouble this government could purchase from Japan the Kasagi and the Chiosa, which are near completion at Philadelphia, and the Union Iron works. The official with whom your correspondent talked had no doubt that Japan would be willing to aid the United States by selling the warships before the commencement of war.

MEYER CYCLE CO.

Open for Business at No. 36 Harrison Street.

The Meyer Cycle company has opened up handsome salesrooms, and are now ready for business with a complete line of bicycles and bicycle sundries, at No. 36 Harrison street.

Harry W. Meyer, the head of the firm, is a well-known wheelman, being for a long time connected with the Olds Cycle company.

The wheels of which this firm makes a specialty, are the New Lu-mi-num, League and Gendron. They have six different styles of ladies' and gentlemen's Gendrons, ranging in price from $35 to $75. The New Lu-mi-num is a new idea in bicycle building and is worthy of investigation by all devotees of the wheel. In connection with the salesrooms there is a first-class bicycle livery and fully equipped repair shop. The store is open every evening. Saturday until 10 p. m.

JOHN RABUS, TAILOR,

No. 16 W. Berry St.,

Presents compliments and invites you to call and examine new woolens for coming season. 3oodl0t

NEW FIELDS.

Gold Seekers Will Go to the Arctic Ocean,

And Along Its Shores Pick Up Great Nuggets.

Rothschilds Will Build a Yukon River Railway.

Will Run Its Line Over the Dalton Trail—A Town Site Already Located.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., March 5.—A party of fifteen men from Bay City, Mich., are building an eighty ton schooner here in which they expect to sail north in May. The party will prospect on Nostatuk, Kookpak and other rivers which empty into the Arctic ocean between Cape Prince of Wales and Point Hope. A whaler known as "Savile Jenson" will accompany the party. Jenson says all the rivers emptying into the Arctic ocean north of Cape Prince of Wales are rich in gold deposits and that nuggets can be picked up by the handful in rivers only a few miles back from the coast.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 5.—The steamer Aorangi has arrived here with nearly 200 men from New Zealand and Australia bound for the Klondike. The Aorangi made a record voyage from Honolulu, making the voyage from that point to Cape Flattery in six and a half days. She was met by a squad of detectives looking for two embezzlers, three men and two women, who left Sidney with $15,000 in cash. They left the steamer at Honolulu.

JUNEAU, Alaska, March 1, via Port Townsend, Wash., March 5.—That the Rothschilds will attempt to build a railroad to the Yukon is now believed to be certain. The steamer Walcott, which arrived here last night, landed a party of over forty men and equipment for rebuilding a harbor near the Pyramid Harbor. Salmer S. Cudurion, the engineer in charge of the party, and the director, immediately ordered the men to locate there and build houses upon the lands near the cannery. Lumber was taken along for the purpose. This move is being made to hold the town site. The place had been surveyed in January and a plan of the district was submitted at that time to the surveyor general of Alaska.

There was filed notice that a grant from the United States was wanted for a railroad to the trading post and factory and for a right of way for a railway over the Dalton trail. The transactions were all accomplished in the name of H. Bratnober, who is known to be the mining expert and the mineral purchasing agent of the Rothschilds and who a few weeks ago, left for London to consult with the Rothschilds and to arrange with the Canadian government for the privilege of crossing their territory. Mr. Onderdonk reports that the grades are several per cent less on the Dalton trail than on the Canadian Pacific and that the climatic difficulties are no more difficult to overcome.

It is said here by those who accompanied Bratnober on his expedition to the interior, that he thinks that in several places where excavations for railroads are necessary, enough low grade ore will be located to finance many miles of construction. Twenty or thirty employes of the Treadwell company, who have learned of the objects of the expedition, have chartered a tug and scow and will leave as soon as they can get their stuff loaded for Pyramid Harbor to squat on town lots, a profitable form of investment in Alaska at present.

MUCH ANXIETY.

The Tug Underwriter Goes to Sea in the Teeth of a Gale.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A special to the Press from Norfolk, Va., says:

Great anxiety is felt here for the safety of the tug Underwriter, which left this port yesterday with the derrick Chief in tow for Havana, where the vessels are to help in the work of raising the Maine. She was compelled to put back on account of head winds and heavy seas, but she started out again and was past the caps before the warning came about the fierce gale sweeping up the coast and she ran unmanned right into it. How the tug fared Thursday night is not known. Certain it is, she experienced heavy weather. No word had been received here at 10 p. m., when the government wires at Hatteras were closed. The tug Underwriter is the vessel that once sunk in New York harbor.

Boxes Up.

You are suffering. You do not know what is the matter with you. You are all run down, nervous, weak and broken in health. Dr. Greene, 148 State street, Chicago, Ill., the eminent and distinguished specialist, whose marvelous cures have astonished the world, has in his investigation discovered medicines that are simply infallible in all cases of blood and nerve affliction and what are called chronic diseases. You can consult Dr. Greene personally or by letter, free. Write to him and he will explain your case so plainly that you will understand exactly what ails you, and he will cure you if you wish.

"Kilmeuro" Yahne and four train climbers were before the mayor this morning. Yahne was arrested for assaulting a lad named Casso and Mayor Schorer sent him over to jail for twenty days. The four train climbers were arrested by the Pennsylvania detectives.

GOSPEL MEETINGS.

Rev. L. L. Henson Preached at the Y. M. C. A. Last Night.

Miss Taylor Will Speak to Young People This Evening—Services for Young Men Sunday.

Another very interesting meeting was held at the Y. M. C. A. last evening and Rev. L. L. Henson preached a very inspiring sermon, which made a deep impression on the audience. This evening a special service in the interest of the young people of the city will be held and Miss Taylor of Y. W. C. A. will speak. Special attention is called to the service Sunday afternoon from 4 to 5 in the interest of young men. The young men of the city should take advantage of this service. Short addresses will be made by Dr. Ferguson, Dr. Stetson, Chas. Bash, S. F. Bowser and W. E. Clapham.

LOCAL LINES.

The relief union will meet at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon in the industrial school building.

The finance committee last night continued checking Comptroller Berghoff's report, but did not complete the work.

The Lakeside Aid society will meet at the home of Mrs. Will Henderson, 84 Columbia avenue, Tuesday, March 8, 1898.

Charles O'Connell, formerly of this city, will be one of the stars in the cake walk given by the Cincinnati Elks next Monday night.

The water works trustees will meet Monday night and accept the contract of John Sudzer for the new pumping station and boiler house.

Lewis Blair, of Sherwood, Ohio, is in the city visiting his brother, T. W. Blair. Lewis Blair has just reached his majority and the brothers have met only once since he was in short dresses. He will remain here some days.

R. F. Douglass is in receipt of encouraging news from his wife, who is taking treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., for inflammatory rheumatism. The lady is recovering and has the unanimous from her attendants that she will be entirely cured in two or three weeks. Mrs. Douglass will probably come home April 1.

A fine young bull dog wearing a collar to which is attached a tag bearing the letters and number, "F. W. D. T., 114," is being cared for by a watchman at the crossing of Hanna street and the Pittsburg railway. The animal was run over by a farmer's wagon yesterday and severely injured, the wheels passing over its body.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Logan, of East Wayne street, have returned to the city after an absence on three or four weeks. Mrs. Logan had been visiting relatives in Georgia and Mr. Logan was at Warsaw, where he was taken ill and was unable to leave his room for two weeks. He is still weak, but managed to get down to his office yesterday afternoon for an hour or two.

Last Tuesday at the pleasant home of Mrs. Glenn, occurred what might appropriately be called "Old Women's Day." A number of her friends called to pay their respects previous to her departure for Kansas. A sumptious dinner was served consisting of roast turkey, fine cakes, fruit and all of those delicacies which go to make a dinner complete. After dinner songs of praise were sung, and a most fitting prayer was offered by a good sister. Mrs. Glenn is a charming hostess and all expressed their sincere regrets at her departure.

CHANGE IN FIRM.

N. W. Bloom is Now Sole Proprietor of the Undertaking Firm of Kerlin & Bloom.

The undertaking firm of Kerlin & Bloom has been dissolved, Mr. Kerlin retiring, leaving N. W. Bloom sole proprietor. The business will be continued at the present location, No. 107 Calhoun street. Mr. Bloom is an experienced embalmer, being thoroughly familiar with all the methods now in use by experts in the art. The establishment is beyond question the finest and best equipped in the city. The parlors were recently remodeled and refitted with the most modern conveniences and appliances. The rooms are always open and attendants are present day and night. The vehicles used by Mr. Bloom in his business are of the best and finely equipped.

See the elegant new wall papers at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

SPARRING MATCH.

Jack Lyons, of Philadelphia, and Fred Lange, champion of Indiana, will spar twenty rounds at the Fort Wayne club tonight, March 5. The Miller brothers will give a five round bout during the evening. 313

Yale camera and printing outfit free with all confirmation suits sold by us.

GLOSS,
A. K. Horst & Co.

CITY CAN'T DO IT.

Swinney Land Must Be Used for Park Purposes.

Water Works Station Could Not Be Built Thereon

Without the Consent of the Heirs Who Leased It.

City Authorities Claim There Is Plenty of Water in the Pape Land—Will Not Change Plans.

This morning, in the Gazette, Charles McCulloch advocates the locating of the pumping station in Swinney park and offers to return to the city the money received by him in payment for land condemned for waterworks purposes. The wells in Swinney park are much stronger than those on the Pape land and Mr. McCulloch's suggestion would be a good one if it is practicable.

A SENTINEL reporter this morning read the contract entered into between the city and the Swinney heirs when the property was leased for a term of thirty years. The lease reads as follows: " " " on condition that said ground shall be used for public park by said city and shall not be devoted to any other purpose, and shall be open and free to the public as a pleasure ground and improved and beautified by the direction of the common council and board of public works as a place of resort for social meetings of all classes and orders not contrary to the public morality, and on the further condition that no beer nor other intoxicating drinks shall be sold thereon and that no gambling or firing of guns shall be allowed thereon, and that no ball playing be allowed thereon on the Sabbath day and that no sand nor gravel shall be taken off said leased lands but all to be used on the same. Upon the failure of the city to comply with any of the forms or conditions of this lease the first party (the Swinney heirs) may at their election re-enter and take possession of said premises and declare said lease forfeited."

The city authorities claim that the lease prohibits the erection of a water works station on the land, and if such action were taken the city would forfeit the land to the heirs. Mr. McCulloch suggests that the land might be condemned for water works purposes, but the condition is made that if the land necessary for a station and wells was condemned, the city would forfeit the balance of the land for park purposes. The only way the matter could be settled would be to get the consent of the heirs. In conversation this morning with one who is close to the Swinneys, THE SENTINEL was informed that their consent would rest considerably on the kind of a building to be erected. They might be consulted, however, and it is possible arrangements could be made with them.

Comptroller Berghoff said that it would not pay the city now to take those steps, as too much money had already been spent on the Pape land and there was plenty of water there. Mr. McCulloch might give back the money he received, but there was no guarantee his other persons would follow his example. If the supply of water in the Pape land was insufficient then the Swinney park idea might be considered, but under the circumstances the city could not afford to make any change in plans.

One of the water works trustees said he had not seen the suggestion of Mr. McCulloch, but the trustees would hardly consider it at this time.

ELEKTRON---AMBER.

The Relationship Between the Two Words.

Why Fort Wayne's Most Popular Bicycles Were So Named—See Them at J. W. Relle's.

Amber is interesting, electrically, as being believed to be the substance in which the properties of electric attractions and repulsions imparted by friction or rubbing were first noticed. It was called by the Greeks "elektron," from which the word electricity is derived. This property was mentioned by the Greek philosopher Thales, of Miletus, 600 B. C., as well as by Theophrastus. Although an enormous number of substances possess this property, amber and jet were the only two in which its existence had been recognized by the ancients, or even down to so late a date as the time of Queen Elizabeth.

While the foregoing establishes the relation between the words "elektron" and "amber," it does not follow that the Elektron and Amber bicycles attract only light bodies; they attract everybody. The uniqueness of the name "Elektron" goes hand in hand with the unique design of the bicycle from a mechanical and artistic point of view. This is the only bicycle in the world designed to accommodate a thirty-six tooth sprocket with a tread of but four and one-half inches, and having a frame composed entirely of straight line tubing, there being no cranked or bent tubing used in its construction. In fact, the only curved portion, the fork crown, is fitted with ornamental projections which take away from its curved appearance and at the same time serve as supports to the feet while coasting. The bearings employed in this bicycle are so constructed that they cannot get out of alignment under any circumstances, while both wheels are easily removable from the frame without springing it, or necessitating the use of slotted fittings. A glance suffices to demonstrate that this bicycle is designed and built by the highest class of mechanics, and of the very best obtainable materials, making a wheel that cannot be surpassed anywhere in the world.

For those who do not feel like paying the price of a high grade wheel, something exceptionally fine for the money is offered in the Amber wheel, which is the equal of many of the higher priced bicycles on the market.

The fact that the Elektron Cycle company is owned and operated by gentlemen whose connection with the electrical and mechanical arts of this city is well known, caused the adoption of these names, which are certainly unique and at the same time appropriate. The prices are within the reach of all, and being virtually of home production, they are the bicycles that should be ridden by the Fort Wayne people.

The Elektron Cycle company, through their local agent, Mr. Joe W. Bell, will be at all times pleased to answer inquiries and give information regarding these bicycles, six models of which can now be seen at his store on Columbia street.

IN THE COURTS.

Sale of the Root Interest Is Completed.

Surrode & Rhinehart Buy the Big Store for a Large Sum—Other News of the Courts.

Today in the circuit court the sale of the L. B. Root interest in the big dry goods store of Root & company was completed, Surrode & Rhinehart, heads of the recently incorporated firm, being the purchasers. Mrs. Mary C. Ewing, administratrix of the estate of the late L. B. Root, assigned the property. The purchase price was $50,750.

BIG DAMAGE SUIT.

Monday in the superior court the suit of Walburga Ulmer, administratrix, vs. William Gonke and J. M. Henry, for $10,000 damages will be called for trial.

The plaintiff's son, Christian Hook, was killed at Greenfield last summer in an accident while employed by the defendants on the Hancock county court house.

COUNTY PHYSICIANS.

The county commissioners have appointed the following as county physicians: For St. Joseph hospital, Dr. W. H. Myers; for Hope hospital, Dr. W. F. Schrader; for the jail and county infirmary, Dr. W. M. Enslen. The other appointments will be announced in a few days.

COURT NOTES.

Howard Hauthorn has applied in the superior court for admission to the Allen county bar.

Judge Dawson has entered a decree of partition in the suit of James T. Hanna vs. A. C. Trentman, et al.

Etta F. Kuntz has petitioned the superior court for a divorce from Franklin B. Kuntz.

LICENSED TO WED.

Frank Rice and Ellen Harter.

LAST CUT OF THE SEASON.

To close out all odds and ends in our high grade winter suits and overcoats we will make the following slashing cuts:

$5.50 and $7.00 suits and overcoats now go at $3.50.

$8.50 and $10 suits and overcoats now go at $5.75.

$12.50 and $15 suits and overcoats now go at $8.25.

$18 and $20 suits and overcoats now go at $10.

Slashing cuts in boys' suits and overcoats, children's suits, overcoats and reefers, men's, boys' and children's pants, winter underwear and all heavy weight goods.

Slashing cuts in all spring suits carried over from last year so we can open up with an entire new spring line.

This sale will positively close March 20th.

GLOSS, A. K. HORST & Co.

Buy wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St. All kinds and prices.

MONUMENTS.

We have a large stock of monuments, all the latest designs; also headmarks of all descriptions, and are well prepared to do all kinds of cemetery work on short notice. Call at our warerooms and see for yourself.

HAAG & ROTH,
Cor. Broadway and Main St.

It is no concern of yours—the grocer's profit—if you want Electric Lustre Starch, insist on getting it. It costs you no more than other kinds, does the work easier, quicker and better. It is put up in blue packages only and sold by all first-class grocers. 343

RABUS

Makes the best spring suits and overcoats in the city.

3oodl0t No. 16 W. Berry St.

See the elegant new wall paper at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

ON THE DESERT.

Henry Harrison Reiter Probably Lost His Life.

Separated From His Companions and Never Seen Again.

Was Going to California from Salt Lake City.

The Sad Intelligence Comes to Mr. Parrett in a Letter Today—Had Not Heard from Him for a Year or More.

George Reiter, proprietor of the Pony Cigar Manufactory, today received a letter from A. M. Parke, of Aspen, Colo., which conveys the sad intelligence that his son, Henry Harrison Reiter, had probably perished on the deserts of Nevada.

The letter says that in the summer of 1897 Harry Harrison and several companions left Salt Lake City and went to a small city in Nevada on a prospecting tour. The party decided to go farther west to Vanderbilt, Calif., and started across the Nevada desert. During the trip they in some manner became separated and after much hardship all the party except Harrison found their way back to the small Nevada town. Searchers were sent out to locate Harrison, but he never was found. Before leaving Salt Lake Harrison left his clothing and belongings with the mother of one of his companions. The mother was written to, but failed to find anything that would identify the missing man, and he was given up as a lost unknown. Some time ago a lady who knew of the story visited Mr. Parke in Aspen, Col., and told the story. The value of the missing man was secured and in it was found a memorandum book which heretofore had been overlooked. In this memorandum book they found the name of Henry H. Reiter and other evidences to show that he was undoubtedly known in Fort Wayne. In the letter, which is dated March 1, Mr. Parke asks Mr. Reiter to forward a description of Henry H. Reiter and the value and other property will be forwarded.

To a SENTINEL reporter this afternoon George Reiter said he was certain the missing man was his son, Henry Harrison Reiter. He left Fort Wayne in 1877, going to Logansport, where he enlisted in the regular army. After serving five years he went to Leadville, Col., and prospected for gold. About thirteen years ago he returned to Fort Wayne on a visit and some time later went back west with a young man named Dalzell. He located at Butte, Mont., but spent much of his time in the surrounding country prospecting. The last letter received by the parents was dated Butte, in November, 1896. In this letter the son explained that he had been prospecting with a party in British Columbia and the authorities got after them. He escaped, but the other prospectors were arrested. Nothing daunted by this experience he intended to go back to the English possessions. Since then no word has been received from him. The father wrote to a friend in Butte a year ago and learned that Harry Harrison, as young Reiter was known in the west, had gone to Salt Lake City. Then nothing more was heard about him until the letter was received today.

Mr. and Mrs. Reiter were shocked at the sad news and the father immediately wrote a letter to Mr. Parke giving a description of his son and also sent a picture taken not more than two years ago.

Henry Harrison Reiter was born in Suffield, Conn., May 16, 1857, and therefore, at the time of his disappearance was about forty years of age. He lived with his parents in Fort Wayne until he enlisted in the regular army more than twenty years ago. While living here he was employed on the Muncie railway. Young Reiter was well known to the young men of his day, was a kind-hearted play-fellow and everybody was his friend. He was a great lover of base ball, and his love of the national game, the father says, sent him to the regular army.

Reiter was a single man as far as the parents know, he never having informed them of being married.

FOOD FOR CUBA.

Generous Response to An Appeal to America.

Tons Upon Tons of Provisions and Clothing Now En Route to the Starving People on the Island.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Mallory steamer Saxon sailed today for Key West with seventy-five tons of relief supplies for the destitute in Cuba. At Key West the stores will be transferred to the United States steamships Nashville and Montgomery. A telegram was received here today from H. R. Lewis, secretary of the Oregon relief committee, saying that the first section of a Cuban relief train carrying 180,000 pounds of food left there yesterday. The Cuban relief committee in this city has received a letter from Assistant Secretary Day, expressing the appreciation of the state department at the response which has been made to the government's appeal for contributions for the sufferers in Cuba.

DEATH'S HARVEST.

Garrett F. Johns Died Today at Duluth, Minn.

He Was a Son of A. S. Johns of This City—Other Deaths and Funerals.

A. S. Johns received a telegram announcing the death of his son, Garrett T. Johns, this morning at his home in Duluth, Minn. Garrett was born in this city, February 24, 1846, and attended the Methodist college until fifteen years of age, when he enlisted in company D, Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served three years, ten months of which time was passed in rebel prisons, in Shreveport, La., and Tyler, Texas. He was in a number of hard fought battles and at the siege of Vicksburg.

In February, 1865, he again enlisted in company E, One hundred and fifty-third Indiana volunteer infantry, and served till the close of the war, after which he learned the harness business with his father and afterward went into business for himself in Butler, Ind. December 24, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Priscilla Champion, of Norwalk, Ohio. One daughter and three sons were born to them, all of whom survive him, except the oldest son, who died last October. He went into the real estate business in Duluth in 1887, but for the last four years his health has been such as to incapacitate him for any business.

FOELLINGER.

Herbert A., five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Foellinger, of No. 106 South Wayne avenue, died at noon today of scrofulous tumor. Funeral at 3 p. m. Monday, from residence.

STAHL.

G. W. Stahl, of La Rue, Ohio, whose serious illness was mentioned in THE SENTINEL yesterday, died at his home yesterday. He was the father of A. R. Stahl of the Schroll Loan and Investment company. Mr. Stahl went to La Rue yesterday.

HOLDSTOCK.

Mrs. Enoch Holdstock, a pioneer in Methodism, in Indiana, died at her home in Muncie on Wednesday morning. Mrs. Holdstock was eighty years old and had been identified with her husband in the work in the Methodist Episcopal church in this part of the state for many years. Among other places the Rev. Holdstock was pastor at Warsaw, Goshen, Greenfield, Lima, Andrews, Greencastle, Muncie, Westfield, Elkhart, Kokomo and Fort Wayne. Mrs. Holdstock was highly esteemed by all who knew her. Her only daughter, Ella Holdstock Brown, wife of the Rev. J. E. Brown, formerly pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian church of Indianapolis, survives her. She has many friends here among the pioneers. The immediate cause of her death was paralysis.

MORAN.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Moran died last Saturday at their home in Scranton, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Moran formerly lived in Fort Wayne.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of the late Peter Nottestine will occur Sunday morning at 11 o'clock from his late residence, in Cedar Creek township.

THE WEEK'S DEATHS.

The following deaths were reported by the city undertakers for the week ending March 5:

Clara E. Schorr, 9 months old, spasms.

Jacob Peters, 61 years old, heart disease.

Aloysius Jehl, 1 month old, bronchitis.

Anna Tagtmeyer, 60 years old, cancer of stomach.

Clarence Jones, 11 months old, pneumonia.

William Fifer, 38 years old, accident.

Christine Heine, 4 years old, lung fever.

Margaret Wiegand, 25 years old, consumption.

Hazel B. Johnson, 3 months old, marasmus.

Robert Kastel, 52 years old, accident.

Lavina Probinson, 67 years old, debility.

Yale camera and printing outfit free with all confirmation suits sold by us.

GLOSS,
A. K. Horst & Co.

Buy wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St. All kinds and prices.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER.

"I am convinced Cleveland's is the purest baking powder made and I have adopted it exclusively in my cooking schools and for daily household use.

MRS. S. T. RORER, *Principal Philadelphia Cooking School.*

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898.

AID FOR CUBA.

THE SENTINEL has been authorized to receive subscriptions for the fund to purchase supplies for the relief of the starving Cubans. All subscriptions left at THE SENTINEL office will be receipted for and turned over to the proper officers of the relief committee.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Sentinel	$25 00
Sentinel employes	[illegible]
L. F. Samuel, Wagonhala	[illegible]
C. F. and Ed. C. Close	[illegible]
Engli Bros., merchants, flour	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Miss Ollie Johnson	[illegible]
Edmonds Elec. Co., 50 sacks corn meal	
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Miller	[illegible]
Golden Rule	[illegible]
F. W. Kuhne, potatoes	
Mrs. Mel peen, clothing	
Cash	50
Clover Leaf Temperance club	[illegible]
Fort Wayne lodge 155, B. P. O. Elks, meat	[illegible]
F. W. Culbertson	2 00
Pohlmeyer Bros., Iwo sacks, beans	
Mrs. Jas.	25
Dr. Maria	2 00

The following donations have been received by the Cuban Relief committee:

A. H. Perfect & Co.	5 00
Charles Ehrman	50
Louis Fox & Co., crackers	5 00
White Fruit House	5 00
[illegible] grocery	[illegible]
John S. Pfeiffer	[illegible]
A. H. Walters	2 00
Gunsdale & Anderson	[illegible]
R. H. G. Upmeyer	2 00
The Greatest Grocery	[illegible]
G. E. Bursley & Co.	20 00
Charles Falk & Co.	[illegible]
A. Moreda	[illegible]
Pickering Bros. & Millard	[illegible]
[illegible], Yarnelle & Co.	5 00
S. N. Foster	2 00
Fort Wayne Hosp'l	[illegible]
[illegible] & Co.	2 00
Charles McCulloch	[illegible]
J. W. White	5 00
Globe Mills	1 25
C. Tresselt & Sons	5 00
Swift & Co.	2 00
Mayflower Mills	5 00
Fred Eckert Packing Co.	4 00
J. C. Pohler	2 00
Hass & Pellens	[illegible]
Ladies' Aid society, Lakeside	5 00
J. M. Harrell	2 00
Cash	2 00
Cash	5 00
T. K. Ellison	1 00
H. W. Bears	2 00
W. A. D. Malcolm	2 00
Meyer Bros., quinine	
Dreier & Rieke, quinine	
H. W. Mordhorst, quinine	
Dinder Bros., quinine	
C. B. Woodworth, quinine	
Geo. H. Loesch, quinine	
Wayne Knitting Mills employes	51 00
Indiana Road Machine Co., employes	[illegible]
Indiana Road Machine Co.	5 00

TONIGHT.

Gospel Meeting—City Y. M. C. A. building.

F. & A. M.—Special meeting Home lodge, No. 342, at Temple.

Fort Wayne Club—Sparring contest between Lyons and Lang.

Lodges—Order of Red Cross; T. P. A., Post A; Rathbone Sisters, Fort Wayne Hive, No. 6, K. O. T. M.; B. of R. T. Queen Esther lodge, No. 321.

Masonic Temple—Attractions for the week:

Saturday—"On the Suwanee River."

THE blowing up of the Maine was probably like the lynching of five men in Ripley county—not done by anybody.

THERE is an unusual supply of counterfeit timber coming to the democratic political sawmill and from it the people should be able to make worthy selections.

IT is given out that the government of the United States will shortly intervene in the Cuban war in behalf of Spain. The government of the United States should have intervened in the Cuban war months ago in behalf of Cuba and humanity.

THE first year of President McKinley's administration is remarkable for the number of trusts that were formed during that period. Millions of capital have been consolidated in these iniquitous combinations to throttle competition and hold up the people. The question of trusts is coming rapidly to the front as a dominant political issue.

THE allegorical play, "Sanctus Michael Germanie," written to order by Herr Buttner-Pfaenner, to explain three pictures drawn by the German emperor, will be a strange piece of work. The first act will show the development of Germany from the primitive ages to the time of William I, and will wind up with a tableau called "Exegi Monumentum." The second act will exhibit Germany's internal power, science, art, trade and industry. The third act will glorify Germany's external power, the military force that maintains peace. The picture which this act leads up to has for its motto: "Peoples of Europe watch over your holiest possessions."

MARK TWAIN, who has been struggling in deep water for several years, is able to touch bottom now according to reports. He is to receive $40,000 from the publishers of his latest book. This amount will be turned over to his creditors, leaving a balance still due them of about $30,000. From a lecture bureau Mr. Clemens has also received an offer of $40,000 for a series of lectures, the offer now being under consideration. In addition Mr. Clemens is also making considerable money doing newspaper work, and taking these various sources of revenue into account, with the likelihood of another book within a year or so, it is easy for him to see his way clear to independence in the near future.

CONGRESSMAN ROBINSON has presented to the house of representatives the petition of William H. Jones, of this city, to change the law in reference to the election of president and vice president of the United States. Mr. Jones is in favor of abolishing the cumbrous machinery of the electoral college by having the votes cast directly for the candidates, thus insuring the triumph of the majority of the voters, a thing that occurred in 1896 for the first time in the case of a republican president since Grant swept the country in 1872. In 1876 Samuel J. Tilden had a majority over Rutherford B Hayes. General Hancock received more votes in 1880 than General Garfield, and in 1888 Grover Cleveland received more votes than General Harrison. Both times Grover Cleveland was elected he had more votes than his republican opponent.

MAJOR HOWE, of California, who owns an island in the Sacramento river, and who notified the Washington government, after the election of Hanna to the senate, that he withdrew himself and his island from the United States, has been expelled from a Grand Army post of Oakland for treason. And this moves the Lafayette Journal to administer to Major Howe, and to whomsoever it may concern, the following sensible and patriotic counsel: "The major's disgust at the election of Hanna is natural enough and shared by decent people everywhere. But all the same Major Howe is not justified in seceding. It would establish a bad precedent. He ought to take his medicine along with the rest of us. Besides, not all of us own islands in the middle of a river. What the major ought to do is to stay in the union, vote the straight democratic ticket and rid the country from the Mark Hannas. That's better than going out of the inseparable and indivisible union."

THERE is little reason to doubt that the masses of the Spanish people are ready for war with the United States and entirely confident of being able in a few months to dictate terms of peace at the seat of Uncle Sam's government. The conditions prevailing in Spain at the present time are in many respects analogous to conditions in the south at the time the war of the rebellion broke out. The masses of the people of the south were ignorant and a great percentage of them illiterate. They knew nothing of the northern people nor of the north, its wealth, its resources, its development. They were told that one southern man as a soldier was equal to four "Yankees," who were pictured as thrifty, sharp-nosed, bargain-driving persons, without chivalry and without valor. How woefully the people of the south had been deceived in the north and northern men they realized when they beheld the government at Washington constantly growing stronger as the war progressed and many a bloody field where the valor of "the boys in blue" shed imperishable renown on northern arms. As the men of the south were deceived by the secession leaders, so are the people of Spain being deceived by the supporters of the crumbling dynasty at Madrid. The people of Spain are illiterate. They are ignorant of the magnitude of the United States, of our nearly eighty millions of people, that we are the wealthiest and most resourceful nation on the planet, that we have a powerful navy, almost as many fighting men as Spain has population, that firmer patriots and finer soldiers than Americans never marched to the roll of a drum. If war between the Dons and Yankees comes, the hapless, tax-burdened, monarchy-ridden subjects of the boy Alphonso will be taught the bloody lesson that hot-headed ignorance must inevitably learn.

Quality The Highest. Prices The Lowest.

Lehman's
34 & 36 CALHOUN ST.

Open Saturday Evenings Until 10:30.

"When a Nation's Life's at Hazzard"

We've no time to think of men," wrote the colonial poet. But we're thinking of men, and men only, now and all the time. Our marvelously successful Clearance Sale proves it. It's going on now. Don't miss it if you know a superb bargain when you see it.

Men's All-Wool $10 and $12 Suits for $7.98.

Men's High-Grade All-Wool Suits, that sold regularly for $10 and $12, are this week offered for $7.98—handsome cheviots and cassimeres, double warp serge lining, best tailoring throughout, greatest offer in Fort Wayne today or any other day—and for the next ten days only they go for $7.98

Great bargains in Men's Finest Suits, (black clay worsteds excepted), that sold all season for $14, $15 and $18—take them for the next 10 days—finest foreign and domestic fabrics, strictly all wool, in plaids, checks, stripes and fancy mixtures, cut in fashion—a splendid opportunity to get a $14, 15 and $18 suit for........ $11.98

Grand clearing away of Men's Fine Winter Overcoats, strictly all kerseys, blue and black, silk velvet collars, silk sleeve linings, raw edges—we are preparing for the spring trade and now offer our handsome $15 Overcoats for just about half their previous price—only...... $9.00

Men's Advance Spring Overcoats, new styles, new shades, new stock, everything new, elegant box cut in all wool covert cloth and whipcords, you need but to examine our mammoth stock to make your spring purchase—they are excellent values and excellent bargains at $7.50, $10.00, $12.00 and........ $15.00

MEN'S TROUSERS.

Men's black cheviot Trousers, all-wool broken plaids, hair lines and neat stripes, regular $2.50 value, now offered at Lehman's for $1.50

Men's cheviot and cassimere Trousers, pure all wool, neat, desirable patterns, all sizes, most excellent $3.00 values, at Lehman's for $1.98

Men's worsted and cassimere Trousers, all wool plaids, checks and stripes, neat and nobby patterns, regular prices $5 and $6—tomorrow and the next ten days for $4.00

Most extensive line of BOYS' CONFIRMATION SUITS in the city. Workmanship, quality and value unsurpassed. Our representatives will not call at your home—but guarantee you a saving of 15 to 20 per cent. by calling at our store.

Lehman's
34 & 36 CALHOUN ST.

Westminster Concert.

The following excellent program will be given at Westminster church Sunday evening, March 6. Mrs. Celia Fisher, director; Miss Lindeman, organist:

Organ voluntary. Miss Lindeman.	Herold
Anthem—"Lord of Heaven"	Bissell
Duet—"Hope Beyond" Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Harter.	White
Organ solo—"Poet and Peasant" Miss Lindeman.	Von Suppe
Soprano solo—"O Lord, Thy Mercy" Mrs. Fisher.	Lent
Anthem—"Sing Alleluia"	Buck
Organ solo—"Meditation" Miss Lindeman.	Thomas

Mrs. Fred Smith, of Maples, underwent an operation in this city yesterday afternoon. She had for some time been a sufferer from chronic rheumatism and gangrene had set in in her feet. One foot was amputated four years ago and recently the other became so bad that it was thought that it, too, would have to be amputated, but after treatment it was found that a part of the foot only was affected, and last evening Drs. Kappel, Leedy and G. C. Stemen removed the great toe and part of the foot.

Will Ahern, a clerk at the People's store, had the flesh torn from the first joint of a finger by the chain and sprocket of his bicycle, which he was engaged in cleaning.

THE HEAVENLY WAY

God's Shriners Mark the Upward Path.

Services in Fort Wayne Churches Tomorrow—Sabbath Sermons Announced by the Pastors.

Prairie Grove chapel—Sabbath School at 2 p. m. Preaching at 3 p. m.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 3 p. m. as usual.

Baptist Tabernacle, L. L. Henson, pastor—Preaching and Lord's supper in the morning; preaching and baptism at night.

Baptist mission, corner of Hanna and Buchanan streets.—Sunday school, 9 a. m. There will be special singing. C. M. LaRue, superintendent.

Simpson M. E. church—Sunday school, 9:30; sermon, 10:30. Junior League, 6:30; sermon, 7:30. Subject, "A Dialogue of the Devil."

Third Presbyterian church—Preaching by Rev. J. M. Boggs, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.

Calvary United Brethren church, corner of Lewis and Harmer streets, A. W. Ballinger, pastor. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Y. P. C. U. at 6:30.

Railroad Y. M. C. A.—Mixed meeting at 3:30 p. m., at which Maurice Samson will deliver an address. Ladies as well as gentlemen are invited to this meeting. Bible class at 4:30 p. m.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets—Regular morning and evening services. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m. Rev. A. A. Hundley, pastor.

Plymouth church, corner Jefferson and Harrison streets. Rev. J. Stuart Ainslie, pastor.—Services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Special sermon to women at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Special Evangelistic services at the city Y. M. C. A. hall Sabbath evening at 7:30. Rev. J. S. Nelson will preach. Subject, "Old Bottles Versus the New Vintage," or "The Baptism of the Holy Ghost."

Grace Reformed Church—Morning service at 10:30, evening service at 7:30 "A Friendly Talk to the Unconverted." Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

South Congregational Church, Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Sacrament of the Lord's supper and reception of members at 10:45 a. m. The subject at 7:30 p. m. will be "The Modern Prophet." Emerson quartet.

Free Methodist church, 248 East Creighton avenue—Preaching Sunday at 10 a. m. by Rev. Miss Mary Edinger, of Michigan. At 7:30 p. m.; by Elder Emmanuel Potts. Sunday school at 3 p. m., Rev. John Russel, superintendent. Young people's Bible study at 4:15.

Services at West Jefferson street Church of Christ will be of unusual interest tomorrow. The annual offering for foreign missions will be taken in the morning. The "Purpose of the Descent of the Holy Spirit," will be the subject of the evening sermon. P. J. Rice, minister.

At Westminster church Rev. J. L. Leeper, D. D., will preach at 10:30 a. m. on "Life's Pilgrimage." At 7:30 his address, "What Shall the Harvest Be?" will be accompanied with an excellent musical program. S. S., 12 m. Sr. C. E., 6:30 p. m. Westminster Mission S. S. 2:30 p. m.

Bethany Presbyterian church, Nebraska, corner Boone and Fry streets, Rev. George E. Davies, pastor. Morning services at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school, 3 p. m. and Y. P. S. C. E. immediately following. At the evening service, 7:30 p. m., the pastor will speak of "Good Securities on a First-Class Bank."

Wayne street Methodist church, Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bennett, pastor—9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30 a. m., public worship and preaching; noon, class meeting; 6:15 p. m., a praise and conference meeting conducted by the Epworth league; 7:30 p. m., public worship and preaching. This day will close the extra meetings.

Bethel Church of the Evangelical Association, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—At 10:30 a. m., explanatory remarks on church rules, in English, and reception of members. All members requested to be present. Revival services at 7:30 p. m.; Young People's Alliance at 6:15 p. m., and Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. S. H. Baumgartner, pastor.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor.—Class meeting at 9:30; preaching by the pastor at 10:30; children's meeting at 2:15 in the afternoon; Sunday school at 3 o'clock; Epworth league meeting at 6:15 and preaching by the pastor at 7:30. Both the morning and evening services will be evangelistic. Good music by a large chorus choir.

Berry Street M. E. church, corner Harrison street, C. C. Cissell, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 by the pastor; an expository sermon from the first chapter of Second Peter. general class, 11:45; Junior Epworth League at 3 p. m.; Epworth League devotional, 6:30 p. m.; sermon, 7:30.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m.; subject, "A Willing Follower;" evening service at 7:30 p. m.; subject, "Indifferent Guests." Catechetical instruction every Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Every Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7:30, teachers' meeting at 8:15 p. m.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, John J. Higgs, pastor.—Services tomorrow as follows: Sunday school at 9:15 a. m.; communion at 10:30 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m., subject, "The World for Christ," (mission sermon). Junior Endeavor at 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15; preaching at 7:30, subject, "First and Second Adam." Mr. Griffith will sing a solo at the evening service, entitled "My Mother's Prayer."

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 3 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren. —Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

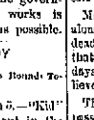
St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

The Hand THAT ROCKS THE CRADLE rules the world.



But few appreciate the danger to which the expectant mother is exposed, and the foreboding with which she looks forward to the hour of approaching motherhood. By the use of

"Mother's Friend"

the body is made to yield pleasantly to the change. Headache and nausea are dispelled, the depressed and nervous feeling yields to one of hopeful expectation. Danger to life of mother is avoided, and she passes through the trial quickly and her recovery is rapid. Sent by Mail, on receipt of price, $1.00. Book to "Expectant Mothers" free upon application. The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE,

The Most Eminent Preacher in the World Recommends Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Finds Help in the Use of Dr. Greene's Nervura and His Commendation of this Grand Remedy Will Influence and Encourage the Weak, Sick and Suffering to Use It and Be Cured.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, undoubtedly the greatest living divine, occupies in the hearts and minds of the people a position of preeminent esteem and regard. No other preacher is so widely known, no other clergyman is so distinguished throughout the world. A great orator and writer, his sermons have the widest dissemination, until there is scarcely a family where his name and works are not known.

When such a man, a recognized leader and teacher of the people, testifies by his written testimonial that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has helped him and that he recommends its use for invigoration after over-work, to restore the strength, energy, nerve force and vitality of the system, when for any reason they are lost, weakened or impaired, those who are sick and suffering, who are weak, nervous, without strength, energy and ambition, who are discouraged and disheartened by repeated failures to be cured, in fact all who have need of a strength-giving and health restoring medicine, can take renewed hope from the words of this great preacher, that Dr. Greene's Nervura is the one remedy among all others to give them back the health and strength they have lost.

Rev. Dr. Talmage says:

1400 Mass. Ave., Washington, D.C.
I commend Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy for invigoration after over-work. I have used the Nervura for that purpose.

T. DeWitt Talmage.

Hope of cure should not be lost while Dr. Greene's Nervura remains untried; no one should be discouraged or despair of a cure who has not yet sought in this wonderful remedy relief from the pain of rheumatism and neuralgia; restoration from nerve-weakness and nervous prostration; renewed strength from the weak, tired feelings, run-down and exhausted sensations of general debility; a cure from those conditions which cause indigestion, dyspepsia, kidney and liver complaints, female weakness, etc.

You can be cured if you will use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Strength of nerves, strength of muscle, strength of body, renewed power, ambition and endurance are its wondrous gifts to nerve-weakened, run-down, debilitated, nervous, tired out and exhausted people.

To the despondent and discouraged it is the hope of renewed life,—a new world, as it were, from which pain, suffering and despair are banished; to the weak, tired and prostrate, it is a tower of strength; to the nervous, sleepless, irritable, brain-weary and nerve-racked, it gives natural, refreshing sleep and strong and steady nerves; to the low-spirited sufferers from nervous prostration and female complaints it is the entrance upon a new existence of robust happiness; in deed, the sick and suffering will find in Dr. Greene's Nervura a veritable fountain of health.

Dr. Greene's Nervura is a physician's prescription, the remedy of physicians for the cure of the people. Use it if you have need of a health and strength-giving medicine, and consult Dr. Greene, if you desire, which may be done without charge, either personally at his office, 148 State St., Chicago, Ill., or by letter.

Above all do not be persuaded to accept some substitute which the dealer claims is "just as good," on which he makes a little more profit. There is no other remedy in the world of anything like the value, power and efficacy of Dr. Greene's Nervura in restoring health and strength. Insist on having Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and accept no other.

WARLIKE ORDER.

Army and Navy Officers Told to Get Ready for Service.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 5.—The army and navy officers now representing the United States government at the Bethlehem Iron company's ordnance works here, have received orders from headquarters to be ready on twelve hours notice for service. Work on the government contracts at the works is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

"KID" M'COY

Knocks Burley Out in Two Rounds Today.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 5.—"Kid" McCoy knocked Burley out in the second round at Hot Springs at 1:15 this afternoon.

The fighting was fast and furious. The knock-out blow was a left hook on the neck, which floored Burley and he was counted out.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

HOT SPARRING.

Kihm and Yates Mix It Up at the Athletic Club.

The Ball Player Displays the Most Science, But Yates Shows That He Is a Comer —Other Events.

More than 300 people were at the Fort Wayne Athletic club gymnasium to see the sparring events given as a benefit to the Fort Wayne Base Ball association. Those present saw a hot mix-up between Kihm, the ball player, and Andy Yates.

The first event was an exhibition of bag punching by Fred Miller, who was at his best and this means that they saw something that every sparrer is not capable of showing.

The fun came in the next round. Joe O'Rourke, who announced his weight at 378 pounds, sparred three two minute rounds with Bill Yobst, who weighed 498 pounds. Joe fooled the audience by standing up to the big fellow and giving him as much as he took. From the commencement of the first round to the end of the third round the crowd was in a continual uproar at the exhibition given by the two heavy weights. Yobst looked to be twice as tall as O'Rourke and nine times out of ten he struck over Joe's head, while the latter was lucky if he landed as high as the knee.

"Kid" Ryan and Herb. Hale went on for three two-minute rounds and they mixed it up pretty fast. Neither tried to do the other any injury, however. Hale showed himself to be considerable of a boxer as well as wrestler. It is not generally known that several years ago Hale fought an eight-round draw with "Kid" McCoy.

Bert Bardner, the young contortionist, gave an exhibition which surprised the audience.

The sparring match between Kihm and Yates was the last event on the program and it was as good as any seen in the athletic club this winter. They started out rather tamely, but soon commenced to slug each other in earnest. In an exchange of blows in the first round the men pumped their heads together and each had a piece of skin scaled off over one eye. Kihm bled rather freely and at the end of the round the seconds were allowed more than the minute to fix up the scars. Superintendent Gorsline was present and notified the referee that no knock-out would be permitted. The second round was faster even than the first and the men had sparred less than two minutes when the bell tapped and they were ordered to their corners. The same thing happened in the third, fourth and fifth rounds. Yates showed great improvement since his last match, but did not display the science of Kihm, who landed several very effective blows. Yates was in it all the way, however, and his friends were surprised at his showing. The belief was quite general that the ball player would have won had the rounds been contested to a finish, but all admitted that Yates would make his mark as a pugilist. "Kid" Ryan refereed the contest and at the end declared that both men had fought well and he would call it a draw.

The audience was satisfied with the show, although some persons were inclined to kick because the men were not allowed to fight the full three minutes in each round. These men wanted a knockout and this the club and the police would not allow.

It is not known just how many tickets were sold, but Manager O'Meara believes the base ball club will clear $200 or $300.

NORTHERN INDIANA NOTES.

A Goshen man who received a load of wood from the township trustee traded the fuel to a saloon-keeper for whisky.

Herman Dale, of Wabash county, is dead from injuries received a week ago in falling downstairs. He was aged forty-seven.

At South Bend Michael Horwart was convicted of the murder of Michael Markiewicz and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Decatur is suffering from an epidemic of measles and yellow signs of pestilence appear on scores of houses. Some deaths have been reported.

Twenty cigar dealers of Goshen have by agreement removed from their stores the little gambling devices employed to encourage the purchase of cigars.

Ira Jacobson, section foreman of the Big Four road at Goshen, has mysteriously disappeared and for more than a week his whereabouts have been unknown.

Miss Mabel Scott, the handsome and accomplished daughter of Rev. Walter Scott, of Bristol, is insane and has been placed in a private sanitarium for treatment.

William Van Hyde, who was caught robbing the rooms of students at the Valparaiso Normal school, has been sentenced to a term in the state reformatory.

The Ossian experimental oil is proving to be something of a freak. The drill has been pushed 300 feet into the Trenton rock, it is reported, and there has been no oil or gas or salt water.

Mrs. Mary A. Fisher, who lived alone at Huntington, was found dead in her house. It is presumed that she had been dead two or three days when found. Apoplexy is believed to have been the cause.

The Bluffton city council has passed resolutions for the asphalting of fifteen squares of streets. All of them are to be twenty-four feet wide, with five-foot cement sidewalks. This summer thirteen blocks in all are to be built. Last summer twenty blocks were constructed. When all is finished about three miles will be built, with about six miles of cement sidewalks. This is more asphalt than in any Indiana city outside of Indianapolis and Fort Wayne. The total improvement will reach in the neighborhood of $200,000.

Investigation has disclosed that the "wild man" in the neighborhood of Bremen, Nappanee and Bourbon is not the creation of the resourceful telegraph liar, but has actual existence. He is a German sixty or sixty-five years old and is not believed to be insane.

Andrew Pollock, who lost an arm by the premature discharge of a cannon at Warsaw last Fourth of July, has brought suit for $10,000 damages against W. J. Jackman and A. A. Charles, alleging that the carelessness of the defendants, who were helping to man the piece, was responsible for the accident.

At Huntington three young women, believed to be of loose character, purchased a large bill of goods at a leading dry goods store and tendered a $100 bill in payment. The large denomination of the bill aroused the suspicion of the cashier, who took it to a bank, where it was pronounced counterfeit. The officers were not notified.

One of the greatest religious revivals ever known in Kokomo is in progress in that city. Nearly all the churches have had continuous services and meetings are held at the Main street Christian and Grace Methodist churches. At the latter place more than 400 young people have been converted. The revival made almost a clean sweep of the Kokomo high school. Of the graduating class all but two young men have joined the church, and the other classes are equally well represented.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

LIVERMORE'S NEW BOOK.

"The Story of My Life; or, the Sunshine and Shadow of Seventy Years."

This new and superbly illustrated book is the crowning life work of the famous Mary A. Livermore, and as she herself states, it is the last that will ever come from her pen. It is a thrilling narrative of her life from infancy to old age, portraying the sunshine and shadow of seventy years of a most marvelous career, told in her own words.

Many distinguished men and women have long urged Mrs. Livermore to tell the marvelous story of her life. She has received letters from thousands of men and women, unknown to her, expressing the hope that such a volume would be written.

This work is wholly and entirely new. It contains nothing that appeared in her "Story of the War" (1887), of which sixty thousand copies were sold.

The book is splendidly illustrated by beautiful and costly full-page photogravure plates and portraits, and over one hundred fine text illustrations. Many of them are intensely humorous, while others depict thrilling scenes full of pathos and tragic interest.

It is sold only by agents, and is meeting with a large sale.

Mrs. Livermore threw her whole heart and soul into measures for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, and spent four years as a nurse in the union army. Her intellectual greatness and nobility of character led her to rise from those thrilling experiences to become the best known woman of America, and opened the way to her phenomenal platform career, that has continued for more than thirty years.

The book is sold only by agents, and is published by the old and well-known firm of A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Conn.

May Be You Don't Know It.

But we are still in the Bicycle Business and on a larger scale than ever. Wait for our opening in our new store, which will happen about March 12th. You will see the notice in the papers. We will have something fine to show you.

COLUMBIA MACHINE WORKS,
26tf 54 and 56 Barr St.

We do not raise the price on account of tariff, but are selling all our elegant suiting and overcoating at old prices. G. Schmidt, merchant tailor, 70 E. Main St. 7tf

MR. J. O. COFF

Will after March 1st be in charge of our salesroom, and will be pleased to wait on all of his old friends and to make many new ones.

COLUMBIA MACHINE WORKS,
54 and 56 Barr Street.
26-tf

Have you seen them? The elegant line of winter suitings at G. Schmidt's, merchant tailor, 70 East Main St. Fit guaranteed. 7tf

One of the pleasant events of the week was the afternoon coffee given to the Ladies' Auxiliary and their friends by Mrs. Will Rowe at her home, 83 Taylor street. Mrs. Rowe was assisted by Mrs. Terry and Mrs. Day. The hostess had as her guests Mr. and Mrs. J. Houtz, of Andrews. Covers were laid for 25.

A LOCAL Disease, A Climatic Affection.

Nothing but a local remedy or a change of climate will cure it. Get a well known pharmaceutical remedy.

Ely's Cream Balm.

It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Cocaine, No Mercury, No Injurious drug. Full Size 50c; Trial Size 10c. at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

LE BRUN'S FOR EITHER SEX. This remedy being injected directly to the seat of those diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of diet. Cure guaranteed in 1 to 3 days. Small plain package, by mail, $1.00. Sold only by

G & G CURE

Dreier & Pellens, 94 Calhoun street, Cor. Berry, and [illegible], 31 E. Berry street, corner Clinton st.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

MIDY

McCoy's New European Hotel
COR. CLARK AND VAN BUREN STS.
CHICAGO.

FIRE PROOF.
One block from C. R. I. & P. and L. S. & M. S. Railroad depot.
Improvements costing $75,000.00 have just been completed, and the house now offers every convenience to be found in any hotel, including hot and cold water, electric light and steam heat in every room. Rates 75 cents per day and upwards. First class restaurant in connection.
WILLIAM McCOY, Owner and Proprietor.

SEEDS FROM OUR GROUNDS TO YOURS SEEDS

WE no longer supply our seeds to dealers to sell again. At the same time, anyone who has bought our Seeds of their local dealer during either 1896 or 1897 will be sent our Manual of "Everything for the Garden" for 1898 FREE provided they apply by letter and give the name of the local merchant from whom they bought. To all others, this magnificent Manual, every copy of which costs us 30 cents to place in your hands, will be sent free on receipt of 10 cents (stamps) to cover postage. Nothing like this Manual has ever been seen here or abroad; it is a book of 200 pages, contains 500 engravings of seeds and plants, mostly new, and these are supplemented by 6 full size colored plates of the best novelties of the season, finally, OUR "SOUVENIR" SEED COLLECTION will also be sent without charge to all applicants sending 10 cts. for the Manual who will state where they saw this advertisement. Postal Card Applications Will Receive No Attention.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK

WAR WITH SPAIN

Don't effect our prices on Wall Paper, that we sell at cost where hanging is included.

Painting, Graining and Interior finishing done on short notice. Workmanship guaranteed.

Telephone, Bell 611.

John W. Flickinger,
Cor. Fry & Main St., Fort Wayne.

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Residence 76 Madison Street.
Specialty: Diseases of Women. Telephone 170.
Office hours 9 a. m. to 2 30 p. m. and 1 to 5 p. m.

Globe

CONFIRMATION SUITS!

Nothing but the VERY BEST is good enough for YOUR BOY to wear on Confirmation Day.

We Having the Only

Exclusive Boys and Children's Clothing Parlor in Fort Wayne,

Have made an EXTRA EFFORT to turn out the best line of

Confirmation Outfits

Ever shown in this city at

$7.50 and $10.00.

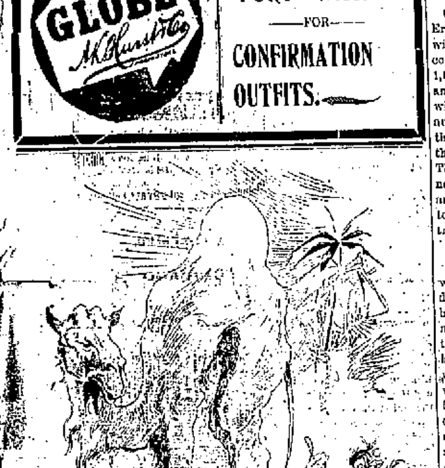
We show special Values in CONFIRMATION SUITS.

FREE GIFT with every Confirmation Suit we sell, and in additional to Ties and Suspenders we will present a

Yale Camera with printing outfits to complete PHOTOGRAPHS.

HEADQUARTERS —IN— FORT WAYNE —FOR— CONFIRMATION OUTFITS.

GLOBE M. Hurst & Co.



Monkey—See that hump?
Camel—No back talk, young man.

GOLD DUST
THE BEST WASHING POWDER

TEMPLE THEATER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

A Pure Story of True Southern Life.

"ON THE SUWANEE RIVER"

A Smile, A Laugh, A Roar, A Sigh, A Sob, A Tear.

Prices—25, 50 and 75c.
All Seats Reserved.

TEMPLE THEATER.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

First Time in this City.

Two Little Vagrants.

The most successful drama in years.

POSITIVELY NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

25, 50 and 75 cents.

Seat Sale today.

TEMPLE THEATRE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

Your only chance to see

MERRY KATIE EMMETT

—In Her Famous Play,—

Waifs of New York.

Exciting scenes of Greater New York, depicting the life of the lowly in the great Metropolis.

RHEUMATIC CURE.

RHEUMATICURE. A never failing cure for Rheumatism in all stages and conditions. 2 bottles are guaranteed to cure any ordinary case of Rheumatism. Try it, it will cure you. For sale by DIDIER & FELLENS, 24 Calhoun St.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE.

KUHNE & CO., 19 COURT STREET.

Abstract of Titles.

Mortgage Loans.

Mrs. J. W. Fahnestock is in Chicago attending the millinery openings.

CHANGE OF TIME.

The Pennsylvania's and the Nickel Plate's Schedules.

Lots of Business at the Electric Works—Local and Personal Gossip.

Tomorrow, at noon, new time cards will go into effect on the Pennsylvania and the Nickel Plate roads. After that date, trains will run upon the following schedule:

PENNSYLVANIA—EASTBOUND.

No. 1	5:30 a. m
No. 6	7:00 a. m
No. 36	9:05 a. m
No. 20	1:10 p. m
No. 8	7:15 p. m
No. 2	9:25 p. m

PENNSYLVANIA—WESTBOUND.

No. 17	3:40 a. m
No. 15	3:50 a. m
No. 5	5:10 a. m
No. 37	7:30 a. m
No. 33	12:15 p. m
No. 9	1:30 p. m
No. 7	5:05 p. m

No. 38 will arrive from the west at 10:35 and No. 35 will arrive from the east at 8:10 p. m.

NICKEL PLATE—EASTBOUND.

No. 4	3:10 p. m.
No. 6	8:30 p. m.
No. 2	3:30 a. m.
Local freight	7:25 a. m.

NICKEL PLATE—WESTBOUND.

No. 3	11:15 a. m.
No. 5	1:28 p. m.
No. 1	2:50 a. m.
Local freight	7:00 a. m.

In all these the time of departure of trains only is given.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT SHIPMENTS.

CHICAGO, March 5.—East-bound freight shipments for the week ending March 3 amounted to 153,627 tons, against 122,877 tons for the week and 91,869 last year, divided among the different roads, as follows: Michigan Central, 22,231 tons; Wabash, 9,604; Lake Shore, 29,000; Fort Wayne, 20,828; Pan Handle, 15,158; Baltimore and Ohio, 10,050; Grand Trunk, 19,337; Nickel Plate, 10,730; Erie, 16,621; "Big Four," 4,256.

BIG ORDER FOR CARS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 5.—The Erie railroad has placed an order with the Michigan Peninsula Car company for 1,000 box cars and 1,000 twin-hopper gondolas for coal and ore trade. All the new cars will be fitted with air brakes and automatic couplers and will have all the latest improvements, among them being center bearing trucks. The Erie has been rushed with business all through the winter season and at present is coming very close to the high water mark for freight traffic.

BUSY AT THE ELECTRIC WORKS.

From all appearances the electric works will have to again put on a double force in its shops or be buried beneath orders for electrical machinery. Yesterday there came to that establishment orders for six large dynamos and every day previous for two or three weeks there were received three or more orders for big machines, besides innumerable little orders. The present capacity of the shop on a ten hour schedule is two large machines per day. The shipments from the works today were unusually numerous and included the following: A 4,000-lighter to Newark, N. J.; 1,000-light Wood alternator and a forty-light Wood arc dynamo, with lamps, etc., to Wotsontown, Pa.; a sixty-lighter to Norfolk, Va.; a 1,500-lighter to Springfield, Ill. To get some of this machinery ready for shipment, it was necessary to run the testing rooms until 11 o'clock last night.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Machinist Henry Mcellering, of the Pittsburg shops, is sick.

Engineers W. R. Kilgore and William Dextar, of the Pittsburg, are sick.

Brakeman C. M. Tindall, of the Nickel Plate, is working again after a rest of a few days.

Boilermaker Jacob Backus, of the Pittsburg, is taking a vacation to look after some private matters.

Machinist Charley Meyers, of the Pittsburg shops, had the misfortune to sprain his wrist a few days ago.

H. C. Diehl, general manager of the Inter-State Dispatch, will remove his headquarters from Buffalo to Chicago.

James McCrea, first vice president of the Pennsylvania company, on Wednesday returned from a three weeks' stay in Florida.

A. S. Johnson, chief dispatcher of the Findlay, arrived in the city this afternoon and will remain here over Sunday, the guest of friends.

Engineer Bloomfield and Fireman Bradbury, of the Wabash, are in charge of engine 25, which has just been overhauled at the Fort Wayne shops.

Charles Hilker, a boiler lagger, and John Potter, a carpenter, employes of the Pennsylvania company, are off duty on account of sickness.

Wabash engine 52 has just been assigned regularly to trains 7 and 2, the crews being Engineers Grady and McClure and Firemen Mulcahy and Sells.

George M. Johnson has returned to his work in the Pittsburg shops after spending several days in looking after some private business in Huntington.

Leonard Wood, an employe of the Erie at Huntington, is taking a lay off on account of ill health, and is in the city visiting his sister, Mrs. H. E. Drummond.

As an instance of the popularity of the late Robert Bass, when superintendent of the Bee line, it is stated that nineteen employes of the road have sons named after him.

J. R. Meyer, Nickel Plate conductor, who had been attending the funeral of his mother at Chicago Junction, has returned to the city and resumed his duties on the road.

Never in the history of American railways were there as large a crop of corn to move to the eastern markets as at present. Traffic officials say the amount is apparently limitless.

Engineer Findlay and Fireman Weburn are in charge of Wabash engine 6, which is just out of the Fort Wayne shops after a thorough overhauling.

The Brooks locomotive works have just received orders for ten new locomotives for the Illinois Central and forty freight and passenger engines for the Great Northern and are now employing more men than at any time in the history of the works.

It is stated that President Webb and party went west last week to complete negotiations for the substitution of Wagner for Pullman service on one of the transcontinental lines.

W. B. McCarthy and J. F. Fox, on the Third district, and A. Nussman and L. D. Stonder, on the Fourth district, are new names on the Nickel Plate pay roll. They are firemen.

The output of engines at the Pittsburg machine shop for the week ending today included the following: Nos. 14, 209, 530 and 107. During the week engines 171 and 617 were taken in for repairs.

When General Manager C. M. Bissell retires from the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western road, it is believed his successor will be G. L. Gardner, who was recently elected superintendent of transportation of the line.

It is stated that the movement against railroads running Sunday excursions has become so pronounced that if they are not entirely done away with the coming summer not one-third of the Sunday excursions will be run that were last year.

In making mention of a watch presentation to one of the messenger boys at the Pittsburg offices yesterday, the reporter got names slightly mixed. It was Richard Taylor who received the ticker and his father, Samuel M. Taylor, the well known train dispatcher, was the donor.

Section men made a gruesome find along the Pittsburg tracks, near Roby, yesterday morning. It was the body of a man who had evidently fallen from a passing freight train during the night and been killed. The body was removed to Whiting and turned over to the authorities. Nothing could be found on the body to indicate the name of the unfortunate.

William Parry, who for five or six weeks was employed in the office of Superintendent E. A. Gould, at Peru, has returned to this city and taken a clerical position in the establishment of A. L. Johns. For a number of years Mr. Parry was employed in the office of Agent C. H. Newton, of the Wabash. When it became necessary to reduce the clerical force he was one of the men dismissed. Later he was sent to Peru, but did not like to live in that city, hence his return here.

The St. Luke's Record, of Dubuque, Iowa, publishes the following: "A deaconess for St. Luke's is a subject very near the hearts of the ladies of the Home Mission society. There is a selfish view of it, too. It would be such a relief to know that our pastor had some one to help him in his work (work in which the ladies are expected to aid but do not always accomplish). Now, if we had a deaconess our consciences would not give us such awful twinges, for we would have the assurance that the work was being done—well done, you know. The name which persistently recurs to our minds is that of Miss Clara Bennett, the accomplished and consecrated daughter of our own Dr. Bennett. What can be done about it? Think and pray. 'More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of.'"

At a meeting of the fourth quarterly conference of the Wayne street M. E. church, held Thursday evening, it was unanimously decided to ask for the return of Dr. Bennett to the church. This makes Rev. Bennett's fourth year. He has made many friends while in Fort Wayne, and the Wayne street church has had a wonderful growth during his pastorate.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Honor to the Memory of Frances E. Willard.

Meeting to Be Held Tomorrow at the Westminster Church—W. C. T. U. Declaration of Principles.

A memorial services for Miss Frances Willard, under the direction of the Young People's Christian union, will be held at Westminster church Sunday afternoon, at 2:30.

PROGRAM.

[illegible]

WORK OF ORGANIZING.

There is much interest manifested in the organization of local society of the W. C. T. U. In this city and those who have the preliminary work in charge are much encouraged. It is believed that a flourishing organization will be established in Fort Wayne.

W. C. T. U. DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

We believe in the coming of His kingdom whose service is perfect freedom, because His laws, written in our members as well as in nature and in grace, are perfect, converting the soul.

We believe in the gospel of the Golden Rule, and that each man's habits of life should be an example safe and beneficent for every other man to follow.

We believe that God created both man and woman in His own image and, therefore, we believe in one standard of purity for both men and women, and in the equal right of all to hold opinions and to express the same in the home, on the platform, in the pulpit and in the ballot box.

We believe in a living wage, in an eight-hour day; in courts of conciliation and arbitration: in justice as opposed to greed of gain; in "peace on earth and good will to men."

We therefore formulate and, for ourselves, adopt the following pledge, asking our sisters and brothers of common danger and a common hope, to make common cause with us, in working its reasonable and helpful precepts into the practice of everyday life:

"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine, beer and cider, as a beverage, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."

To confirm and enforce the rationale of this pledge, we declare our purpose to educate the young; to form a better public sentiment; to reform, so far as possible, by religious, ethical and scientific means, the drinking classes; to seek the transforming power of divine grace for ourselves and all for whom we work; that they and we may wilfully transcend no law of pure and wholesome living; and finally we pledge ourselves to labor and pray that all these principles, founded upon the Gospel of Christ, may be worked out into the customs of society and the laws of the land.

LOCAL LINES.

Miss Jennie McClelland is ill with la grippe.

Mrs. Crummil, of Ossian, will make her future home in Fort Wayne.

C. Weaver, of this city, has been the guest of his sister, Mrs. Harvey Prough, of Ossian, this week.

Fort Wayne horse buyers have been purchasing some of the fine animals about Ossian this week.

Miss May Wallace, of Huntington, will arrive in the city this evening and spend Sunday with Miss Holsworth.

Mrs. Belle Jones, of West Washington street, is at Bunker Hill, Ind., where her father is lying quite sick.

"Woman's Opportunity in the Home" will be the theme of the sermon by Rev. J. S. Ainslie in Plymouth church, Sunday evening.

J. D. Thomas, a Chicago and Erie train dispatcher, has returned to Chicago after a pleasant visit with his grandmother, Mrs. Megan, on West Jefferson street.

Miss Hattie Wilkins, of Huntington, is visiting friends in Fort Wayne for a few days. From here Miss Wilkins goes to Pittsburg and New York to spend the summer.

Miss Wallace, of Huntington, a returned missionary to Persia, will lead the services at the meeting of the Young Women's Christian association at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Rev. John J. Higgs will organize a class next Monday evening for the purpose of studying church history. All persons desiring to take up the study are requested to meet at the library room at the West Creighton avenue Church of Christ.

See the elegant new wall papers at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

See the elegant new wall papers at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Wheat—March, \$1.01½c; May, \$1.05⅞c; July 90¾c; Sept. 78½c; Dec. 77¼c.

Corn—March, 28¾c; May, 30¾c; July, 31⅞c; Sept. 32¾c.

Oats—March, 26¼c; May, 26⅞c; July, 24⅛c.

Pork—March, \$10.35; May, \$10.37 a 10:40; July, \$10.45.

Lard—March, \$5.10; May, \$5.15; July, \$5.22.

Ribs—March, \$5.12; May, \$5.12½ a 5.15; July, \$5.20.

BASE BALL.

Pleasant Weather Will Soon Bring the Players to Town.

Fort Wayne Will Play the Opening Game in South Bend, April 21—Lyons Loses His Case.

Manager O'Mearn this morning informed THE SENTINEL reporter that if the weather remains pleasant two or three weeks he will order the ball players to report in Fort Wayne April 1. At the latest they will be compelled to report by the 10th.

FIXED THE DATE.

A letter received from Mike Lynch, manager of the South Bend club, accepts the date of April 21 with Fort Wayne, at which time the base ball season will be opened in South Bend. He will be given a pitcher and catcher.

RETURN THANKS.

The base ball managers request THE SENTINEL to return thanks to the athletic club for the benefit tendered last night and to the people who purchased tickets to the exhibition.

DECIDED AGAINST LYONS.

Lyons, the third baseman purchased by the Youngstown club from Wheeling last year, does not want to play with Youngstown this year. Lyons, it will be remembered, is the man who has a broken leg or some disarrangement of his pedals. He is very tough on the ball field and tries to scare the opposition to death by looking savage and talking loud. In regard to Lyons the Youngstown Telegram says: "At the meeting of the board of arbitration of the National league, in session at St. Louis, W. K. Lyons, of the Youngstown club, asked for his release owing to an alleged unjust reduction of salary. The matter was referred to Mr. Young, with instructions to notify Lyons that the club had complied with all requirements of the national agreement. For that reason it was upheld. Lyons should be ashamed of himself for making any complaints of his treatment by the Youngstown management. In fact he was treated much too generously. Lyons came here upon payment of a large sum to the Wheeling club for his release, and could have had anything he wanted in the town if he had not destroyed his popularity as well as his usefulness by his fondness for the flowing bowl. Lyons indicated that he would rather be known as a lusher than a ball player, and if he had been justly treated he would have been put to warming the bench for his board and sent home with the price of his ticket. "Denny" evidently has a vivid imagination if he thinks he got any the worst of it. Perhaps if Mr. Lyons would ask the Youngstown management for his release he would get it.

WANT HIM RETAINED.

Wayne Street M. E. Church Asks for the Return of Rev. Dr. Bennett.

The quarterly conference of the Wayne street M. E. church has asked for the return of their pastor, Rev. Henry W. Bennett, D. D., and it is probable that the northern Indiana conference, which meets on March 23 at Hartford City, will grant the request. Dr. Bennett's congregation and host of other friends would deeply regret to have him leave the city.

Yesterday there was printed in THE SENTINEL an announcement stating that Sunday evening there would be an entertainment given at St. Paul's M. E. church, and a program of the exercises was appended. Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor of St. Paul's church, informed THE SENTINEL today that no such entertainment would be given at his church, and if special exercises were to be given, a program of much different character would be arranged. THE SENTINEL learns that it has been imposed upon by the person who handed the notice into the office. It was doubtless maliciously intended to annoy Rev. Cooper and the prospect is bright that the offender will be uncovered. The services will be as usual at St. Paul's M. E. church tomorrow evening.

George Hoopengardner and Wes Crummit, of Ossian, spent a few days in Fort Wayne this week.

THORNS TO SIT UPON.

How many people are gathering "thorns to sit upon," by failing to heed the warning sent out by diseased kidneys. Utah Kidney Beans, the Great Kidney and Bladder Cure, is the only remedy. If you have uncertain pains—dry mouth—coated tongue—parched skin—feverishness—lines under the eyes—sharp pain in the small of the back—dull dragging backache—general feeling of weariness—you have kidney trouble in some of its terrible forms. You should act quickly—Utah Kidney Beans will cure you—they have cured thousands of others. THE TURNERS OF PHILADELPHIA make Utah Kidney Beans.

E. B. Runnels, Clinton, Kentucky, County Clerk for Hickman County, testifies: "For years I have suffered with pains in my back—could hardly stand up—was confined to my room and bed for months—suffered terrible pains in the bladder and kidneys—was treated by the best physicians—they could do nothing for me. I tried Utah Kidney Beans—the first dose made me feel better. I continued to use them and in a few weeks I felt like a different man—Utah Kidney Beans are the greatest Kidney and Bladder cure on earth. I gladly recommend them to other sufferers."

Fort Wayne Agents.

Freese & Bruder, H. B. Somers, Gross & Pelton, Otto Klinkenberg, Wm. L. Moellering & Bro., Meyer & Son, Adolph Foellinger, Dreier & Bro., Distributing Agents.

Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. Cure Sick Headache—Biliousness—Indigestion.

Ossian News:—C. R. Higgins, the genial ex-postmaster of Fort Wayne, was in the city yesterday. He represents the Scottish Rite society, and was here endeavoring to organize a class to attend the convocation that is to be held soon at Fort Wayne. Several of our citizens participated in the ritualistic ceremonies of this order last fall and it is possible that a part of the class will be made up from the Masonic fraternity of this place."

Dr. B. A. Stockdale,

22 W. Washington St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

SPECIALTIES:

Diseases of Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach. Catarrh, Nervous Debility and Chronic Diseases.

Hours:—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.
Sundays:—9:30 to 10:30 a. m.

Consultation FREE.

The Cabinet Grand

STANDARD SEWING ...MACHINES.

PFEIFFER & SCHLATTER,

38 and 40 East Columbia St.

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general housework, at 155 West Berry street.

WANTED—A laundress, willing to do other work. Apply Allen County Orphans' home.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; good wages. Inquire at 152 West Washington Boulevard.

WANTED—A girl for general housework; a good cook; German preferred. Apply 53 West Jefferson street.

WANTED—Active salesman to sell to dealers. \$75 monthly and expenses. Experience unnecessary. Acme Cigar Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Small loans made to salaried people, ladies and others on satisfactory security. Easy terms of repayment. 22 Bass Block, fourth floor. Take elevator.

WANTED—Salesman to sell cigars to dealers; \$100 monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary; big inducements to customers. H. W. Brown & Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Opium, Morphine, Whiskey. If interested in the cure of these habits write for my book on these diseases, mailed free. B. M. Woolley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Agents for our campaign: World's History, 2 vols. 1700 pages, 1200 illustrations; \$1 to \$1.50 a day; credit given; freight paid; outfit free. Ferguson Pub. Co., 27 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Agents to advertise "Lunaine" quick scouring soap to be distributed circulars, place samples, orders, etc.; steady work; salary, \$15 and expenses weekly. Schaefer-Dobson Mfg. Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Lady agents to solicit for an article used by every lady, and always on hand; always used, and has been sold for 12 years in this city by agents only; can make from \$3 to \$5 a day. Call at Tremont from 8 to 12 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

WANTED—Furniture, stoves, carpets, office and store fixtures, bicycles, sewing machines, watches, firearms and anything that can be repaired and sold. Look in your garret and see what you have to dispose of and drop a card to I. Moing & Co., 30 E. Main St.

WANTED—Agents—Sixty a week. Giving away free Specialty Sample to sample and introducing and selling Perfection Gaslight Burners. No chimney, no smoke, no wick, makes kerosene burn like gaslight, clear, brilliant. Samples free to workers. N. A. Perfection Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Men and women to work at home. I pay \$8 to \$16 per week for making crayon portraits; new patent method; anyone who can read or write can do the work at home in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address H. A. Gripp, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—Agents to sell Murat Halstead's Great Cuba Book; all about Cuba, Spain and war; great excitement; everyone buys it; one agent sold eighty seven in one day; another took \$1.00 in one hour; 600 pages; magnificent illustrations; photographs, etc.; low price; we guarantee the most liberal terms; freight paid; 20 days credit; outfit free; send 6 cents stamps to pay postage. The Bible House, 321 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WANTED—The National Registry company insures you against lack of identification in case of injury, unconsciousness or death, immediate medical attendance, funds for proper care, combined with a special \$750 and \$500 weekly indemnity travel and bicycle accident policy issued by the Fidelity and Casualty company, New York, and also secures you against loss of purse, valuable property or keys; covers other necessarily cases; only \$1.00 per year. Reliable agents. For policies, terms and territory, address G. Frank & Co., general agents, Evansville, Ind.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished room, at 122 West Jefferson street.

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 4 Arcade, upstairs.

FOR RENT—Eighteen-room modern house at 123 Montgomery; \$29.00 per month. Call L. F. Curdes, 5 and 7 Foster Long block.

FOR RENT—Light front house, centrally located, bath room, furnace, electric lights; modern in every respect. Inquire at 12 Harmer St., cor. E. Wayne.

FOR RENT—To go to the right party, a six-room cottage, in good repair; everything handy. Inquire Mrs. Hirsch Webb, 28 West Wayne street.

FOR RENT—One five room brick house, No. 2 Emily street; hard and soft water; newly papered and painted. Inquire E. H. Moellering, 9 Murray street.

FOR RENT—Four pleasant rooms, with large pantry and attic, modern improvements, new cottage, cor. on Ewing, \$10.00. Inquire at 15 Randall street.

FOR RENT—Three large, beautiful rooms suitable for light housekeeping, with bath room and all conveniences. Second floor. Call at 53 West Jefferson.

FOR RENT—Store building, known as Wessel Block, corner Hanna and Wallace streets after March 15th. For particulars call at Caroline Wessel, 233 Hanna street.

FOR RENT—Eight room house at 155 South Calhoun street; bath room, complete; heated by hot water; gas and electric light. It is in all respects a model, with clothes laundry tub; driveway from Calhoun street to barn. Will lease to good party. Inquire at 75 West Berry street, corner Harrison.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A family would sell folding bed, will sell reasonable. Call 58 West Berry street.

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 4 Arcade, upstairs.

FOR SALE—Improved dwelling property on West Berry street, West Washington street, East Superior street, West Wayne street, West Jefferson street, West and East Creighton avenue, Fairfield avenue, Brandriff street, West Third street, Hendricks street, Vacant lots in Fletcher's addition, Lakeside Park addition, Rockhill heirs' addition. Houses to rent and money to loan. Schrader & Wilson, 1st Floor, No. 14 Court street.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WATERWORKS TRUSTEE.

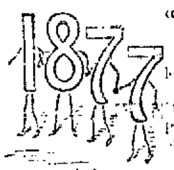
Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for waterworks trustee, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention. Tuesday, April 5, 1898.

C. H. WALTEMATH.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for waterworks trustee, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

DAVID S. EURIEL.

"The best guarantee of the future is the experience of the past," says Hume. When you look back on Pearline's twenty years' experience, how can you think that any less-tried washing powder will give the same security against harm? And Pearline costs only a trifle more than the poorest and cheapest washing powders.



Millions ... Pearline

SOLID COMFORT

Can be enjoyed when old Boreas is paying his annual visit from Klondike, when you are prepared for him with one of our handsome and cheery Stewart Parlor Stoves. They are not only an ornament, but good company. They are economical in the use of either coal or gas, and will keep your rooms cosy and warm when March winds are most penetrating.

Snow Shovels and Side Wak Cleaners at Lowest Prices.

Seavey Hardware Co.,

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.

19 and 21 West Main Street.

Bed Room Suits!

Our \$18.50 Solid Oak Bed Room Suit, with a 24x30 French Plate Glass, is equal to any suit sold in the city at \$25.00, and our \$22.00 Suit—well, if you will compare it with the \$30.00 Suits sold elsewhere, we will have no trouble in selling to you.

The Pape Furniture Co.,

28 and 30 E. BERRY ST.

THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR $750

Cut this coupon out, write your full name and address in the margin and mail it to us with \$1.00 and we will send you an accident insurance policy issued by the United States Casualty Co., whereby you will receive \$750.00 for fatal accident, \$7.50 per week, for five weeks, for non-fatal accident, and \$7.50 per week, for five weeks, for cycle accident.

WE ALSO PROTECT YOUR KEYS AGAINST LOSS

We will also send you one of our key-tags to be placed upon your key-ring, which identifies you anywhere if hurt. We pay a reward for return of lost keys and refund keys to owner free of charge. If keys are lost beyond recovery we will pay locksmith's account up to the sum of \$20.00 upon presentation of locksmith bill.

THE UNITED STATES REGISTRY COMPANY,

144 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

NAME ... TOWN ... STATE ...

This is the exact size and shape of the Regular Spanish Cigar. The only 10c Cigar that sells for 5c. Made by KASTEN & KOHLMEYER, 218 Calhoun Street.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—\$1,000 for \$10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

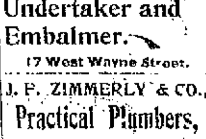
Should call at office for the best plan to save money. \$425,000.00 of stock matured in five months. Call at office for full particulars

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association,

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 4 Arcade, upstairs.

J. C. PELTIER,



Undertaker and Embalmer.

17 West Wayne Street.

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.,

Practical Plumbers,

Gas and Steam Fitters.

No. 10 CALHOUN STREET.

INTERESTING BLACK GOODS SELLING.

The most stylish Black Dress Goods stuffs of the season are here, and in big abundance.

Black Crepons.

The leading fine Black Fabric for the coming season—Rich—Silky—handsome for full suits—handsome for Skirts.

$1.25, $1.50, $2.00 to $3.75 a yard.

Mohairs and Brilliantines

Plain and figured, Brocaded and the neat small designs.

60c, 60c, 75c to $1.00 a yd.

Henriettas and Serges.

Large new lines in Rich Black.

50c to $1.00 a yd.

Lines of Black Goods,

20c, 25c, 30c and 40c.

Wrappers.

We display in Cloak room large new lines of Percale and Chintz Wrappers.

48c to $2.00 each.

ROOT & COMPANY.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
By Depositing it With the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
32 East Berry Street.
Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.
No Fines or Membership Fee.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7 Bass Blk. 17tf

MONEY TO LOAN.
Easy Terms. Strictly Private
Loans made on Household Goods, Pianos, Organs, Wagons, Horses, Bicycles, etc., on same day as application, the property remaining in your possession. We have a NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN which gives you a much longer time at a very low rate. If you are thinking of borrowing, call and we will explain same to you.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 3 Arnold, Upstairs.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office . . . . No. 173.
Editorial Rooms . . . . No. 526.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—For Indiana: Fair and warmer tonight and Sunday; light to fresh southerly winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Miss Minnie Rosenthal has returned from Chicago.

Mrs. W. L. Thompson, of Kalamazoo, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. P. D. Dickinson.

Stephen Stutzman, of St. Louis, is the guest of his brother, F. J. Stutzman, of the Randall hotel.

R. A. Kepner, of Arkana, Ohio, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. N. W. Bloom, of 165 Columbia avenue.

Rev. Miss Edinger will preach each evening the following week at the mission, 170 West Main street, Fort Wayne.

This evening at the Temple there will be a special meeting of Home lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M., for work in the fellowcraft degree.

B. W. Fenton, chief engineer of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western railway, and Mrs. Fenton Holt and Miss Locke, of Findlay, Ohio, are in the city.

A letter from C. Boecker & Son states that they have never considered giving up the contract for building the new court house at Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Mrs. Dyke Fisher has resigned her position as bookkeeper at the Randall hotel and is now engaged in closing up the books of Messrs. Bolard & Irwin, the former landlords.

Thursday evening Miss Bessie Browand gave a surprise to Miss Bessie Newcomb, of 75 West Lewis street. About twenty couples were present. Dancing and card playing were the features of the evening. At 12 o'clock a luncheon was served.

Cures Headache in 15 Minutes
By using Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache. All druggists.

GOLDEN, THE HATTER,

is headquarters for

Boys' and Girls'

As well as

MEN'S HATS.

We are showing an especially fine line of Children's Hats in Spring Shapes. Choice assortment of

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

EVERYTHING NEW! Our Specialty--

Trunks and Valises of all Shapes.

A. W. GOLDEN,

96 Calhoun St. -:- -:- Opposite Fruit House.

EXTRA

Standard
CALIFORNIA APRICOTS,
Per Can, 14c.
PEACHES, ...
........18c.
FRENCH PEAS
WAX BEANS
CORN

FREE.

THE INNER MAN MAGAZINE, a help to the Housewife.
Call and get a copy For March.
ARE GOING FAST AT PRICES ADVERTISED.

JOHN N. PFEIFFER,
Both Phones 378. 40-44 W. Berry Street.

SPRING SUITINGS.

It's good policy to make your selection for your Spring Suit NOW while stocks are complete.

For the coming Spring Season we are showing by far the largest stock of both foreign and domestic woolen ever shown by any one house in Fort Wayne.

Scotches, Worsteds, Cheviots, Clays, Cassimeres, Vicunas, etc.

In plain black and blue and all the newest Spring Colorings. We guarantee to give you stylish, perfect fitting Clothes that are properly made and up-to-date in every respect, at a saving to you of from $5 to $10. Step in and let us show you what we can do for you at $18, $20, $25 and $30.

I. MAUTNER & CO.,
Popular Tailors.

Mrs. John McCurdy has returned from a short visit in Indianapolis today.

Mrs. E. B. Smith is quite ill with pneumonia at her home on McClellan street.

Mrs. H. C. Paul very pleasantly entertained the Jatilia club Thursday evening.

John Pauley, clerk at the New Aveline, is confined to his bed with throat trouble.

Mrs. R. C. Taggart is entertaining Mrs. C. M. Hutchinson and daughter, of Girard, Pa.

Mrs. Dot Washburn and Mrs. Frank Myers, of Columbia City, were in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Ida Merithew, who was a guest in this city, has returned to her home in Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Minnie Palmer has returned to her home in Richmond after a pleasant visit with friends in this city.

Miss Linda Harrod has been sick with lagrippe for the past two weeks, but is now reported some better.

Oliver Upson, of Cleveland, is expected in the city this evening to visit a few days with Nathan Smyser.

Charles Jeffries now has charge of the Randall hotel news stand, having succeeded Mr. Gerard and Will Collins.

Philip Schell, who has been the guest of his son, J. F. Schell, returned to his home in Bryant, Jay county, yesterday.

Mrs. Louisa Bruner, of No. 6 Jones street, who is sorely afflicted with erysipelas, was last evening taken to Hope hospital.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Koch, of 11 North Calhoun street, a son. Mr. Koch is a well-known salesman for Bash & Co.

Rev. J. L. Leeper won a medal at the state photographer's meeting in Indianapolis in class 1 for amateurs for silver and bronze medals.

Last Wednesday evening Master Pearl Evans was surprised by his many little friends, it being his thirteenth birthday anniversary.

Profs. A. B. Crowe and Elmer Schultz, of the high school, are attending the state science teachers' association meeting in Richmond.

Miss Maud Gussman, of Huntington, arrived in the city today and is the guest of Miss Madeline Meegan. Miss Gussman came to attend the D's of T. dance.

Mrs. G. K. Dow, who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Williams, for the past three weeks, returned yesterday to her home in Peoria.

Fred Koch, of 112 Griffith street, is in ecstasies over the fact that he has just become the grandparent of a youngster who will begin voting and other manly things in 1919.

Mrs. J. B. Olinger, of 134 Horace street, has returned from a visit at Richmond, where she was most pleasantly entertained in the families of Messrs. Beckschultz and Hofheinz.

Thursday evening Mrs. G. O. Litt entertained friends in honor of Mr. Litt's birthday anniversary. Music and games were enjoyed and later the guests sat down to a delicious luncheon.

The D.'s of T. enjoyed another informal dance last evening at the Sons of Columbus hall. Miss Maud Gussman, of Huntington; Miss Mary Moyers, of Columbia City, and Ruddy Siegmund, of Huntington, were guests of honor. The chaperones were Mrs. G. E. Bursley, Mrs. M. F. Porter and Mrs. C. T. Lane.

The hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Mason Long was last evening the scene of a very pretty masquerade party given by their son, Baron. Beautiful, quaint and comical costumes were to be seen mingling in the crowd. A mandolin and guitar furnished music for a dance program and at 11 o'clock a three-course luncheon was served in the dining room.

The Laundry Workers union met last night in A. O. U. W. hall, corner Calhoun and Superior streets, and elected officers to fill several vacancies. After the election the officers were installed as follows: President, Eva Elchey; vice president, Amelia Horstman; secretary, Bertha Chapin; treasurer, Minnie Phelps; guide, Theresa Matthias; guard, Lillie Bradtmiller.

Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Miller have gone to Columbus and Carroll, Ohio, to visit the doctor's relatives. Mrs. Miller went to Crestline, Ohio, Thursday evening to visit a day with friends there, and this morning was joined by Dr. Miller on route to Columbus. After a few days visit with Ohio friends and relatives Mr. and Mrs. Miller will leave for the south. They will spend a few weeks or months in Mexico in the hopes of recuperating the doctor's health.

See the elegant new wall papers at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Fresh Baltimore Oysters.
Extra Selects, 23c; Standards, 18c.
Hot House Lettuce, 14c lb.
Best Michigan Celery, 18c.
Fresh Malaga Grapes, 18c lb.
Large Navel Oranges, 35c doz.
California Seedling Oranges, 25c doz.
Large Messina Lemons, 20c doz.
FRUIT HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

Neufchatel Cream Cheese, Finest quality, 4c package.
Philadelphia Band Cheese, 3 for 5c.
FRUIT HOUSE.

See the elegant new wall papers at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Miss Rose M. Yonker has returned from a month's stay at Garrett and Avilla.

Little Annie Skilling, of Garrett, is a visitor with her aunt, Mrs. Mary S. McNear.

Mrs. C. M. Tyrrell, of St. Marys, Ohio, the guest of Mrs. F. Baily, of 109 West Superior street.

The many friends of Mrs. Ivory Moore, of 191 St. Mary's avenue, will be pleased to learn that she is recovering from a very severe attack of measles.

Tomorrow the First Spiritual society meetings will be held in the hall above the gas office. Children's Lyceum at 10 a. m., and regular services at 7:45 p. m.

William Nitzer went down to Monroeville this afternoon to spend Sunday with his brothers, Barney and John. The latter will celebrate his birthday in that city tomorrow.

Rev. J. L. Leeper will preach morning and evening at Westminster for the last time for several months, as on next Wednesday evening he leaves for an extensive tour throughout Europe and Bible lands covering a period of six months.

Abram Bealor entertained the N. Q. club last evening, at his home. New officers were elected for the next term, as follows: President, Miss Grace Crawford; secretary and treasurer, Miss Mildred Russell; grand bouncer, John Poltor; editor N. Q. Journal, Bert Mills.

EXAMINE THEM.

The "Coffee-Never-Hurt-Me" People.

Some famous brain workers have made a welcome discovery along the line of recovery of health by the proper selection of food. Several were of the "Coffee-never-hurt-me" kind, but, as an experiment, tried leaving it off ten days, and the use of Postum Cereal Food Coffee in its place. A definite and decided improvement in health is practically certain to attend such a change.

Look carefully into the state of health of the individual who knows that "coffee don't hurt me," and you are almost sure to find some form of physical ail or functional disturbance—perhaps muddy complexion, or weak eyes, incipient heart failure, kidney trouble, liver or bowel disorders, or some form of weakness that shows plainly enough by the cry for relief sent up from some organ of the body.

Why does the dismissal of Coffee and the use of Postum bring help? Experience in artificial digestion show clearly to the scientific investigator that Coffee arrests digestion, and according to one authority, allows only 61 per cent. of the food to be digested. That strikes at the very key-stone to the arch of health. Failure in digestion means lack of good blood, and therefore a lack of food for the nerve centers. As the nerves control the organs of the entire body, one can readily understand that a disorganized nervous system may show effect in any part of the body. Therefore, a removal of the cause will allow nature to right herself. A powerful assistant to nature is Postum Cereal Food Coffee, composed of the albumen, phosphates, gluten, etc., from which nature builds in the delicate tissues of the nerves.

Postum aids digestion without drugging, and furnishes a concentrated liquid food as well as a most delicious morning Coffee.

If the reader has ever failed to make Postum satisfactorily, it will be found that, to allow it to boil 15 minutes after boiling commences, will solve the problem, as it must be so boiled to extract taste, color and food value. It is the only original Food Coffee with a pleasant coffee flavor. Many imitations of Postum are now upon the market. The only palatable ones thus far tested prove to be of a low grade of coffee, and some other articles, notwithstanding the loud claims that they are "pure."

Buy wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St. All kinds and prices.

Window display decorated lamps cheapest ever sold.
WARD'S CHINA STORE.

O'clock--12--O'clock
Dances at True Blue Hall every Monday night. Commence at 8:30 p. m. sat-tf

Buy wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St. All kinds and prices.

Notice.
Hacks for funerals, $2.00.
CHAS. E. RIPPE,
Telephone 36. Broadway.

Buy wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St. All kinds and prices.

"77"
FOR
GRIP
If It's a Cold!
La Grippe is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."
Influenza is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."
Sore Throat is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."
Bronchitis is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."
A Cough is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."
Laryngitis is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."
Pleurisy is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."
At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c., 50c., or $1.00.
Ask for Dr. Humphreys' Specific Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free. Humphreys' Med. Co., New York.

Arnold's Bromo-Celery. Student's headaches cured without fail. Use it. 10cts. Sold by Gross & Pollen.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 2, '98.
The firm of Kerlin & Bloom, engaged in undertaking at 107 Calhoun street, have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved partnership, W. L. Kerlin retiring and N. W. Bloom continuing the business, and will collect all book accounts and pay all indebtedness of said firm.

W. L. KERLIN,
4t3 N. W. BLOOM.

Bethel Church.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th of March, 1898, at 8:30 p. m., in the Bethel church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets, two trustees will be elected for said church.

PASTOR.

Only six days, 1847 Roger Bros.' silver knives and forks, $3.25 per dozen.
WARD'S CHINA STORE.

SPARRING MATCH.

Jack Lyons, of Philadelphia, and Fred Lange, champion of Indiana, will spar twenty rounds at the Fort Wayne club tonight, March 5. The Miller brothers will give a five round bout during the evening. 3t3

You can save pin money by doing your own laundry work. By using Electric Lustre Starch the work is easily and quickly done and as nicely done as any first-class laundry would do it. It makes every thing starchable look just like new. Blue packages only. 5t3

AT A BARGAIN.
For next week, stamped linens and embroidery silks by Miss Clark, at Dunn & Taft's, second floor. Lessons given. 4tf

At your next party or concert secure Prof. J. A. Willis, Fort Wayne's favorite vocalist and pianist. Call or address, 19 Francis St. Best of city reference.

Buy wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St. All kinds and prices.

For Sale.
The Young Men's Christian association building and lot 40x100 feet. Price $23,000. Inquire or write to
W. E. CLAPHAM, Pres.,
27tf 22-23 Pixley-Long Bldg.

The above is one of one hundred of new and Artistic Baby Carriages just received by us; fresh, clean and handsome, and at prices never before dreamed of. We propose to sell more Baby Carriages this year than all other stores in Fort Wayne combined. Style, quality and price will do the business. Sale commences today.
FOSTER FURNITURE CO.

EUREKA BAKING POWDER!

"I Have Found It!"
What has she found?
A pure and wholesome Baking Powder, containing neither alum nor amonia, and that does its work well.
Sold by leading grocers.

SUNDAY GAZETTE.
Enlarged and Full of News.
Associated Press Service......
SPECIAL ILLUSTRATIONS
The Curfew Bell.
The Sword of Gomez.
Fashion Letter Written in Paris.
Taylor College Story.
For Sale at Hotels and News Stands.

WM. A. SPIEGEL,
PIANO TUNING......
—ALSO
Reed and Pipe Organ Tuning and Repairing. 17 Years Experience.
Leave orders at Foellinger's Drug Store, Phone 41, or Packard Piano Store, Phone 65.

NOTICE!
For Furniture, Carpets and House Furnishings go to the new store of
J. Y. SHOAFF & CO.,
37 E. Berry St.

Madam ENID STRASBURG-MYERS,
Teacher of Piano, Pipe Organ and Harmony.
Pupil of Hyllested, Gottschalk and Lechetizky.
Westminster Seminary
Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE GREATEST....
Bargains in stoves, furniture and everything else, at 176 Calhoun St., GOLDSTINE'S PLACE. We sell everything and buy anything. Telephone or drop me a postal card.

I am prepared to make loans of any amounts on first mortgage security on farm or city property, at low rate of interest, with the privilege of paying back all or any amounts at any interest paying time. I also have farm and city property to sell and exchange. Any one intending to buy, sell or exchange, will find it to their advantage to call on me.
Phone 522 Louis F. Curdes,
Office open evenings. 12 Pixley-Long Bldg.

FRIEND'S CLOTHING STORE.

A Great Purchase.

FORT WAYNE, Feb. 24, 1898.
FRIEND CLOTHING STORE,
City:
GENTLEMEN:--I hereby accept your offer for our entire stock. At the exceedingly low price you have purchased this stock you will be able to sell it at a profit at 50 per cent. below wholesale price. You will find that most of our stock consists of new goods, and we feel assured that the public will appreciate the exceptional values you are now in a position to offer them.
Resp. yours,
HORSE SHOE CLOTHING CO.

A Great Purchase.

50 PER CENT. BELOW COST!

At this price we will

Close Out the Entire Stock of HORSE SHOE CLOTHING STORE,

WHICH IS

Now for Sale at Our Store.

A FEW OF THE MANY BARGAINS IN CLOTHING:

MEN'S CLOTHING.		YOUNG MEN'S SUITS.		CHILDREN'S SUITS.	
$2.50 Suits, Regular Price	$ 5.00	$2.00 Suits, Regular Price	$ 4.00	50c Suits Regular Price	$1.00
3.00 " "	6.00	2.50 " "	5.00	75c " "	1.50
3.15 " "	6.50	2.75 " "	5.50	$1.00 " "	2.00
3.85 " "	7.50	3.00 " "	6.00	1.25 " "	2.50
4.00 " "	8.00	3.25 " "	6.50	1.50 " "	3.00
5.00 " "	10.00	3.50 " "	7.00	1.75 " "	3.50
6.00 " "	12.00	3.75 " "	7.50	2.00 " "	4.00
6.15 " "	12.50	4.00 " "	8.00	2.25 " "	4.50
7.00 " "	14.00	4.25 " "	8.50	2.50 " "	5.00
7.50 " "	15.00	4.50 " "	9.00	2.75 " "	5.50
8.00 " "	16.00	5.00 " "	10.00	3.00 " "	6.00
JUST 50 PER CENT. OFF.		JUST 1-2 DISCOUNT.		Just Prices Cut in 1-2.	

JUST 50 PER CENT. OFF. $2.50 good strong Suits, $3.00, 3.15, 3.65. Good, excellent working Suits, fancy nobby Scotch, $4.00, 4.50 and 5.00; special value; fully 150 styles. Good Ulster at $1.75.

JUST 1-2 DISCOUNT. We especially desire to call attention to our Suits at $6, 6.50, 7.00, 8.00 and 9.00. These are $12, 15, 18 and $20 Suits and consist entirely of new goods. Do not fail to see this line.

Just Prices Cut in 1-2. Our line consists of every description of Child's Suits, but we especially desire to call attention to our line of Overcoats and Reefers, these are all exceptional bargains.

A Few Flyers in Furnishing Goods.

HATS, Just One Half Regular Price.	15c Linen Collars.......... 5c	25c Ties.......... 15c	50c and 75c Unlaundried Shirts.......... 35c
CAPS, Just One Half Regular Price.	25c Linen Cuffs.......... 10c	50c Underwear.......... 33c	50c Overalls.......... 25c
SWEATERS, Just One Half Regular Price.	15c Celluloid Collars...... 5c	25c Underwear.......... 15c	50c Jackets or Jumpers.... 25c
PANTS, Just One Half Regular Price.	25c Celluloid Cuffs 10c	$1.00 Underwear.......... 50c	$1.50 Night Robes.......... 75c
SHIRTS, Just One Half Regular Price.	75c Ties.......... 25c	75c Shirt Waists.......... 10c	$1.00 Night Robes.......... 50c
JEWELRY, Just One Half Regular Price.	50c Ties.......... 25c	50c Shirt Waists.......... 10c	50c Night Robes.......... 25c

Jeans pants 50c. 20 styles all-wool Pants $1.00. 40 styles nobby all-wool Pants $1.50.

JUST 1-2 OFF.

This is actually what we are doing. Come early and avoid the rush.

Get the Good Things While They Last!

Friend's - Clothing - Store,

Cor. Calhoun & Berry Sts.

PART SECOND. 8 PAGES. 72 COLUMNS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

8 PAGES. 72 COLUMNS.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898.

THE CITIZEN PEDDLER.

How the Pack Merchant Ceased to Be a Wanderer.

HE NOW HAS AN ORGANIZATION.

He Has Practically Abandoned the Country Districts, but Continues to Flourish in the Cities In Spite of the Department Stores—An Interesting Evolution.

Long ago we came to regard the peddler as a wanderer, one degree above a vagabond, but a half brother to a gypsy. The adjective itinerant became almost a part of his designation. We have never fancied him as having a fixed habitation or a home. He has been to us a

"SUS-SPENDERS! SUS-SPENDERS!"

mercantile rover, bound by neither ties of family nor country. He was like the wind, and "whence he came or whither he goes" we never stopped to inquire.

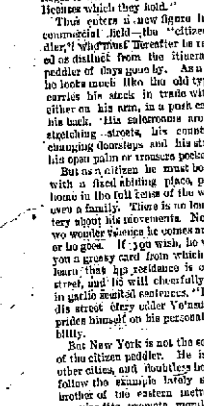
But all this must be revised. From the peddlers themselves we learn that they have ceased to be rovers. The other day there was organized the Citizen Peddlers' Association of Greater New York. This unique body starts off with 500 members on the charter roll and claims to represent no less than 20,000 people engaged in that line of work and following their vocation solely in the New York of today. The stated objects of the association are "to promote and advance the moral, intellectual and business welfare of its members and to secure for them the rights and privileges to which they are entitled by the licenses which they hold."

Thus enters a new figure into the commercial field—the "citizen peddler," who must hereafter be recognized as distinct from the itinerant pack peddler of days gone by. As a peddler he looks much like the old type. He carries his stock in trade with him, either on his arm, in a push cart or on his back. His salesrooms are the far stretching streets, his counters the changing doorsteps and his strong box his open palm or trousers pocket.

But as a citizen he must be credited with a fixed abiding place, perhaps a home in the full sense of the word, and even a family. There is no longer mystery about his movements. No more do we wonder whence he comes and whither he goes. If you wish, he will hand you a greasy card from which you may learn that his residence is on Hester street, and he will cheerfully tell you in gatlic seated sentences, "I koom by dis street efery udder Ve'nsday." He prides himself on his personal responsibility.

But New York is not the sole habitat of the citizen peddler. He is found in other cities, and doubtless he will soon follow the example lately set by his brother of the eastern metropolis and organize "to promote moral, intellectual and business welfare." Such is the march of progress.

What need there is for peddlers in the big cities, with their mammoth depart-



THE PEDDLER'S OBSEQUIES.

ment stores, free delivery and the many facilities for trade offered by storekeepers in general, is a question which has often puzzled me, and I suppose many others as well. But I am sure there would not be 5,000 of them in New York if there was not a living for that many. In fact, we know that peddling has always been a profitable business. Jay Gould was once a peddler, and many another less famous fortune than his has been built up on a cornerstone which represented the results of a diminished pack and a swollen pocketbook.

It is a commercial maxim that "the poor pay the highest prices." So among the poorer residents of the large cities the peddler seeks his customers. For such the big department stores, with their insolent clerks and their dazzling display of unattainable luxuries, have but little attraction. Besides, by staying away from them the woman with the slim purse avoids temptation to buy more than she can afford. But the peddler brings the temptation to her door, though he rarely carries other than everyday necessities. Besides, he treats her with deference, and gives the pleasure of ...

The peddler of tradition, whose passing away has been so gradual that we have hardly realized it to be so close at hand, took to the country as his only field. There was a time when he was an actual necessity in rural life. His visits were events, and he was treated more as a guest than as a trader.

I remember the visit of such a peddler to the New England farmhouse where I lived as a boy. When the peddler drove into the yard near the close of a November day, Uncle Will gave him a hearty welcome.

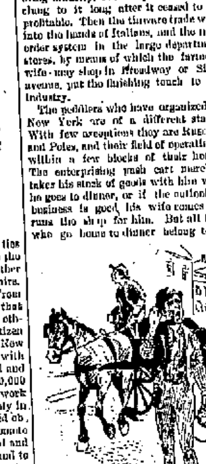
"Put your horse right in the barn, Mr. Peddler," he shouted from the field. "Back your cart into the wagon shed, and we'll have some supper right away."

After supper the peddler brought in bolts of cloth, tinware, needles, pins, combs, ribbons and such other knick knacks as he thought might be wanted. These he spread out on the kitchen table with easy carelessness and told stories while his customers looked over the stock and selected what was needed. When bedtime came, he was given the spare room and left in the morning only after a substantial breakfast. But that class of peddler was a native product. He neither spoke in a strange tongue nor breathed strange odors. Most likely he hailed from Connecticut.

Later the Bavarian Jews crowded him out of the field. They picked out a limited territory, which they called in the Yiddish "the Medine," and thoroughly canvassed it at regular intervals, so that the occasional Yankee peddler found himself supplanted.

Railroads and the country store which followed them broke up the early peddling industry, but many of the class clung to it long after it ceased to be profitable. Then the tinware trade went into the hands of Italians, and the mail order system in the large department stores, by means of which the farmer's wife may shop in Broadway or Sixth avenue, put the finishing touch to the industry.

The peddlers who have organized in New York are of a different stamp. With few exceptions they are Russians and Poles, and their field of operation is within a few blocks of their homes. The enterprising push cart merchant takes his stock of goods with him when he goes to dinner, or if the outlook for business is good his wife comes and runs the shop for him. But all those who go home to dinner belong to the



"A-A-A-A-PULS!"

aristocracy. The ordinary east side peddler's "day out" begins early in the morning and ends late in the evening, except on Friday, when he abandons work in time to put on his Sabbath clothes before going to the synagogue.

The men who compose this open air business community have the same traits of thrift that their Bavarian predecessors showed 50 years ago, and hundreds of them have bank accounts, and many are owners of real estate. They are temperate, and their children attend the public schools, acquire a knowledge of the English language quickly, and in a few years will probably be as loath to believe that their fathers helped to organize the Citizen Peddlers' association as some of their wealthy coreligionists are to speak of the time when their fathers peddled "in the Medine."

The fruit and vegetable peddlers who have attained to the dignity of owning a horse and wagon are of a slightly different class. Many of them are less honest and less respected than those who carry a basket or push a cart. They are full of tricks and wiles, such as using pails which have false bottoms nearly half way to the top, cheating on the count and dealing in produce which should rightly have been consigned to the garbage dump. These are not properly peddlers, but hucksters, and they do not affiliate with the peripatetic merchants who deal in shoe laces, collar buttons, suspenders and the like.

The shoe lace and suspender merchants are particularly picturesque as they stand on a corner gently swinging their pendent wares and in guttural, plaintive voices crying:

"Shoe laces! Fine shoe laces!"

"Sus-spenders! Sus-spenders! Two pair for a kee-varter!"

Some of them are mere boys, sharp featured and keen eyed, while others are aged men with bushy eyebrows and patriarchal beards. Each and every one of them, however, has fixed an unwavering gaze on the main chance, and it may be confidently assumed that their organization will look first to the business welfare of its members and to their moral and intellectual condition afterward—if there is time.

SEWELL FORD.

Where His Enjoyment Comes In.

"Why does Wagstaff buy so much horseradish—is he so fond of it?"

"No. He never eats it, but it's such fun to see the cook grating it."—Fliegende Blätter.

NAVAL GRAND JURY.

POWERS, SCOPE AND METHODS OF A COURT OF INQUIRY.

Something About the Men Appointed to Investigate the Disaster to the Battleship Maine—Distinctions Between Facts and Conclusions—A Notable Court.

Seldom in the history of our navy has a court of inquiry been summoned to investigate a graver case than that which confronted the four officers recently sent to Havana to probe the Maine disaster. Usually such courts meet to look into incidents which to the civilian often appear trivial, such as the grounding of a warship or a squabble between officers. Courts of inquiry have been convened to investigate charges not more weighty than that of a ship's mess which declared that the cook did not put enough plums in the Sunday "duff." The officers who were sent to Havana, however, realized that upon the result of their investigations might rest a declaration of war.

The members of the court selected are all well known and able officers. Cap-

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE.

tain W. T. Sampson of the Iowa, the president of the court, was formerly chief of ordnance. He is a native of New York and entered the service in 1857 as cadet at the Naval academy. In 1861, at the breaking out of the civil war, he was assigned to the frigate Potomac and was promoted to master in the same year. During the latter part of the war he was a lieutenant on the ironclad Patapsco, which was part of the south Atlantic blockading squadron. He was in the Patapsco when she was destroyed in Charleston harbor, but escaped. From 1865 to 1867 he was on the European station. He was commissioned a lieutenant commander in 1866 and a commander in 1874. Among the other important posts which he has filled was that of chief of ordnance, when he had charge of the purchase and manufacture of all sorts of guns, big and little; torpedoes, armor and ammunition. He conducted an interesting series of tests at Indian Head proving ground and made, in short, a brilliant record during his stay on land. When the Iowa was put in commission, he was placed in command.

Of the other members of the court, Captain F. E. Chadwick, commanding the New York, was formerly chief of the bureau of equipment; Commander W. P. Potter, also of the New York, was formerly naval aid to Admiral Gherardi, and Lieutenant Commander Adolph Marix, who is judge advocate of the court, has lately been on duty at Washington as counsel in the defense of Pay Director Billings.

Captain Sigsbee of the ill fated Maine, who is, of course, the most prominent if not the most important witness, has been fully exploited of late.

Although courts of inquiry are semijudicial their proceedings are not so formal and strict as those of courts martial, which are very solemn proceedings indeed. The court of inquiry is, in fact, a sort of naval grand jury, and its sessions may or may not be followed by a court martial, according to its decision. In this particular case, of course, something more than the mere trial of an officer depends upon its verdict.

In the summons for the court to convene is indicated whether "facts" are wanted or an "opinion" from the court. "Facts" in a naval sense mean not merely a record of the testimony, but "the result and conclusion of the court" from hearing and testimony. An "opinion" is held by the navy department to differ from a conclusion in that it relates to the merits of the case. It is a fine distinction, but one characteristic of "sea lawyers."

This particular court of inquiry will doubtless remain the most important on

CAPTAIN WILLIAM T. SAMPSON, PRESIDENT OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

naval records for many years to come. Previously the most notable court of inquiry was that held in New York in 1878 upon the personal application of Fitz John Porter, but that was a military court. G. F. BAXTER.

Not So High.

Lady enters barber shop with Skye terrier.

"Mr. Barber, can you cut my doggie's hair?"

"No, I can't, or, rather, I won't!"

"Indeed! You seem to hold yourself pretty high for one in your position."

"Perhaps I do, but I'm no Skye-scraper."—New York Truth.

Really Shameful.

He—I have been bothered all through the day with collectors coming ...

you imagine you have to wear. You ought to be ashamed of yourself.

She—You are the one who ought to be ashamed of yourself. Why don't you pay your bills?—Indianapolis Journal.

Mitigated Bereavement.

An attractive looking lady applied to the proprietress of a Harlem boarding house for board and lodging.

"So you are from Chicago? Are you a widow?" asked the latter.

"Only partially. Three of my husbands are still alive."—New York Sunday World.

FIGHTING ILLITERACY.

The Woman Who Founded New Orleans' Night Schools and Her Work.

New Orleans owes its night schools to the energy and philanthropic spirit of Miss Sophia B. Wright, who founded them. The night schools are not under the control of the school board, as they are in most cities, but are conducted by the Hope Institute, of which Miss Wright is principal.

Fourteen years ago, after being graduated from the public high school in

MISS SOPHIA B. WRIGHT.

New Orleans, Miss Wright began to teach. She opened a private school with one pupil, who paid her 50 cents a month. Now 600 pupils are under her direction, but none of them pays for instruction. She has done much to decrease the large percentage of illiteracy in her native state.

Miss Wright estimates that 30 per cent of her pupils are from 8 to 12 years of age, another 30 per cent from 12 to 17, and 40 per cent from 17 to 40. At least one-quarter are foreign born. All nationalities are represented, Cubans, French, German, Polish, Scandinavian and Italian being most numerous. The school hours are from 6 to 9 o'clock in the evening, although many boys who work in stores do not arrive before 7 o'clock.

"You will find in this school many heroic lives," says Miss Wright, "for in some cases the pupils are the only support of families and make great sacrifices. Many of the boys come direct from work without first having supper, and many walk three or four miles to attend the night school. In one case I know of a boy who had splendid advantages offered to him if he would leave home. He refused because he would have to leave his mother without support if he accepted. This is only one of the many cases in which my boys have sacrificed their personal interests."

Miss Wright is president this year of the New Orleans Women's club, and under the auspices of that club night schools for women are to be organized. They are to be conducted on the same line and are meant for factory girls who desire a good business training in order that they may secure better positions.

SHE OPPOSES KISSING.

Mrs. Kingsbury, Who Discovered the Osculation Epidemic In Atlanta.

Mrs. Joseph Kingsbury, who has made the startling discovery that young people kiss nowadays, just as they have done for many generations, and who has startled Atlanta by frantically declaring that an epidemic of osculation is prevalent in that city, is certainly in a position to know what she is talking about, for she is one of Atlanta's social leaders. Her husband is a retired merchant and owns one of the finest residences in the city. His wife is prominent in the intellectual circles of social life and personally is a very popular woman. They have a daughter, Miss Lula Kingsbury, who is one of the notably beautiful young ladies of the city, being of the old southern type of regal loveliness.

So impressed have Atlanta people become by Mrs. Kingsbury's declaration that all sorts of reform measures are being talked of, for it is not denied that a kissing epidemic really exists there. Some have even had the courage to de-

MRS. KINGSBURY.

fend the custom and admit that they liked it. Opinion seems to be impartially divided, the ultra modern element, which may be said to represent the new south, pinning their faith to almost indiscriminate osculation, so long as it be confined to one's equals, while the other contingent, typical of the old school of rigid ideas prevailing before the war, holds with equal tenacity that a man is at liberty to kiss a girl who is not a relative only when their engagement is a matter of fact.

Those who have read between the lines of Mrs. Kingsbury's letter and whose social status is such as to entitle them to respectful attention declare that her picture of existing conditions is not overdrawn. But when asked for an explanation of these conditions these people are unable to give satisfactory reasons beyond the fact that some of the girls, imagining they will gain popularity and beaux by such a course, do not believe in being chary with their lips.

PLOWBOY CANDLER.

INTERESTING CAREER OF THE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

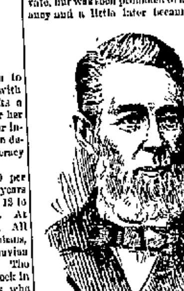
Picturesque and Rugged Personality of the Man Who Once Hailed From "The Pigeon Roost"—He Has Been a Soldier, Lawyer and Congressman.

Allen D. Candler, who is making such a vigorous campaign for the governorship of Georgia, is popularly known in the state as "The One Eyed Plowboy of Pigeon Roost." His character is as picturesque as his name implies.

Personally he is one of the most popular men in Georgia. His integrity has never been questioned. He always speaks out his convictions, but he has a genial disposition, which enables him to differ even extremely without giving offense. He is short of stature, measuring only about 5 feet 5 inches, but a habit of carrying his head bent forward makes him appear even shorter. As a stump speaker before the masses he has few equals in Georgia, and he is hard to match as a teller of good stories.

Colonel Candler is a strong and interesting character. He was born about 62 years ago in Lumpkin county, Ga., on what is known as Pigeon Roost hill. His father was a farmer of small means, but he gave his son all the educational advantages then obtainable in that part of Georgia and sent him to Mercer university, the leading Baptist college in Georgia, where he was graduated in 1857.

The next year he established a school at Jonesboro, 20 miles from Atlanta, and taught there with decided success until the beginning of the civil war. He was an ardent secessionist and, closing his school, returned to his native county and enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Georgia infantry. He went in as a private, but was soon promoted to a lieutenancy and a little later became a cap-



ALLEN D. CANDLER.

tain. He declined the rank of colonel, which was offered to him in recognition of his gallantry on the field, because a strong attachment had grown up between him and his company and declared his determination "to fight it out" with his "boys."

Few soldiers of the Confederacy saw more hard service. He was in almost every great battle in the west and was wounded severely several times. In the fighting around Atlanta his company suffered as severely as any in Hood's army, and at Jonesboro more than half its members were killed. It was there that Captain Candler lost his left eye, and he almost died from the effect of the wound. Though he surrendered as a captain, he has been called colonel ever since, and by that title he is now almost invariably addressed.

After the war he did not resume his profession of schoolteacher, but settled in Gainesville, where he soon became active and successful as a building contractor. His humble start in this business is indicated by his recent remark, "When I set up in Gainesville, I found that I had one wife, one child, one eye and one silver dollar."

By energy and good judgment Colonel Candler succeeded in his business affairs to a remarkable degree. He has done more to build up the city of Gainesville than any other man, and he now possesses a comfortable private fortune. His taste for politics was demonstrated early. He was elected mayor of Gainesville the year after he moved there, and the next year was sent to the legislature, where he served several terms and became one of the Democratic leaders of that body when partisan politics in Georgia were rather stormy.

He was prominent in the building of the Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern railroad, and it was while engaged in this work in 1882 that he was nominated for congress. The district was then represented by Emory Speer, who had been elected as an independent. Speer had defeated the Democratic nominee twice and was considered invincible in the district. The nomination in 1882 was tendered to two prominent Democrats and declined by them before Candler was called upon to take it. In fact, it was almost forced upon him, and he was induced to accept only by appeals to his party loyalty. He made an aggressive campaign.

It was when the excitement of the contest was at its height that one of the campaigners for his opponent dubbed Candler "The One Eyed Plowboy of Pigeon Roost." The nickname stuck, but what was intended as ridicule was adopted as a campaign shibboleth by the supporters of Candler. The result of the hard fought contest was Candler's election by more than 3,000 majority. He at once became a hero with the Democracy of Georgia because he "had redeemed the 'Bloody Ninth.'"

Colonel Candler served three terms in congress creditably. He declined a nomination for a fourth term in order to devote himself once more to his private affairs. In 1894 he was elected secretary of state, which office he has held since that time.

He Wanted Bread.

A poet, thinking to touch an editor's heart and get the best of his pocketbook, sent him a poem containing this verse:

Oh, the world rolls round and round,
And the world must serve the strong.
The sky for my cover, my couch the ground.
Bread for a song—a song!

The editor was deeply touched. He replied: "Your poem is accepted. I send you an order on a bakery for two loaves."—Atlanta Constitution.

On the Give Away Plan.

"Eliphalet," said the white visitor who had dropped in by appointment and had been watching the proceedings with some disappointment, "this is not at all like what I expected a cake walk would be."

"No, sah," answered Eliphalet. "Somebody done stole de cake, an de manager hez put up a cake o' soap. Day's all walkin so as not to git it, sah."—Chicago Tribune.

WILL BE A JUNE BRIDE.

Miss Pate, Who Is to Wed Postmaster Gordon of Chicago.

Miss Gertrude Wilson Pate, who is to become the wife of Postmaster Gordon in the spring, is at present an instructor in the department of speech

GERTRUDE WILSON PATE.

and oral reading of the Chicago Normal school. She is the daughter of Mr. Alexander Pate, a wealthy merchant and banker of Wellington, Ills., but is independent enough to prefer to earn her own living.

Miss Pate is just 21, and the postmaster is exactly ten years her senior. She was educated in the common schools of Wellington and at the age of 18 went to Ferry Hall, at Lake Forest, to complete her studies. She was graduated in 1896, after taking the full four years' course. Especial attention was given to elocution, and in this Miss Pate became very proficient. She possesses a rich contralto voice, a pleasing presence and not a little natural talent. During the Nashville exposition she read and recited and was the recipient of unusual praise.

She is rather tall, dark eyed and pretty, with beautiful black hair and an attractive manner. She has literary tastes and indeed is well posted on this subject, which adds to her strength as an elocutionist. A marked quality of her character is her determination and courage. She has gained the admiration of her fellow teachers in the normal school by her ability and steadfastness to duty.

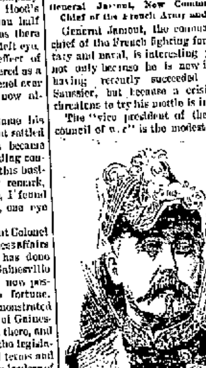
Miss Pate met Chicago's postmaster something over a year ago. She attended a reception at the Union League club, and there Mr. Gordon was presented to his future bride. They will not confess that Cupid was a third party at that meeting, but an attachment between them certainly began then and there. Though the engagement has but recently been announced, the close friends of both have understood the nature of the attachment and knew that a wedding would be its climax. The date has not yet been fixed, but the event will probably occur soon after the close of the school term.

A FIGHTING AUTOCRAT.

General Jamont, New Commander In Chief of the French Army and Navy.

General Jamont, the commander in chief of the French fighting force, military and naval, is interesting just now not only because he is new in office, having recently succeeded General Saussier, but because a crisis which threatens to try his mettle is imminent.

The "vice president of the superior council of war" is the modest and mis-



GENERAL JAMONT.

leading title that republican France confers upon the commander designated in case of war to assume absolute control of all the French armies and fleets and direct their operations with the autocratic supremacy of czar or emperor. If we except Russia and the military monarchies of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, there is no other country but France where such vast power is concentrated in the hands of any one man, and even in those countries just mentioned this supreme command is the prerogative of the sovereign only, and as such is theoretical rather than practical.

At the age of 67 he has reached this eminence after many years of active service. He first "smelled powder" in the war of the Crimea. In that conflict he received his first wound. General Jamont served in Italy, China and Mexico. In the Franco-German war he was promoted to a coloneley.

During the grand maneuvers that took place in the Vosges in the autumn of 1895 General Jamont greatly distinguished himself by his remarkable strategic dispositions and the unexpected swiftness and precision of his tactical operations. From that date General Jamont was considered in military circles to be the foremost strategist in the French army. Since 1896 he has been inspector general of the army. He takes high rank among the leading generals of Europe.

Mackerel Learning.

The mackerel is a game fish. They ought to be well educated, for they are always in schools.—Josh Billings.

Easily Remedied.

Laura—Oh, bother! There isn't a bit of gum on this stamp.

Flora—Well, haven't you a pin?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE ENDING OF ZOAR.

THE FAMOUS OHIO COMMUNITY SOON TO BE DISSOLVED.

Lapse Into Worldly Ways, Lack of Young Blood and Accumulating Debts Cause the Experiment to Fail—Rise and Decline of the Separatists.

Another communistic experiment has failed. Zoar is to go the way Brook Farm went. After existing for nearly 80 years this settlement, the most unique and picturesque of all such enterprises, is soon to

ZOAR'S FIRST CHURCH.

be disbanded. Zoar will be swallowed up by the commonplace world and in a few years will be but a tradition.

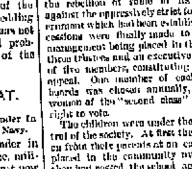
For almost fourscore years the Separatist Society of Zoar has existed in Tuscarawas county, O. The impending dissolution is due to a lack of young blood, the introduction of modern ideas and the accumulation of debts.

The history of this peculiar sect, its origin, its long continued loyalty to the doctrines and customs of the founders and its gradual lapse into worldly ways, is strangely interesting. Like the pilgrim fathers, this little band of Separatists left their home in Württemberg, Germany, for conscience's sake. They sought the religious liberty denied to them in the fatherland. They did not find it easy to reach the asylum in America. When almost in sight of the new land, their vessel was driven back by a furious storm, and the second voyage, which was anything but smooth, lasted 90 days. Their Quaker friends in New Jersey and Pennsylvania received them hospitably.

In the northern part of Tuscarawas county they found an ideal spot on the banks of the Tuscarawas river. The land was fertile and well watered with springs and streams, and the forests were composed of trees splendid for building purposes. A tract of 5,000 acres, a Revolutionary claim, was bought from an English Quaker, and a hut was put up, in which the 30 pioneers dwelt until spring, when more huts were built, and they were joined by the other members of the party, who had remained in the east with their Quaker friends. Altogether they numbered about 225.

They adopted a constitution on April 15, 1819, choosing Joseph M. Baumeler as their leader, a position which he occupied until his death, in 1853. He was an autocrat, but a wise one, and his firmness and good judgment prevented the dissolution which threatened the society on account of the rebellion of some of its members against the oppressively strict form of government which had been established. Concessions were finally made to them, the management being placed in the hands of three trustees and an executive committee of five members, constituting a court of appeal. One member of each of these boards was chosen annually, men and women of the "second class" having the right to vote.

The children were under the direct control of the society. At first they were taken from their parents at an early age and placed in the community nursery until they had passed the school age, 14 years, when they could return to their parents. When they attained their majority, they might, if they desired, become members of the society by signing the constitution and covenant, giving up all that they had or expected to have, but they remained one year on probation. They then became first degree members, but after a trial of several years might attain second degree



FAVORITE TEMPLE, ZOAR.

membership, with the right to vote and hold office. All disputes were settled by arbitration, and no one was permitted to bring an action against a fellow member in a civil court. Marriage was at first prohibited, but has been allowed since 1830.

There was no form of municipal government until the incursion of picnic parties and rowdies within recent years made it necessary for the peaceful Zoarites to take measures for their own protection. The village is now incorporated and has a mayor to guard its interests.

Although the Zoarites came almost empty handed to America, they were frugal and thrifty and in a short time were able to pay off the debt they had incurred in buying their land. Then they began to accumulate wealth and at one time had over $500,000 in bank, besides owning almost 8,000 acres of land.

Most of this was made in farming, but the building of the Ohio canal through their territory brought a boom to the settlement, furnishing profitable occupation for many of the young men.

There was a time when one could always tell a Zoarite by his dress, the men and boys wearing blue of a uniform and peculiar cut and the women and girls gray or checkered cloth, also uniform in fashion, with Shaker bonnets. But the railroad and other innovations have changed all this, and both men and women now follow the fashions of the rest of the world in dress.

Their customs, morals and manner of life have undergone a somewhat similar change with a more frequent contact with other people. No one, according to the constitution, is entitled to have any money of his own, all that he earns being paid into the common treasury, to be paid out only on the order of the trustees. This was actually done for many years, but now those who disregard the rule are more numerous than those who obey it.

Barrymore and Modjeska.

Maurice Barrymore is a careless actor now and always has been. Some years ago, when he was acting in the company of Mme. Modjeska, who had not been long in this country, the Polish actress was reproaching him for his negligence in a certain scene which had deprived her of certain effects. "It is ungrateful of you to be so regardless of my interests," she said, "when I have made a reputation for you in America." "My dear madam," Mr. Barrymore answered, "I may have been indifferent in that scene, but I must beg the privilege of contradicting you when you say that you made a reputation for me. I was a well known actor when most people thought that Modjeska was a tooth wash or a head cure."—Argonaut.

A BUSY OFFICER.

Why the Chief of the Bureau of N... ...tion Works Overtime.

Ever since the Maine disaster the officers of the navy department have been doing more work in a day than they had previously accomplished in a ... but probably the hardest worked among them has been Commander F... W. Dickins, acting chief of the bureau of navigation. During the first week ... the carthquake he was on duty ... hours a day.

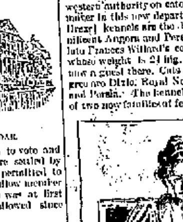
He is Secretary Long's right hand, and his bureau is the one through which all orders to the fleet as well as to ... and officers must pass. It transmits code or cipher dispatches, receives reports and has complete control of the personnel of the service, including ... listed men.

Commander Dickins is from ... county, N. Y. He was graduated from the Naval academy in 1861 and while ... ing had his "baptism of fire." He ... an unusually active career, has been complimented for bravery by the department on several occasions and congress ...

COMMANDER FRANCIS W. DICKINS.

eral times passed resolutions to ... in acceptable medals and decorations ... er governments. He was in ... Duke of Veragua when he ... country in 1893, and has since ... the Monongahela, the Essex ... stellation and the Newport ... tion." Of course if the head ... is busy so are his assistants ... ficient manner in which the ... has earned them compliments ... quarters. Notable among ... Dickins' assistants is Lieut... mander John M. Bowley, ... rare of all enlisted men and ... overwhelmed with appeals ...

CHICAGO'S CAT ...



Evening Sentinel.

SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1899.

A FIRST QUARTER INTERNATIONAL SERIES, March 6

Lesson, Matthew 11 Matthew, Luke Golden text, Matthew commentary on the Rev. D. M.

[illegible] 10, to D. M. Stearns [illegible] the disciples were on the Sabbath through the corn, and His disciples hungered and began to pluck the corn and to eat." The lesson shows the Sabbath question, the Sabbath question is all the people's and the Pharisees to Old Christ.

It immediately following our lesson Mark 3:6, 31 Luke 6, 11, 6 Dr. Watson says of the Sabbath, national flag, only for quarrelled circumscribed, offensive and half temples and religious in the Sabbath the Jews kindred relation to God as their Creator, Law and Rest. As the nation gave and feeling and pride and in the of separation from and superiority nations, they became more and zealous of their Sabbath. The original that it was their national by were thinking of and not the their God and His Word, worship and many things others so dark of which the Pharisees were in His to Him, Beloth, Thy disciples do which is not lawful to do upon the day." The Sabbaths were a sign that and found, not to show human, but to show God's love and delight in Him and magnify of eating a little corn, even from a field, would quite the body that hungry, the better communing with God well as to the Son of man (See Ex. 20:10 Luke, Deut. 18).

But He said unto them, Have ye what David did when he was an need, and they that were with Him? would hardly wish or claim to find with David, their great king, when also so much, even if they were going to recognize the Son of David David's Lord in Him with whom they and faith.

He entered into the house of God and ate the shewbread, which was lawful for Him to eat, neither for David, their great king, which was

HEAVENLY SHEPHERD.

Dr. Talmage Delivers a Glowing Pastoral Sermon.

Plain Raiment of Humanity—The Crook in the Hands of Christ—In the Pasture Ground—The Shearing and the New Fold.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage in the following sermon presents a glowing pastoral scene to the mind's eye. The text is:

The Lord is my shepherd.—Psalms xxiii. 1.

What with post and rail fences, and our pride in Southdown, Astrakhan and Flemish varieties of sheep, there is no one now of the old-time shepherd. Such an one had abundance of opportunity of becoming a poet, being out of doors 24 hours the day and oft-times waking up in the night on the hills. If the stars, or the torrents, or the sun, or the flowers had anything to say, he was very apt to hear it. The Ettrick shepherd of Scotland, who afterwards took his seat in the brilliant circle of Wilson and Lockhart, got his wonderful poetic inspiration in the ten years in which he was watching the flocks of Mr. Laidlaw. There is often a sweet poetry in the rugged prose of the Scotch shepherd. One of these Scotch shepherds lost his only son, and he knelt down in prayer, and was overheard to say: "Oh, Lord, it has seemed good in Thy province to take from me the staff of my right hand at the time when to us sand blind mortals I seemed to be most in need of it; and how I shall climb up the hill of sorrow and auld age without it, Thou mayst ken, but I dinna."

David, the shepherd boy, is watching his father's sheep. They are pasturing on the very hills where afterward a Lamb was born of which you have heard much: "The Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." David, the shepherd boy, was beautiful, brave, musical and poetic. I think he often forgot the sheep in his reveries. There in the solitude he struck the harp string that is thrilling through all ages. David, the boy, was gathering the material for David the poet and David the man. Like other boys, David was fond of using his knife among the saplings, and he had noticed the exuding of the juice of the tree; and when he became a man he said: "The trees of the Lord are full of sap." David, the boy, like other boys, had been fond of hunting the birds' nests, and he had driven the old stork off the nest to find how many eggs were under her; and when he became a man he said: "As for the stork, the fir trees are her house." In his boyhood he had heard the terrific thunder storm that frightened the red deer into premature sickness; and when he became a man he said: "The voice of the Lord maketh the hinds to calve." David, the boy, had lain upon his back looking up at the stars and examining the sky, and to his boyish imagination the sky seemed like a piece of divine embroidery, the divine fingers working in the threads of light and the beads of stars; and he became a man and wrote: "When I consider Thy heavens, the work of Thy fingers." When he became an old man, thinking of the goodness of God, he seemed to hear the bleating of his father's sheep across many years, and to think of the time when he tended them on the Bethlehem hills, and he cries out in the text: "The Lord is my shepherd."

If God will help me, I will talk to you of the shepherd's plaid, the shepherd's crook, the shepherd's dogs, the shepherd's pasture grounds, and the shepherd's fold.

And first: The shepherd's plaid: It would be preposterous for a man going out to rough and besotting work to put on splendid apparel. The potter does not work in velvet; the serving maid does not put on satin while idling at her duties; the shepherd does not wear a splendid robe in which to go out amidst the storms, and the rocks and the nettles; he puts on a rough apparel appropriate to his exposed work. The Lord our shepherd, coming out to hunt the lost sheep, puts on no regal apparel, but the plain garment of our humanity. There was nothing pretentious about it. I know the old painters represent a halo around the babe Jesus; but I do not suppose that there was any more halo about that child than about the head of any other babe that was born that Christmas eve in Judea. Becoming a man, He wore a seamless garment. The scissors and needle have done nothing to make it graceful. I take it to have been a sack with three holes in it; one for the neck and two for the arms. Although the gamblers quarreled over it, that is no evidence of its value. I have seen two rag pickers quarrel over the refuse of an ash barrel. No; in the wardrobe of Heaven He left the sandals of light, the girdles of beauty, the robes of power, and put on the basoiled and tattered raiment of our humanity. Sometimes He did not even wear the seamless robe. What is that hanging about the waist of Christ? Is it a badge of authority? Is it a royal coat of arms? No, it is a towel. The disciples' feet are filthy from the walk on the long way, and are not fit to be put upon the sofas on which they are to recline at the meal, and so Jesus washes their feet and gathers them up in the towel to dry them. The work of saving this world was rough work, ragged work, hard work; and Jesus put on the raiment, the plain raiment of our flesh. The storms were to beat Him, the crowds were to jostle Him, the dust was to sprinkle Him, the mobs were to pursue Him. Oh! shepherd of Israel, leave at home Thy bright array. For Thee what streams to ford! He puts upon Him the plain raiment of our humanity, wears our woes; and while earth and Heaven and hell stand amazed at the abnegation, wraps around Him the Shepherd's plaid:

> Cold mountains and the midnight air,
> Witnessed the fervor of His prayer.

Next I mention the shepherd's crook: This was a rod with a curve at the end, which, when a sheep was going astray, was thrown over its neck; and in that way it was pulled back. When the sheep were not going astray, the shepherd would often use it as a sort of crutch, leaning on it; but when the sheep were out of the way, the crook was always busy pulling them back. All we, like sheep, have gone astray, and had it not been for the shepherd's crook, we would have fallen long ago over the precipice.

Here is a man who is making too much money. He is getting very vain. He says: "After awhile I shall be independent of all the world. Oh, my soul, eat, drink and be merry." Business disaster comes to him. What is God going to do with him? Has God any grudge against him? Oh, no. God is throwing over him the Shepherd's crook and pulling him back into better pastures. Here is a man who has always been well. He has never had any sympathy for invalids; he calls them coughing, wheezing nuisances. After awhile sickness comes to him. He does not understand what God is going to do with him. He says: "Is the Lord angry with me?" Oh, no! With the shepherd's crook he has been pulled back into better pastures. Here's a happy household circle. The parent does not realize the truth, that those children are only loaned to him, and he forgets from what source come his domestic blessings. Sickness drops upon those children; and death swoops upon a little one. He says: "Is God angry with me?" No. His shepherd's crook pulls him back into better pastures. I do not know what would have become of us if it had not been for the shepherd's crook. Oh, the mercies of our troubles! You take up apples and plums from under the shade of the trees, and the very best fruits of Christian character we find in the deep shade of trouble.

When I was on the steamer coming across the ocean I got a cinder in my eye, and several persons tried to get it out very gently, but it could not be taken out in that way. I was told that the engineer had a faculty in such cases. I went to him. He put his large, sooty hand on me, took a knife and wrapped the lid of the eye around the knife. I expected to be hurt very much, but without any pain, and instantly he removed the cinder. Oh, there come times in our Christian life, when our spiritual vision is being spoiled, and all gentle appliances fail. Then there comes some giant trouble, and, back-handed, lays hold of us and removes that which would have ruined our vision forever. I will gather all your joys together in one regiment of ten companies, and I will put them under Col. Joy. Then I will gather all your sorrows together in one regiment of ten companies, and put them under Col. Breakheart. Then I will ask: Which of these regiments has gained for you the greatest spiritual victories? Certainly that under Col. Breakheart.

In the time of war, you may remember, at the south and north, the question was whether the black troops would fight; but when they were put into the struggle on both sides they did heroically. In the great day of eternity it will be found that it was not the white regiment of joys that gained your greatest successes, but the black troops of trouble, misfortune and disaster. Where you have gained one spiritual success from your prosperity, you have gained ten spiritual successes from your adversity.

There is an animal that struggles more violently than a sheep when you corner it and catch hold of it. Down in the glen I see a group of men around a lost sheep. A plowman comes along and seizes the sheep, and tries to pacify it; but it is more frightened than ever. A miller comes along, puts down his grist; and caresses the sheep, and it seems as if it would die of fright. After awhile some one breaks through the thicket. He says: "Let me have the poor thing." He comes up and lays his arms around the sheep, and it is immediately quiet. Who is the last man that comes? It is the shepherd. Ah, my friends, be not afraid of the shepherd's crook. It is never used on you, save in mercy, to pull you back. The hard, cold icebergs of trouble will melt in the warm stream of divine sympathy.

There is one passage I think you misinterpret: "The bruised reed He will not break." Do you know that the shepherd in olden times played upon those reeds? They were very easily bruised; but when they were bruised they were never mended. The shepherd could so easily make another one, he would snap the old one and throw it away, and get another. The Bible says it is not so with our Shepherd. When the music is gone out of a man's soul, God does not snap him in twain and throw him away. He mends and restores. "The bruised reed He will not break."

> When, in the o'erhanging heavens of fate,
> The threatening clouds of darkness dwell,
> Then let us humbly watch and wait,
> It shall be well, it shall be well.
>
> And when the storm has passed away
> And sunshine smiles on flood and fell,
> How sweet to think how sweet to say,
> It has been well, it has been well.

Next I speak of the shepherd's dogs. They watch the straying sheep and drive them back again. Every shepherd has his dog—from the nomads of the Bible times down to the Scotch herdsman watching his flocks on the Grampian hills. Our Shepherd employs the criticisms and persecutions of the world as His dogs. There are those, you know, whose whole work is to watch the inconsistencies of Christians, and bark at them. If one of God's sheep gets astray, the world howls. With more avidity than a shepherd's dog ever caught a straying sheep by the flanks or lugged it by the ears, worldlings seize the Christian astray. It ought to do us good to know that we are thus watched. It ought to put us on our guard. They can not bite us, if we stay near the Shepherd. The sharp knife of worldly assault will only trim the vines until they produce better grapes. The more you pound marjoram and rosemary, the sweeter they smell. The more dogs take after you, the quicker you will get to the gate.

You have noticed that different flocks of sheep have different marks upon them; sometimes a red mark; sometimes a blue mark, sometimes a straight mark, and sometimes a crooked mark. The Lord, our Shepherd, has a mark for His sheep. It is a red mark—the mark of the cross. "Blessed are they that are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven."

Furthermore, consider the shepherd's pasture grounds: The old shepherds used to take the sheep upon the mountains in the summer, and dwell in the valleys in the winter. The sheep being out of doors perpetually, their wool was better than if they had been kept in the hot atmosphere of the sheep-cot. Wells were dug for the sheep and covered with large stones, in order that the hot weather might not spoil the water. And then the shepherd led his flock wherever he would; nobody disputed his right. So the Lord our Shepherd has a large pasture ground. He takes us in the summer to the mountains, and in the winter to the valleys. Warm days of prosperity come, and we stand on sunlit Sabbaths, and on hills of transfiguration; and we are so high up we can catch a glimpse of the pinnacles of the heavenly city. Then cold wintry days of trouble come, and we go down into the valley of sickness, want and bereavement, and we say: "Is there any sorrow like unto my sorrow?" But, blessed be God, the Lord's sheep can find pasture anywhere. Between two rocks of trouble a tuft of succulent promises; green pastures beside still waters; long sweet grass between bitter graves. You have noticed the structure of the sheep's mouth? It is so sharp that it can take up a blade of grass or clover-top from the very narrowest spot. And so God's sheep can pick up comfort where others can gather none. "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him." Rich pasture, fountain-fed pasture, for all the flock of the Good Shepherd.

> The hill of Zion yields
> A thousand sacred sweets
> Before we reach the heavenly fields,
> Or walk the golden streets.

Lastly: Consider the shepherd's fold. The time of sheep-shearing was a very glad time. The neighbors gathered together, and they poured wine and danced for joy. The sheep were put in a place inclosed by a wall, where it was very easy to count them and know whether any of them had been taken by the jackals or dogs. The inclosure was called the sheep-fold. Good news I have to tell you, in that our Lord the Shepherd has a sheep-fold, and those who are gathered in it shall never be struck by the storm, shall never be touched by the jackals of temptation and trouble. It has a high wall—so high that no troubles can get in—so high that the joys can not get out. How glad the old sheep will be to find the lambs that left them a good many years ago! Millions of children in Heaven! Oh, what a merry Heaven it will make! Not many long meter psalms there. They will be in the majority, and will run away with our song, carrying it up to a still higher point of ecstacy. Oh, there will be shouting! If children on earth clapped their hands and danced for joy, what will they do when, to the gladness of childhood on earth is added the gladness of childhood in Heaven?

It is time we got over these morbid ideas of how we shall get out of this world. You make your religion an undertaker planing coffins and driving hearses. Your religion smells of the varnish of a funeral casket. Rather let your religion to-day come out and show you the sheep fold that God has provided you. Ah, you say, there is a river between this and that. I know it; but that Jordan is only for the sheep-washing, and they shall go up on the other banks snow-white. They follow the great Shepherd. They heard His voice long ago. They are safe now—one fold and one Shepherd!

Alas for those who are finally found outside the inclosure. The night of their sin howls with jackals; they are thirsting for their blood. The very moment that a lamb may be frisking upon the hills, a bear may be looking for it from the thicket!

In June, 1815, there was a very noble party gathered in a house in St. James' square, London. The prince regent was present, and the occasion was made fascinating by music and banqueting and by jewels. While a quadrille was being formed, suddenly all the people rushed to the windows. What is the matter? Henry Percy had arrived with the news that Waterloo had been fought, and that England had won the day. The dance was abandoned; the party dispersed; lords, ladies and musicians rushed into the street, and in 15 minutes from the first announcement of the good news the house was emptied of all its guests. Oh! ye who are seated at the banquet of this world, or whirling in its gayeties and frivolities, if you could hear the sweet strains of the Gospel trumpet announcing Christ's victory over sin and death and hell, you would rush forth, glad in the eternal deliverance! The Waterloo against sin has been fought, and our Commander-in-chief hath won the day. Oh, the joys of this salvation! I do not care what metaphor, what comparison you have; bring it to me, that I may use it. Amos shall bring one simile, Isaiah another, John another. Beautiful with pardon! Beautiful with peace. Beautiful with anticipations. Or to return to the pastoral figure of my text, come out of the poor pasturage of this world into the rich fortunes of the Good Shepherd.

The shepherd of old used to play beautiful music, and sometimes the sheep would gather around him and listen. To-day my Heavenly Shepherd calls to you with the very music of Heaven, calling you to leave your sin and accept His pardon. Oh, that all this flock would hear the piping of the Good Shepherd.

The Physician.

There is always something mysterious in knowledge to the ignorant, and of all the professors of science the doctor has succeeded in remaining the greatest exorcist. There is a thick wall of mystery that hides his schools from the world; the halo of mystification hangs over the dissecting room and the laboratory. No one but the initiated can read the hieroglyphics of his prescriptions, and he is bound to his craft by a hippocratic oath. When the doctor enters the sick room the profane are excluded.—Rev. Dr. Voorsanger, Hebrew, San Francisco, Cal.

The Old and the New.

We live in an age when there is a clamor for everything new, among these cries being one for a new Gospel. Some say that education is all that is necessary. The little red schoolhouse in every village, and the bigger one in every city is all we want. Others would substitute for the church and the cross a new environment. The old Gospel, ever new, is the need of the hours.—Rev. A. J. Rowland, Baptist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Skepticism.

What is skepticism in its many glaring forms, if it is not the human choice supreme and depriving God of His choice concerning us? There would be no such thing as skepticism in all the world if men would only believe that God is interested in them and able to work greater advantages than any puny choice of their own can accomplish.—Rev. Robert MacDonald, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Party Spoils.

The treatment of public places as spoils to be parceled out by victorious leaders among their henchmen, is a source of scandal and corruption. An attempt has been made to check this process by legal regulations, by what is known as the civil service rules; but the men, whose trade is politics, are determined to overthrow this system.—Rev. Washington Gladden, Columbus, O.

Survival of the Fittest.

Christ's kingdom on earth is not one of display or power, it is evidenced by its results among men. It is not the kingdom built up by the survival of the fittest, or the struggle of the strongest; it is exactly the contrary—it is the kingdom of the strong sustaining the weak, the man of brains defending the coward, the rich caring for the poor.—Bishop Thompson, Episcopalian, Natchez, Miss.

Biblical Knowledge.

The practical results of Bible knowledge are multiplying. We are fortified by biblical doctrines. By the Bible, if we only receive it in faith, we are reproved and corrected for all our sins and follies, and also instructed in righteousness, do bring forth works meet for repentance, and will become at last complete in being and character.—Rev. E. L. Lee, Methodist, Cincinnati, O.

The Ideal Church.

I would have the church not a dead sea, into which the streams were pouring to become equally dead, but a fountain from which the streams should run out on every side to turn wilderness into gardens. I would have people join it not to get social recognition or pastoral tea drinkings, but for the opportunity of service.—Rev. J. H. Barrows, Presbyterian, Chicago.

Orientalism.

We need about as much of the philosophy of the Orient as Jesus put into His teachings—enough to make our life aims always alive with human sympathy, thinking of justice and mercy as we go on.—Rev. David Utter, Unitarian, Denver, Col.

Influence.

No influence is more effective in aiding us to reach our moral ideal than the influence of the church.—Rev. Dr. Hinckley, Unitarian, Philadelphia, Pa.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

> Fly, little birds, fly away:
> The charm of the serpent is death,
> He only attracts with the eye
> To poison you both with his breath.
>
> Trust not in his treacherous eye,
> Rather trust in the strength of your wing,
> And believe me the smile of his lips
> Only covers a venomous sting.
>
> It is madness, sweet birds, to refrain:
> And yet there are people who think,
> Yet charmed to destruction like you
> By a serpent that lurks in the drink.

Naturalists tell us that serpents have the power to so charm and fascinate birds with their eye as to draw them irresistibly into the very jaws of death. If the poor little birds would only look another way, or shut their eyes and fly, they would be safe, and we believe this is what the Bible enjoins upon us when it says: "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red; for at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."—National Temperance Advocate.

TROOPS AND DRINK.

Statistics Showing What European Nations Pay for Them.

The friends and advocates of "universal peace" and the foes of intemperance and inebriety are pretty generally agreed that the expenses attending war and war armaments and liquid beverages of an intoxicating or exhilarating kind are unduly large. There is an old proverb, it is not a Swiss proverb, of course, to the effect that a man who drinks more than he should "drinks like a Swiss," and it is for this reason, perhaps, and residents of the republic of Switzerland say for no better one, that the fame of residents of Switzerland for sobriety is not as far-reaching as the fame of the Scotch, for instance, for frugality. A recent computation which has appeared shows that the annual expenditures of the Swiss for wine, beer, cider and brandy are 175,000,000 francs; six times as much as is spent on the army. Germany expends, or, more properly, individual Germans expend, $750,000,000 a year on liquid refreshments, distilled or fermented—chiefly beer and Rhine wine—and $120,000,000 a year for the German army. France expends in a year $590,000,000 on drink, chiefly wine, and $140,000,000 a year on the maintenance of the army of the republic. The Italians expend $250,000,000 a year for liquors, wines and cordials and $75,000,000 for the Italian army, the expenditures being in about the same ratio as in other nations.

Austria-Hungary expends less upon liquor in a year than any other country of the first-class in Europe, amounting to about $225,000,000, though persons who are familiar with life along the blue Danube might, not unreasonably, come to the conclusion that $200,000,000 of this sum was spent in the city of Vienna alone in lager beer. Such, however, is not the case. In the mountainous districts, particularly in the Tyrol, Transylvania, and in Croatia, very little wine is drunk, and though Hungary produces a large and steadily increasing amount of wine, a very large proportion of it is exported to other countries. Relatively, not much of it is kept for home consumption. The Austro-Hungary army costs $70,000,000 a year, or less than one-third of the cost of the liquors consumed in a year. The Russians expend $300,000,000 a year in liquors and $150,000,000 a year, or one-half as much, for the maintenance of the army. England expends $150,000,000 a year on beer, ale, wine, porter, gin, rum and smoky whisky, and $90,000,000 a year on the maintenance of the British army.

No one knows exactly how much is spent in the United States on liquor in a year, but it is supposed that the whisky taken for medicinal purposes costs each year more than does the maintenance of the regular army.—N. Y. Sun.

THE SALOON AND THE FARMER.

Unfair Burden the Former Places on the Latter.

The saloon in the town turns out paupers for the farmer to support and its criminals for the farmers to support courts to convict and penitentiaries to punish. As great an outrage upon the farmer as can be found is this compulsion to take care of fillings of the town gin mills. In a town of 3,000 population there will be found at least a half dozen saloons, and these hell holes are taking money that in many cases ought to go for bread and clothing—thus limiting consumption—and making tramps, criminals and paupers. The tramps and criminals are a constant menace to farm property and to the safety of farm families. Three-quarters of the crime and pauperism—a low estimate—come from the door of the saloon; and what does the farmer get for the expenditure to support the wrecks of the rum traffic? Nothing, nothing at all. The license money is used by the city and every town in the west is a city. But the almshouse and jail are supported by general county taxation. Verily we are generous to pay our hard-earned money to enable a few men to sell and a few men to drink rum.—Western Plowman.

Brass Collar on Drunkards' Necks.

A colonial gentleman, who now sits on the Wandsworth and Clapham board of guardians, amused his colleagues at their weekly meeting by stating, during a discussion upon the best manner of dealing with local inebriates, that they had an excellent way of checking excessive drinking in Manitoba. When a man had been twice or thrice convicted of drunkenness in the police courts he was sentenced to wear a brass collar, which marked him out among his fellows as a person to whom no publican could with impunity serve liquor. The drastic measure often proved a cure. On the authorities being satisfied that the branded individual had served a sufficiently long term of probation he was uncollared and endowed with the liberty of drinks.—London Telegraph.

It is entirely useless to talk to a drunkard about the evils of the drink. He knows more about it, from bitter experience, in one day than you, who have never been in the power of the demon, can know in a lifetime. If you want to save the man, get the saloon out of his way!—The Editor.

MODERATE DRINKING.

Thousands of Young Men Hurried to Untimely Graves by This Fallacy.

We have always felt a [illegible] that [illegible] toward the author of the expression: "It is a condition rather than a theory that confronts us." Among the sad conditions that confront us we find an immense army of young men, whose strength is needed to the world's welfare, who are not simply wasting that strength but are too headlong to destruction and death, because they have been deceived and misled by older men.

Another sad condition that confronts us is represented in the terrible flood of crime, insanity and poverty that is sweeping over our fair land, a large measure of which is the direct outcome from the worst fraud ever the world ever tolerated, namely, the legalized liquor saloon.

Thousands of men of influence are sadly apathetic in view of these conditions, but very few of them will attempt to defend that apathy, nor will they claim that these conditions cannot, in greater or less degree, be abated. Some of us believe that the degree of abatement can be made very large.

It is these conditions and the convictions therefrom that have given rise to what is essentially spoken of as the temperance reform, with its many phases of work, and as we study the reform we encounter the conditions that respectively promote or hinder its growth.

Foremost among the impediments there stands the influence of the defender and practitioner of moderate drinking, and the higher the moral, social or political classification of such an exemplar, the more intensely does his influence antagonize the effort of the reformer.

The bright and loyal boy says, in reply to an invitation to "touch not, taste not, handle not": "My father drinks and he is a good man." As argument, the boy's position is practically impregnable.

In school instruction we lay great stress on patriotism, and as an incident thereto we enjoin respect for the nation's rulers. But how shall we meet the boy's argument when he reminds us of examples in so-called moderate drinking set by rulers toward whom, as patriotic duty, we have inculcated respect? Then the drinking habit in some of our colleges is alarming the thinking community, including a great many men who would never be suspected of prudishness, and the question is inevitable, what is the influence of the directing officials of such colleges, and what is their practical contribution to the results we also much deplore?

There was a time when clergymen might drink somewhat freely without having the propriety of such conduct questioned, but to-day the preacher or priest who indulges in the social use of wine, spirits or beer is likely to get laughed at by all honest men if he preaches against the evil and iniquity of intemperance.

We do not now discuss the sinfulness of the habit of moderate drinking, but leave that matter to each of the words of science, aided by a study of the words St. Paul addressed to the church at Corinth.

Nor do we, in this connection, say anything about the effects of so-called moderate drinking upon the life and health of its devotees, other than to command a study of the teachings of modern science on that subject.

But we feel it our duty to say distinctively that no agency is so effectually baffling the efforts to save the young men of our land from moral and physical death as is fashionable drinking, assumed to be moderate.

If there are men who do not care what becomes of the boys and young men, to them our words will have no weight, but we hope there are not many of that class.

To those who think that boys and young men are of value to the nation as well as themselves and their parents, we urge examination of the proposition that the terrible army of drunkenness must continue its inhuman drafts upon our young men so long as they are encouraged by men of influence to adopt the drink habit under the delusion and fallacy that they can control the degree of its bondage, as moderate drinkers, and subject themselves to only the ills of that condition.

Now we know, and, reader, you know, that thousands upon thousands of boys will go down to early death under that delusion, and we therefore have to say, as kindly as we can, that the men of influence, who by their precept and example entice young men into the drink habit, are carrying an enormous burden of responsibility.

This world is not governed by accidents; each important result can be traced to its cause, and a principal cause that hundreds of thousands of young men are hurrying to an untimely grave is because they have been deceived by the moderate drinking fallacy and its defenders.—National Temperance Advocate.

TEMPERANCE JOTTINGS.

Attorney-General Hancock, of New York, has decided that habitual drunkards must be shut up.

The social evil and the liquor traffic are twin devices of the devil to lure men and women to destruction.—Corner Stone.

Liquor dealers seem to be above all law. If they can't get the laws they want they pay no attention to those on the statute books.—Lever.

If it is a small sacrifice for you to give up the drink, do it for the sake of others; if it is a great sacrifice do it for your own sake.—National Temperance Advocate.

Applied Christianity means liberty for all—liberty to do right, which will bestow equality upon all, and enthrone justice between man and man.—Corner Stone.

Two hundred kegs of beer from Portland, Ore., were recently emptied into the Honolulu harbor by the customs authorities. There being no sale for it, nobody would pay the duty.

When a laboring man undertakes to support a family and a saloon at the same time, the saloon will grow rich and the family grow poor.—The Index (Catholic).

In Christian America Glasgow of Christ's professed followers cower and cringe before 250,000 saloonkeepers, talking, praying and singing to force them of the omnipotent power of religion.—The Facts.

He Ought to Know.

In an article on whisky distilling in Kentucky, Mr. Crow, the pioneer in that business, says:

"Nowadays it is not uncommon for a distiller to make from five to six gallons from a bushel of grain. I make only two and one-quarter and two and one-half gallons to the bushel; and I maintain that it is impossible to extract a greater amount of pure liquor from that amount of grain. The distillation over that is a noxious drug which ought to be drained off and thrown away. If one takes as many as three drinks in these degenerate days, he is a raving maniac, and usually wants to kill somebody."

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

A HYMN.

[illegible]

> Lead gently, Lord, and slow,
> For fear that I may fall;
> I know not where to go
> Unless I hear Thy call.
>
> My fainting soul doth yearn
> For Thy green hills afar;
> So let Thy mercy turn
> My steps [illegible]

—Paul Laurence Dunbar, in N. Y. Independent.

THE TRUE PREPARATION.

Let Death Find Each Doing His Present Duty.

It was a characteristic expression of Anglo-Saxon common sense to which Col. Davenport gave utterance on that dark day in 1780 when the question was raised in the legislative council of Connecticut as to whether the Day of Judgment had not arrived. The colonel was not in the least concerned with this question. "Let us be found doing our duty," he said. "If this be the Day of Judgment, so let the candles be brought!" and under his lead the assembly went on with its business. The incident is perhaps as characteristic as any in the revolutionary times, and is significant of the character, the steady going sense of duty and the self control which won in that momentous struggle. The only real preparation for a special crisis is to do one's work hour by hour with fidelity and skill. The pulpit has long ceased to tell men that all life is a preparation for death, and that the end of life is to get ready for the special crisis which death marks. Death has lost nothing of its mystery, but, seen in truer relations, it has come to be regarded as an incident in an unending life. Men have learned that to prepare for it is not to do certain specific things with reference to that particular experience, but to live rightly, wisely and nobly at all times. One makes special preparation for specific pieces of work in this world, but only general preparation will prepare one for the enjoyment and possession of the next world: that is to say, the ability to take that world at its highest must come, not from going apart and thinking about it, but from making the most in every way of this present life. There are no unpleasant surprises for the man who is at his post and doing his work. No crisis can be too sudden for such a man; he is prepared in advance for all possible crises. The man who has made himself strong morally is equipped for the temptation when it comes; and it always comes in such a way as to preclude the possibility of special preparation. The true way is to live every day, not as if it were the last, but as if it were the first day in an endless life.—N. Y. Outlook.

STRENGTH OF CHARACTER.

Consists of Power of Will and Power of Self Restraint.

Strength of character consists of two things—power of will, and power of self-restraint. It requires two things, therefore, for its existence—strong feelings, and strong command over them. Now, it is here we make a great mistake; we mistake strong feelings for strong character. A man who bears all before him—before whose frown domestics tremble, and whose bursts of fury make the children of the household quake—because he has his will obeyed, and his own way in all things, we call him a strong man. The truth is, that is the weak man; it is his passions that are strong; he, mastered by them, is weak. You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feelings he subdues, not by the power of those which subdue him. And hence composure is very often the highest result of strength. Did we never see a man receive a flagrant insult, and only grow a little pale, and then reply quietly? That is a man spiritually strong. Or did we never see a man in anguish stand, as if carved out of solid rock, mastering himself? Or one bearing a hopeless daily trial remain silent and never tell the world what cankered his home peace? That is strength. He who, with strong passions, remains chaste; he who, keenly sensitive, with manly powers of indignation in him, can be provoked, and yet restrain himself, and forgive. These are the strong men—the spiritual heroes.—F. W. Robertson.

A Friend Defined.

A London paper not long ago offered a prize for the best definition of "friend." The prize was awarded to the person who sent in this definition: "The first person who comes in when the whole world has gone out." This was an excellent definition, and the prize, in our opinion, was worthily bestowed. It would be difficult to compress a description of a real friend in fewer words. Who has not known in his or her experience the time when such friends were needed, and such friends came—the time when the whole world has gone out and gone by, cold, unheeding and indifferent, and left one to struggle along with some great sorrow, disappointment or loss, until the friend came in. The cheery, happy hearted friend, bringing the word or the deed that tipped the balance of pain, life and brought it back again to the side of faith and hope and strong assurance in the goodness and love of a never failing Heavenly Father. Such friends are rare, and when found they are more to be prized than all the jewels of Golconda or the gold of the Klondike.—Christian Work.

All in the Providence of God.

We cannot understand the providence of God. The father and the mother both die; the little child is taken charge of by another and with great tenderness cared for; with patience and self-denial she labors for him until he is able to return some of the care she has bestowed on him, and then just as he comes to maturity he also is called away, and the one whose support he should have been is left alone. We do not know why it is so. Any explanation we may attempt to give raises other questions we cannot answer. This only will satisfy the heart: "Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in thy sight;" and we bow the head in humble submission to Him who we know loves us.—United Presbyterian.

The Whole Law.

The law ordained, "Thou shalt love," and love ordained that law. Man could not keep it, and love ordained a gospel: that gospel is "God so loved." Thus, "Thou shalt love" is the whole of the law; "God so loved" is the whole of the gospel. That is so clear that it is at once the law and gospel for children and for sages, but it is so deep in its limpid clearness that no philosopher can fathom it.—Prof. John Duncan.

In the universe of puzzles, the greatest is God's love for us.—Ram's Horn.

A HOT BOX.

Worry Keeps a Man from Doing His Best Work.

[illegible]

The other night the [illegible] many people who [illegible] with enough force, and with sufficient energy, but who worry [illegible] impeded in their progress. Very many failures in life must be charged to worrying. When a man worries he is impeded in several ways. Everything, he loses his head, does not think clearly. His brain is feverish and will not act at its best. His mind becomes confused and his decisions are not to be depended upon. He cannot do his work as well as he could or as he could do it if he were free from worry. He is apt to make mistakes. Marks of trouble are sure to be seen somewhere in whatever he does.

Then worry exhausts vitality. All good in life costs. Virtue goes out of us in everything we do that is worth doing. Every exertion requires some outflow of vital force. But for normal, healthy action, nature provides. There is recuperative energy enough to supply the waste. The foundations are filled as fast as they are drained. The store is renewed as fast as it is worn away. Worry, however, is abnormal and unhealthy. It exhausts vitality more rapidly than nature can restore it. It is like friction in machinery and grinds away the very fiber of the life. Worry, therefore, both impedes progress and makes work costly and exhaustive. One neither accomplishes so much nor does it so well, while the outlay of vitality is greater.

The ideal theory of life is, therefore, work without worry. But is it a practical idea? We have our Lord's express command not to be anxious about anything. Our whole duty is to do the will of God and leave in His hands the outworking of circumstances, the shaping and overruling of all the complicated network of influences so as to bring about the right results. The working plan for a Christian life is clearly laid down in our Lord's words: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." "Take, therefore, no thought for the morrow; for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself." This ideal leaves no place whatever for worry. It requires single-hearted devotion to the interests of Christ's cause, the elimination of self and self-seeking, uncompromising loyalty to the principles of righteousness and the faithful and energetic doing of duty, all duty, without regard to pleasure or ease. That is all the human part. Then God will look upon the consequences—will take care of us and of the outcome of our acts. It is the function of faith, when we have done what we can, to put all into the Divine hands, giving ourselves no anxiety, while we go forward in peace and confidence to the next duty that waits.—Presbyterian Observer.

CHOICE EXTRACTS.

—Make your best thought into action.—Mme. Necker.

—Perfect ignorance is quiet; perfect knowledge is quiet—not so the transition from the former to the latter.—Carlyle.

—"He was doomed to failure," was said of a certain one. Why? Because he disregarded the experience of others and set the laws of life at defiance.—United Presbyterian.

—Many of us may thank God for hardships and poverty in youth. We needed the blast furnace to burn out the dross of indolence and effeminacy.—Rev. W. G. Partridge.

—A Suggestion.—When you pray in the prayer meeting this week, utter one sentence of adoration, give thanks for one thing, confess one thing, make one promise, ask for one thing—and then say Amen.—Congregationalist.

—The years of God are full and satisfying, each soul shall have its turn; it is His good pleasure to give us the kingdom. There is so much room, there are such thronging possibilities, there is such endless hope.—A. D. T. Whitney.

—Gold is tried by fire, a brave man by misery. The word of the ancient Greek dramatist who so frequently probed the very depths of the soul remains forever true, "He who achieves must suffer, so sounds the primeval decree."—Rabbi D. Philipson.

—To-day's strength need only be sufficient for to-day's burden. We are not to worry about to-morrow's needs or supply. It may be that to-morrow's burden will be lighter, or that to-morrow's strength will be greater. Not even in our prayers are we to give any anxious thought to to-morrow.—S. S. Times.

Religion Without Theory.

The theoretic activities of the mind have a far wider play than is implied in this narrow usage. It is the same activities which are at work in a methodized form in philosophy and science, which are involved in every part and detail of our ordinary knowledge, without which indeed it would not be knowledge at all. We cannot frame a proposition, religious or other, in which theoretic categories are not implied. How can it be otherwise when, as reflection also will teach us, reason—the possession of a rational, self-conscious nature—is the condition which makes all thought and intelligent utterance possible? It is the selfsame underlying reason which manifests itself in all the functions of the spirit. Only in such a nature is religion itself possible. Only such a nature could rise to, or apprehend, the idea of God. It is, therefore, not conceivable that divorce or contradiction can exist between religion and reason, or any other faculty of the soul.—Prof. James Orr.

Proper Interest in Little Things.

In attending to little things it is important not to exaggerate them. It is true that one who attaches no importance to little things will never do great things, but it is just as certain that the man who exaggerates molehills to mountains is not the man to remove mountains. Moreover, a man who cannot become interested in a molehill until he has exaggerated it to a mountain cannot be profitably interested in it after it is exaggerated. It is the man who attempts to strain out a gnat as if it were a camel, who is given to swallowing camels without noticing them.—S. S. Times.

Why Be a Christian?

Because every virtue and every good falls inside and is compassed by a Christian life, and all evil is exiled from it.—Bedford Lee Harris, in Ram's Horn.

SOME FOWL FIGURES.

Hens Average Ninety-Five Eggs Each Per Ten Months.

Our small breeding pen of Black Minorca birds has had a square deal from the start. Here is their egg record to date:

	No. Eggs.	No. Hens.	Aver.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Thus in ten months these hens have averaged about 95 eggs each. Here, as in larger flocks, some hens have paid much better than others. I am satisfied that one of these has laid over 140 eggs thus far. She is the first one to begin this winter, and we are satisfied that our best laying pullet is her daughter. She is a big, clumsy bird, with a wry tail. In buying live hens in the market I would never select such a bird from her appearance alone, yet she is the best layer on the farm. This is the best illustration we have had of the superiority of home bred stock from the best laying fowls. Hens vary more than most people realize, both in the number of eggs they will lay during the year and in their ability to mature quickly and recover rapidly from their molt. Some hens seem to be best fitted by nature for producing eggs in cold weather. They are good specimens to breed from.—Hope Farm Notes in Rural New Yorker.

GIVE THEM LIGHT.

Importance of Double Windows for Winter Henhouses.

It is a lack of light during the short days of winter quite as much as cold that prevents hens from laying at this season. While it is impossible to make the days longer it is comparatively easy matter to make use of all the daylight there is by having plenty of windows. But these, it is complained, let in the cold, however closely the sashes may be fitted. Glass is an excellent conductor of heat, while wood conducts it very poorly. Hence there are far too few windows in henhouses, and in cold weather what there are have been so obscured by frost from the moisture frozen against their panes that they afford little light. So the fowls mope on their roosts when a cold day comes instead of keeping themselves warm by being up and around, as healthy fowls should do. No wonder the fowls become too fat to lay under such treatment.

The remedy is to give fowls more light. Make additional windows and put in each a double frame or sash with lights. This, if well done, makes an airtight space between the sashes, which is quite as good a nonconductor of heat as is wood. No frost will form on a double window, as the moisture exhaled by breath cannot reach the outside glass, while the cold will not reach that inside. At least one of these windows should front to the east, so as to waken the fowls by sunlight as early as possible. After an all night's fast near the shortest days in the year fowls will be ready for a hearty feeding in the morning.—American Cultivator.

TO PREVENT ROUP.

Eternal Vigilance Necessary—Prevention Better Than Cure.

I have been actively connected with the poultry business for more than a decade, says a writer in The National Stockman and Farmer, and universal fugh say the best way to cure roup is to keep clear of the dread disorder. That is prevention is practically the only satisfactory remedy. It is well enough to talk about making cures, but most of the so-called cures leave the birds all frozen up constitutionally and practically worthless. When I first began to keep fowls, roup was a terrible trouble to me, but lately we do not have to worry much about the disorder, and this, I think, is the experience of the majority of poultry keepers. A beginner is almost sure to get a good taste of roup the first fall and winter in which he practices poultry culture. It is so easy to neglect a wrong floors and windows and setting broken panes of glass, which if not done means drafts of air upon the birds while at roost, one of the most prolific sources of roup in existence. Foul air is almost as bad as a draft. Have effective ventilation, but do not allow the air to blow upon the roosts. Feed wisely and be vigilant and thereby avoid roup.

Scorched Grain For Hens.

When hens are fed large amounts of corn newly husked and not thoroughly dried their digestive apparatus becomes disordered. This is often remedied by heating the corn to the point of scorching. Hens will eat this scorched corn quite readily, and they will be better for it; but partly burned oats, where the hulls are burned off and only the blackened grains are left, are even better than scorched corn. This is really the best way to feed oats to hens. The hulls make the food more bulky than is best for them, as their crops are limited, and the light, chaffy grain does not give sufficient nutrition for the best egg production.—American Cultivator.

At the Chicken Show.

> How dear to my heart is the old speckled rooster
> Which fond recollection brings back to my view,
> With spurs long and pointed and curving he used to
> Go crowing around till he made the air blue,
> And when some strong rooster would come to do battle
> How quick would the old chap get up on his guard!
> He'd make the eyeballs of the strange rooster rattle
> And scatter his feathers all over the yard.
> The old speckled rooster, the mongrel bred rooster,
> The fifty cent rooster that scrapped in the yard.
>
> —Nebraska State Journal.

Quick Retribution.

Mamma (excitedly)—Never mind, Harold. God will punish Tommy for striking you.

Harold's Brother—He has punished Tommy already, mamma.

Mamma—How do you know?

Harold's Brother—'Cause I just now busted his drum for him.—New York Truth.

His Sad Experience.

"I bought a claim," said the returned Klondiker, "where the nuggets were said to be as plentiful as blackberries."

"And they were not?"

"Well, yes, they were, but, you see, there are no blackberries in that region."—Tit-Bits.

Of Whom.

Diggs—Blunk, the banker, died this morning.

Biggs—That so? Of whom did he die?

Diggs—You mean of what did he die, I suppose.

Biggs—No; who was his physician?—Chicago News.

Surprised.

> He kissed her on the ruby lips,
> She nearly had a fit;
> For they, you see, were man and wife,
> And she wasn't used to it.
>
> —Cleveland Leader.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES FOR 1898.

1897 is gone out with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Certainly things are not no worse, on the contrary we have every hope and reason to believe that they will improve during the coming year. A great many goods are low, but conditions suggest an advance all along the line. Sugars have advanced half a cent a pound, and the medium grades of teas have been affected on account of the present duty.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound--This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per Pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose, and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 25c lb	Green Rio, very best, 16c lb
Mail Pouch in one pound packages, 16c lb	Good Rio, green, 8c lb
Lever rings, in Packages, 16c lb	Old Government Java, 25c lb
Rich Mocha, green 25c lb, roasted, 30c lb	Roasted Java, 30c lb

Sugars Remain the Same on all Grades.

Yellow C, 4c lb	Standard Granulated, 5½c lb
Extra Yellow C, 4½c lb	Best Cut Loaf, 7c lb
Standard Coffee A, 5c lb	Best Powdered, 7½c lb

Teas--Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Japan Teas.

No change in prices, they have advanced on a few grades, but our prices are no higher. The sales in Teas increase each year. This in consequence of keeping good Teas at a regular uniform price. Also in consideration of the fact that we purchase in large lots direct from the importers in this way we save to our customers the profits of the jobber and wholesale dealers, which is at least 10 to 15c per pound. This saving we give to our customers.

Young Hyson, best, 60c	Gunpowder, good, 30c
Young Hyson, good, 30c	Gunpowder, best, 50c
Young Hyson, fair, 25c	Imperial, good, 30c
Oolong Black Tea, 25c	Imperial, best, 50c
Oolong best Tea, 50c	Japan, very best, 50c
Tea in 1lb packages, 15c	Japan, good, 25c

Canned Goods--Home Pack and California

Tomatoes are away up, much higher than last year.

Best Rattlesnake Tomatoes, 8c can	California Gages, 13c can
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches, 8c can	California Peaches, 15c can
Illinois Sweet Corn, 7c can	California Egg Plums, 15c can
Egyptian brand, New York Corn, 8c can	California Apricots, 15c can
Gallon Apples, 25c can	Early June Peas, 10c can

Dried Fruits--Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best, 8c lb	Evaporated Apples, 10c lb
California Raisins, extra, 5c lb	Home-dried Apples, 7c lb
California Seedless, 8c lb	No. 1 Raspberries, 15c lb
California Prunes, 5c and 8c lb	Best Blackberries, 10c lb
California Peaches, 10c lb	Zante Currants, 7c lb

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup, per gallon, 75c	New Orleans Molasses, gallon, 45c
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 35	Best New Orleans, gallon, 55c
Golden Drip, per gallon, 25c	No. 1 Sorghum, gallon 30c

Fish for the Lenten Season.

Family White Fish, quarter bbl., $1.50	Mackerel, kits, $1.00
Family White Fish, kits, 60c	Holland Herring, 90c
No. 1 White Fish, half bbl., $5.00	Fresh Herring, $1.25
No. 1 White Fish, kits, 75c	Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, 7c lb

Oils--Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon	Machine Oil, bright, 20c gallon
Neatsfoot Oil, 60c gallon	Linseed Oil, boiled, 50c gallon
Fish Oil, 40c gallon	Linseed Oil, raw, 48c gallon
Machine Oil, dark, 20c gallon	Lard Oil, No. 1, 60c gallon

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Farewell, 5c lb	Bon Bons, fruit, 20c lb
Pure French Mixed, 7c lb	Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
French Mottoes, 10c lb	Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb
Gum Drops, 5c lb	This is the lowest price for candy in
Bon Bons, extra, 16c lb	a number of years.

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut, good, 25	Plug, Battle Ax, 25c lb
Fine Cut, extra, 35	Plug, Horse Shoe, 35c lb
Fine Cut, best, 45c	Plug, J. T., best, 40c lb
The Boys' Delight Cigars, 1c box	Smoking Tobacco, pound, 16c
Artistic Cigars, 25c box	Sweet Caporal, pound, 16c
The Gems, $1.25 box	Mail Pouch, pound, 25c

Liquors and Wines for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines are extremely low this season	California Angelica, 85c gallon
Kelly Island Catawba, 60c gallon	California Muscatel, 85c gallon
Kelly Island Port, 85c gallon	Wines in bottles, 25c
Kelly Island Sherry, 85c gallon	Whiskies, new, $1 and $1.25 gallon
Genuine Kuemmel, $1.25 gallon	Whiskies, old, $1.50, $1.75 and $2 gallon
Genuine Kuemmel, 75c bottles	

Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Window Shades and Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large line and a nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole center room is devoted to these goods, so you can see what you are buying.

Window Shades, good, 10c each	Linoleum, good, 45c square yard
Window Shades, extra, 25c each	Linoleum, best, 50c square yard
Window Shades, best, 35c each	Floor Oil Cloth, good, 25c square yard
Ingrain Carpets, good, 25c yard	Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c square yard
Brussels Carpets, good, yard 45c	Ingrain Carpets, good, 25c yard
Brussels Carpets, best, yard 70c	Ingrain Carpets, best, 50c yard
Fine Mattings, 15c yard	Extra Super, 60c yard

Be sure and call on us for your Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades. We beat all others. You can save at least 20 per cent on them at the Fruit House.

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898.

MAKING IT DEFINITE.

MRS. WATSON WRITES A LETTER ABOUT FIVE YARDS.

Dotson, Silk & Satin Fail to Deliver the Skirt Lining She Ordered, and She Takes Her Pen in Hand — The Matter Made Clear to the Firm.

Watson was sitting at his desk one evening when his wife said:

"My dear, will you send a note to Silk & Satin and tell them that I must have the five yards of lining that I bought there yesterday? They said they'd send it right away, and I must have it tomorrow, for the dressmaker will be here the next day."

So Watson wrote as follows:

"MESSRS. SILK & SATIN—Will you please send to me the five yards of lining my wife purchased at your store yesterday?"

"Let me see what you have written" said Mrs. Watson.

"Oh, dear," she said, after reading it, "that isn't half positive and definite enough. They'll say no attention to that. I'll sit down and write to them myself."

And this was what she wrote:

"MESSRS. SILK & SATIN—You will remember that I was in your store at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning (or it may have been as late as 10:30), and I purchased five yards of percaline for dress lining. One of the salesladies at the lining counter will remember about it. The one I bought it of was tall and slender, with dark eyes, and I remember that she had on a red silk waist trimmed with black velvet and a red and green plaid skirt. She will remember that I purchased the lining of her and she promised me that it would be sent sure today. It has not come, and it would not make any particular difference only that my dressmaker is coming day after tomorrow, and she will need the lining the first thing and cannot go to work without it, and her engagements are such that she cannot come to me any day but day after tomorrow and the next day, so if the lining should not come I would put her back so that she could not finish the dress, and I cannot get her again for nearly a month, and I simply must have the dress by the last of next week, and I am too busy to come down town tomorrow and get the lining. The saleslady I spoke of with the red silk waist will be sure to remember about it, and I told her just why and when I wanted it, and she promised me that it would be sure to come. Of course it may come before you get this, and if so it will be all right, but I simply must have it before the dressmaker gets here, for she will want to go to work on the skirt the first thing, and she cannot if she does not have the lining. Please send it right away.

"P. S.—Five yards of percaline skirt lining at 38 cents a yard, bought of salesladyin red silk waist and plaid skirt, to be sent sure yesterday and has not come. Must have it tomorrow."

"There," said Mrs. Watson as she folded the letter, "that will make it all clear to them."—New York Sunday World.

They Were Swindled.

Richard Mansfield, the actor, hired a private secretary a few years ago, but was compelled to discharge him because he couldn't spell. Spell and was otherwise rather lame in the matter of education. When the young man had received the notice of his dismissal, he went to the actor and asked for an explanation.

"The fact is," he was told, "that your shortcoming is too meager for the requirements of the position."

"Greatly offended, the ex-secretary exclaimed: "Why, sir, my parents spent $6,000 on my education!"

"Then, my dear boy," said the actor, "I would advise them to institute proceedings for the recovery of the money. They were swindled."—Argonaut.

Welcome Home.

Duchess of Borrovitz (to attendant)—Who knocks at the castle gates at this unseemly hour?

Attendant (excitedly)—It is thy son. He brings with him an American wife with a purse large enough to pay all the family debts.

Duchess (with emotion)—Admit my son and the purse.—New York Weekly.

Waited—Due Private.

The Literary guards of Billville are ready to enlist for the war, and they have advertised for a private for the 15 columns composing the company to kiss.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Matter of Balance.

"Fell off your bike! How did it happen?"

"I was too! enough to travel with a nickel in one side pocket and a half dollar in the other."—Pick Me Up.

Sure of It.

"I can trace my ancestors back to 100 years before William the Conqueror."

"Well, I can'd trace mine that far, but I believe the eighteen dollars that some of them were living near earlier than that."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Still Poor.

Dixon—I don't believe it's true that the earth goes robud.

Bixon—Why not?

Dixon—Because I never get my shave.—Chicago News.

Out of Sight.

"How is your wife?"

"I see her very seldom."

"Why, how's that?"

"Because she sits behind me on the tandem."—Philadelphia Platter.

Hard to Please.

"I remember your wife as such a dainty and pretty little thing. Humph, and yet they tell me she has turned out a fine cook."

"Turned out a fine cook? She has turned out half a dozen of them within the last three weeks."—Detroit Free Press.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

The Kind of Parasol the Summer Girl Will Use.

THREE SHAPES TO CHOOSE FROM.

Lace to Be an Important Factor in the Warm Weather Dresses—Many New Designs — Some Elaborate Evening Costumes—Novelties in Clothing Stuffs.

[Copyright, 1898, by American Press Association.]

One of the most important adjuncts to a lady's outdoor costume is a pretty parasol. Those offered now for this season are very solid and some of them decidedly old fashioned.

There is one design, large and of fine black or red silk, with a polish top, and this is plain save for a rich knotted silk fringe around the edge. This parasol has a joint in the middle of the handle so that the handle may be bent at ease, and also it allows one to carry the parasol at what are slight angles at will.

There are three distinct shapes. One is called the flat top, one the dome or umbrella and the last the canopy. The Gainsborough is more nearly round than the others and has more ribs. The flat top parasols widen and is nearly flat on the upper part, while the canopy tops have few ribs, and the upper part of the top of the silk extends up nearly to the top of the handle.

The dome shape is a very dressy parasol and is made most effective of colored and figured silks, sometimes trimmed with numerous narrow ruffles or puffs of chiffon or silk mull along the edge and in some cases extending six inches above the edge.

The skinny design of the canopy top parasols was of a faint pink sateen. Around the edge was laid a row of fine black chantilly, the hardness of edge being improved. It was stretched flat, and around the edge of the parasol was a narrow puffering of black chiffon. It had a Spanish upper edge. On the handle was a full rosette of black chiffon with a little black velvet ribbon.

A novelty in parasols is that of the moire. This is of very fine satin cloth in dark beige or gray with a light but graceful design in black silk and leading between the ribs. Another novelty is so arranged that the cover of the parasol can be removed and another put on at will, one handsome handle being provided for as many covers of as many different colors as one may wish. This will doubtless certainly fill the "long, felt want" of which we read so much. For every day for youngish persons it is probable that the fancy taffeta plaid parasols will be considered less and more useful. The others are all pretty, but for good, solid use the dark silk parasols with the always elegant and always easily knotted lustre are best.

Lace is in honor of the most potent factors in the summer and lace spring attire both black and white are to be used wherever they can be put the other colored laces wherever one may want them. Now there is a very delicate and beautiful white appliqué, the ground being the finest and closest net with well defined figures throughout upon or applied upon it. These are fairly heavy. The edge has a sort of picot top, which adds to its lightness.

A new valenciennes called normandy net lace is extremely pretty. Between the edge, which shows a regular valenciennes figure, and the upper part with the regular pattern is a very open mesh, with square dots drawing the mesh apart in irregular shapes. It is this which gives the distinctive quality. Duchesse lace has at last been imitated so closely that it would be very difficult to tell it from the real when close feel away.

Another novelty is black silk lace in a design very like the cracked porcelain, which doubtless gave it its name, "craquelure." There are three rows of serpentine weave along it, the lower one forming the edge with a close row of picot loops. The edge resembles one of the real silk guipures. It makes effective trimming on silk blouse waists and neckwear, also yokes.

Yokes to almost all kinds of gowns will be covered with lace and many blouses will be entirely covered with the white lace. Bibbs and some full princess gowns are provided in specially sweet chantilly and lace designs. To render these still more ethereal and filmy an under lining of white taffeta lies is put between the lace and silk lining. Mrs. Frank Leslie, whose taste is marvelously fine, was the originator of this idea. She had a black chantilly gown over white satin with a lining of white chiffon.

I talked in one house where all these things are manufactured for the trade on and in the dainty clothes brought of battiste in thousand insertions and edgings. Blouse lengths valued at hundreds of dollars and lace insertions, with one double edged hand to serve as collar and as a fly down the front. These pieces could be used on the lackiest occasions and for many and dower or bias. Many different effects could be obtained by cutting it in different ways.

Strips where there were four tucks, two on each side of the insertion, edged with full valenciennes ruffles, were offered as trimming separate from any other material. These are strong and well adapted to make dressy accessories to any bodice. Some of these strips are made of pretty corded wash dimities, which can be properly used on the heavier cotton goods. Like chambrays, ginghams, piques and percales. Some of the fine organdies have regular lace insertion set in intervals in terms of lace patterns, with appliques at the bottom edged with lace to match.

All the organdies, similities, thin silks, barages, crepadines, lawns and tissues will receive endless amounts of lace and lots of ribbon. Lace dresses will not be worn much until the warm days of summer, though quite correct for evening at any time. But it is thought that they will be very fashionable, both black and white. The different nets will be plaited or tucked and made over linings to suit the wearer.

There is a new silk tarnse called nonpareil selling. It is delicate and colorlike and unusually lustrous, and it makes up into brocading dresses. Black spangled and beaded nets are to be used for evening blouses and also for whole gowns, but these are more particularly for evening wear and stately occasions.

For a middle aged lady there is a gown of black or dark peacock silk garnished liberally with handsome jet trimming. The waist is covered with spangled net, and there are enormous wide ruffles thickly spread with iridescent spangles. The sleeves are long, and the neck is cut

ELABORATE EVENING COSTUMES.

out to make a small jacket, so as to show the display of jewels.

Bridal embroidery is very handsome and is often seen on robes intended for the grandest evening functions. An instance is shown in a stately gown for a young married lady. This was of ivory white taffeta or Irish poplin, the form being partly princess and partly court front. It opened over a breadth of salmon pink silk of the very opaque. To the bottom of this was sewn a chiffon flounce with much line pinking at top and bottom. Down both edges of the train and extending upon the bodice was a design wrought of pearls in gray and pink, with flowers formed of the pink pearls and the foliage of the design done in gray pearls. The leaves were of silver. All along the front was one narrow gauffering of chiffon. This was also used on the waist in front. There were no sleeves, but bows of the silk inside double were put upon the shoulders and trimmed with the chiffon.

Chiffon, silk tulle and tulle are the accepted points for very young ladies. An unusually pretty one was completed for a young girl of 18. This was pure white tulle over white taffeta. The skirt was gathered full, and around the bottom was a row of black velvet ribbon overlaid with white lace insertion. Similar rows were sewed around the waist. Very soft but effective bits of narrow black velvet ribbon were set on the waist and skirt. Black velvet ribbon has not been so popular for 30 years as it is now.

The time has now come for the stores to show the nation outing suits. Among them we find very strong ribbed corduroy intended for summer cycling coats and skirts. It is fine and thick and in tans and the old tan and nankeen shades. Cotton corduroys are offered, mostly in dress colors and of good, strong quality. Linen ducks and other summer but similar weaves are pretty and of very durable quality.

A very pleasing new cotton stuff is ivory and cream in dots and in stripes. These stripes are woven thick and thin alternately, with a heavy cord all of the same color defining the stripes. A new pure white is of a thin organdie foundation with a closer weave stripe holding like lines of heavy cord thops are outlined by a heavier thread. This is unusually pretty and is fine and strong. It is a "high novelty." The first named is 44 inches wide, but for us I think it is called "bordel organdie."

I notice among the new woolen dress goods that bedford cord, albatross and soleil are to have a great boom, as are the stripes of 2 inches.

CHIEF OF THE W. C. T. U.

New Leader of the White Ribboners is a Native Woman.

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, who succeeds the late Frances E. Willard as president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has been for many years associated with that work and is thoroughly familiar with the many duties of the office. Mrs. Stevens was an intimate friend of Miss Willard and was with her constantly for the last four or five days of her life. Miss Willard sent for her as soon as she foresaw that she was going to die.

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens was born in Dover, Me., in 1844. She spent her early womanhood as a teacher and married at the age of 21. Her husband sympathizes with her in her work, and her only child, Gertrude, now Mrs. Leavitt of Portland, Me., is her mother's helper in much of her public work. For 12 years Mrs. Stevens was assistant recording secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for one year recording secretary and at the Cleveland convention in 1892 was on nomination of Miss Willard elected vice president at large of the national union. She has for years been the Maine representative in the national conferences of charities and correction. In 1895 she was appointed one of the woman managers of the World's Columbian exposition and last entire charge of preparing Maine's exhibit of charities and correction (homes, hospitals, asylums, etc.), which appeared in the Anthropological building at the fair. For three years she was treasurer of the National Council of Women of the United States, and upon voluntarily retiring from that position was placed in the cabinet of the council and given the portfolio of moral reform.

Mrs. Stevens has been for some years one of the leaders in the woman suffrage movement. She was a close friend of Hiram Blanchard, who was the first president of the Maine Woman's Suffrage association, and was also a friend of Neal Dow, and during the last few years of his life probably directly voiced his views.

Since his death she has been generally recognized as his successor in the leadership of the prohibition movement in Maine, and the recent attempt to secure a more rigid enforcement of the prohibitory law was made under her direction.

She possesses great executive ability and is a convincing speaker. She is very popular in the W. C. T. U. work and was perhaps closer to Miss Willard than any other. She visited England twice in connection with the worldwide W. C. T. U.

She has a very pleasant home at Deering, Me. Her husband has well known business man. Mrs. Stevens was in the midst of her campaign in Maine when she was called to New York to meet Miss Willard.

MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS.

A WOMAN'S HOTEL.

A Much Talked of Enterprise Soon to Be Started in New York.

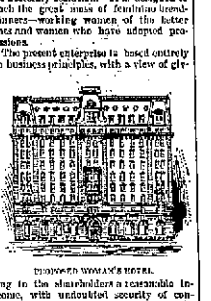
The bachelor maid has long been recognized as an important factor in city life, but as yet the bachelor men have given no sign that they know of her existence. When she goes away from home, she is forced to depend upon friends or boarding houses where she is lonely. Now, however, all this is to be changed. The self supporting woman is to have a big hotel in New York all to herself.

The project has been under discussion for a number of prominent men and women whose names have often been mentioned in connection with philanthropic measures. The enterprise is to be one, for several previous attempts to get it under way have been made, but have fizzled out. This one promises to go through. The $1,000,000 capital stock of the corporation has been almost all taken up. As a starter one hotel will be built, but if this is successful others will be erected. The hotel is to be for artists, teachers, clerks of the higher grade and women students. Others who can afford to pay the prices will be admitted, provided they wear skirts.

The idea of the promoters is to furnish a home for gentlewomen in which they can live cheaply, comfortably and with all the necessary seclusion. It is designed to reach the great mass of feminine brain workers—working women of the better class and women who have adopted professions.

The present enterprise is based entirely on business principles, with a view of giving to the shareholders a reasonable income, with undoubted security of constantly augmenting value, while at the same time supplying relatively modest accommodations, combined with far more comfort and independence than they can elsewhere procure within their means, to the thousands of talented and professional women of New York and to those annually going to the city for terms of study, training and business.

In selling forth the advantages of such a building the promoters state that there will be 994 rooms, 9 by 12, rented at $3 per week; 349 rooms, 9 by 15, rented at $4 per week; 110 rooms, 9 by 18, with alcove in addition, $5 per week; 61 rooms, 9 by 15, with alcove in addition, $6 per week; 16 rooms, 9 by 17, two alcoves in addition, $6 per week; total, 555 rooms; 30 studios and music rooms, $8 per week; unfurnished at $3 each guest per week; laundry, say 25 cents for 12 pieces per week, and public baths at 10 cents each.



PROPOSED WOMAN'S HOTEL.

So Different.

"Why do you make such a row about that umbrella you lost? Haven't you over lost an umbrella before?"

"Yes; but this one was mine."—Chicago Record.

By and By.

By an by I'll at my pole
By an by,
There'll be heaven in my soul,
By an by.
I will wave away from me
Down to where the tide is sunk
I will sit upon my bank,
As I listen to the brook,
By an by.
He will take me from the yard
By an by,
He will bathe for me hard,
By an by.
But the angels on the stream
Like a cradle rock her scream,
As I'll fall on fish away
Where the spotted beauties lay,
By an by.
If I catch a likely mess
By an by,
He will bake with happiness
By an by.

Next—

If I have an empty creel
Sometime I'll to some fel
Hear that apple sprout will dance
On the seat as my ole pants
By an by.—Boston Courier.

Where the Blame Fell.

"Did you cure your husband of swearing by swearing whenever he did?"

"Yes, but I ruined my parrot."—Chicago Record.

Apotheosis of Parents.

"Lots of men start out in life with no capital, but plenty of brains."

"Just and they die young, with no brains, but plenty of capital."—Chicago Record.

Just Like a Man.

A cynical bachelor says that a widow should be either married, buried or shut up in a convent.

A BACHELOR'S THOUGHTS.

Contributed Notes of Last Wise and Witty on Men and Women.

Marriage is a ring of beauty and a clog forever.

There are two ways to tell whether a girl is in love with you—ask her or don't ask her.

If a woman really has more sense than her husband, she never lets him know she thinks so.

Most girls would rather you sneered at their parents than to insinuate that their hair is thin.

It always seems pathetic to a father to hear his little children say the angels must be like mamma.

Love is so pretty that the women are never satisfied till they can get one of its wings to dust things with.

When you see a girl eating an orange with a funny shaped spoon, you can generally be sure that if she was alone she would stick her thumb through the rind and suck it.

Contrary to the deference which every gentleman considers he owes to every woman except his wife.

Don't worry clubs would be some use if they kept women from spilling salt on the tablecloth.

A woman can always tell you the cheapest place to get a thing at and the most expensive way to get along without it.

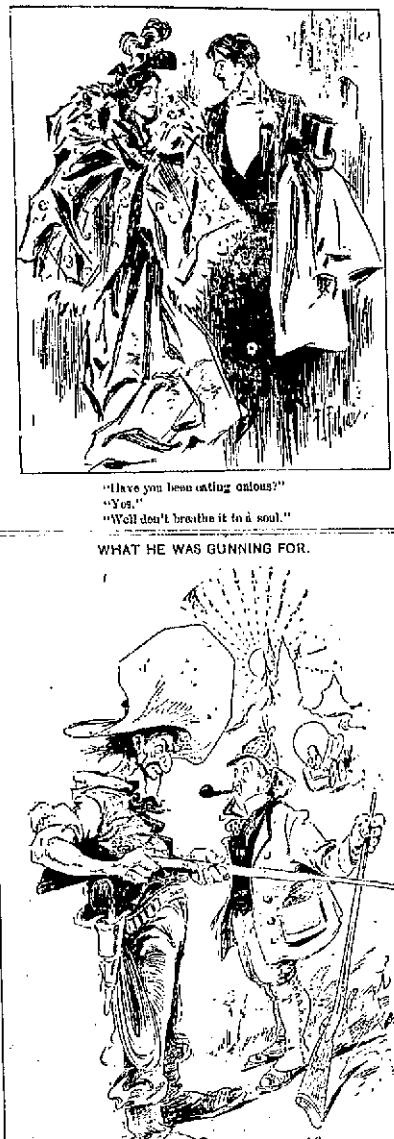
A woman's opinions on politics are just about as pronounced and religious as her opinions on the women her husband knows that she doesn't.

The woman who marries a man reform his generally has a lot more chance than the woman who worries him to reform him.

When a woman has had such a disappointment that she won't do anything but cry and chew candy, she is said to be eating her heart out.

When you go into an old bachelor's room, you generally see either a necktie holder or a fancy shaving paper which some girl has made him and which he has hung up on the wall, thinking it was an ornament.—New York Press.

SUB ROSA.



"Have you been eating onions?"

"Yes."

"Well don't breathe it in a soul."

WHAT HE WAS GUNNING FOR.

City Gunner—Any big game 'round here?
Alkali Ike—Naw.
City Gunner—Any small game?
Alkali Ike—Naw.
City Gunner—Well, what are you gunning for, pray?
Alkali Ike—Lem Phillets. How-think.

JONES AND THE DOCTOR.

And How a Kick About Physicians Lost Its Force.

"After this, doctor," began Mr. Jones as he entered the family physician's office the other morning with an angry looking face, "I don't want you to call on my house professionally unless I send for you myself."

"Very well, sir," replied the doctor pleasantly.

"My family imagine," continued Jones savagely, "that every time they have a sore finger it's necessary to call you in, but I'll put a stop to such nonsense. Here's a check for the bill you sent me yesterday."

"I hope you don't think the bill unreasonable!" queried the man of medicine as he proceeded to make out a receipt.

"N-o, it's reasonable enough, I suppose, but it might just as well be $2 instead of $12. The idea of people sending for a doctor every time they get something in their eye or discover a pimple on their face!"

"Let's see what this $12 is for," said the physician as he brought out his day book. "It begins with May the 19th. On that day I called to see you. You complained of a terrible pain around your heart."

"—I had forgotten that," stammered Jonty.

"Yes, and don't you remember how you boasted when I found that a scarf pin which you had accidentally placed in your top vest pocket was sticking you? Then the next visit was June the 6th. That was to see you again."

"Was—was it?"

"Yes, you had come home from the office so white as a sheet, and your family thought you were dying. A strong clover you had smoked on an empty stomach was the trouble. Then on June the 19th I was called to your house at 2 in the morning to attend you."

"To—to attend me?"

"Yes, sir. You were rolling around on the bed in an apparently dying condition and declaring you had swallowed your false teeth. Don't you remember I found them under the bed? Now, on July"—

But at this juncture Mr. Jones abruptly laid a cigar on the doctor's desk and said he'd have to hurry to business.—New York Sunday Journal.

The Wise Bachelor.

Reasonable women are about as rare as peaches without fuzz.

No man ought to get married till he is old enough to know better.

One of the ideas a girl clings to longest is that she can do anything with a man with her eyes.

The average woman can do more with a hairpin than a man can with a box of tools and lies with a box of tools than a man can with a hairpin.

Most men fall in love about a dozen times when they are boys, three times while they are at college, and after that as often as they get the chance.

Her Reliance.

He—If I should kiss you, what would you do?

She (startled)—I—I never measure an emergency until it arises.

He—If this emergency arose now, how would you meet it?

She (courageously)—Face to face.—Tit-Bits.

Strength in Numbers.

"We are going to form a Klondike club."

"When do you go?"

"We're not going at all, so we are going to lend one another from go ing."—Detroit Free Press.

Aids Vernique.

A woman lives not in a cellar or rear. Her lush wrists capine, scatters war blushed home
Her eyes, that it should be or dart—
delicate everything her wrecked human arms.
—New York Press.

FOR YOUNG MATRONS.

RICH AND REGAL RAIMENT IS THEIRS BY RIGHT.

Bonbelle Robbers Described Some Magnificent Evening Gowns and Rich Opera Wraps—The Now Bodice Waists for Summer—Milliners Notes.

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Married life offers some recompense to young women in exchange for the nebulous and virginal white robes they lay aside for their younger sisters. From the time a girl can prefix the "Mrs." to her name she may wear the richest and most costly of garments and at many jewels as she may put on. For a time the young matron revels in velvets, moires and heavy silks, and then, too, she may wear her rail laces, which by common consent are not put upon the young girl's gowns. Grand opera, charity balls and swell dinners and receptions afford opportunities for these magnificent evening gowns, and from now on to Lent there will be many such occasions where they may be worn.

In all of these evening gowns there is scarcely more than a protense of sleeves, a tiny puff being seen only as a sort of frillonl on which to build up a stiff, low ruffle or ran foundation to hold a bow of ribbon and a bunch of beautiful flowers, roses most often. One lovely gown of rich pale silver gray satin displayed had a thick wreath of pink tea roses extending from the top of the right shoulder across and down the left side to the hem. The fancy for having the ladies of the evening gowns differ in the way they are trimmed on the sides is a revival of an old style. Some like the idea and some do not. What it may afford in originality is loss in symmetry.

A case in point is shown in a superb pale rose pink satin. The bodice was plainly draped to a blouse shape on the left side. On the right it was richly sewed with iridescent spangles. There was a bertha puffed drapery across the front of the left side made of white silk mull. The short puffed sleeves were of the same. One had a lace frill and the other a bunch of handsome roses and a bow of ribbon. There was a draped belt of moss green velvet and a straight piece of velvet laid diagonally across the bust, from shoulder to belt. The skirt was demitrain and bordered at the bottom with a festooned puffing of white silk muslin held in place by beautiful pearl and filigree ornaments. Down the left side was an elaborate pattern wrought in iridescent spangles. Waved lines of pink satin ran down the sleeves with an overthrow of rich, large moire lights and shades was the material of another. Down the left side was a row of net wrought with pearls, and a row of it was brought clear around the bottom of the skirt, which was also of a demitrain. The bodice was made square and in blouse shape on the left. The baby stand down the left side of the waist and three folds across the bust were all of cardinal red velvet. The sleeves were puffed and of net and had ruffles as caps sewed with pearls. These also crossed the front, and there were little jabot points studded with pearls. A bunch of pink roses was tucked into the corsage at the left side. What is a simple floating tulle or chiffon frock compared with this? It is almost worth getting married for.

Wraps for opera and for other high evening functions are of two kinds. The richer and most comfortable is the long line, the hoodlet is the short one, and perhaps the short one is rather the more youthful. One very beautiful long wrap was made of mouse colored cashmere of the finest quality. It was lined with shell pink china silk quilted in wide lines much puffed up. Nearly all the quiltings of which, however, there is a limited quantity—is done in large design to show up well. The round capuchin forms one of those wide hoods made popular by Mrs. Cora Urquhart Potter. It is lined with pink silk in such a way that the shoulder part is all pink and is in the high storm collar. This is bound with soft plucked raccoon in natural color. In front it is clasped with two great steel and gold ornaments. The style was the principal thing. It was a circular shape, but with deep plaits at the very center of the back. These threw it into a shape at once stylish and dignified, particularly as it was longer than the dress it covered.

The new dotted swiss waists are among the most attractive of all the summer blouses. The dots vary in size from pinheads to coin spots, but the prettiest and most satisfactory will be the finest and closest dots. They are trimmed with lace in narrow widths, ruffled until they look like ruching. Valenciennes, Herse and a new lace called meroda are all used. The last mentioned lace is a very fine mesh with light designs wrought about half way covering it. Between there are open women spaces, giving it a very light appearance, lighter even than the finest of the oriental laces which it slightly resembles. Tucks lots will be made into dresses and into full blouses to wear over some bright color. Chantilly and Brussels and Russian nets, all black, will be favorites. A new fancy is to make them up over whatever cream taffeta or lightweight white satin. The chantilly is the finest for this purpose. Veilings are mentionably ugly, having wide open meshes and large silk or chenille dots scattered sparsely over them. When these are worn with the new spring and summer "hat," the effect will be almost comical.

The "hats" and the shepherdess, the watteau and all the other kinds of hats with wide brims will have as nearly the effect of the olden days when hats were in vogue before as possible. They are surrounded with numberless flowers scattered in loose profusion, or they have scarf and spangle by the wholesale, topped with high bunches of beautifully made flowers. One thing remarkable about the flowers is their absolute touch to nature. The ribbons to put upon the tough straws, when ribbons are used at all, are plaids, stripes and stripes laid over checks. The checks are of black and white or very dark blue, brown or bottle green, with satin stripes in bright colors laid over. Red of almost any shade, yellow in any shade and in fact any bright color is liked. Champagne yellow and burnt orange are among the new yellows. There are gauze ribbons of every imaginable kind, many of them striped, and some with cute little swivel woven flowers in natural colors. There are also handsome ribbons with a lengthwise black stripe with jonquilles, flowers, between to match the chintzlike pattern on many of the organzies. There are shaded stripes and hayshaded and mauve stripes in the joyest of colors. These are by no means all the ribbons. Black velvet ribbon both wide and in very narrow widths will be used very largely to trim the light gowns and wraps. Black satin belts with metal buckles will be popular for wearing with wash dresses. This belting is extremely heavy and chunk and is handsome and will not bend in the center.—HENRIETTE HUNSEGAN.

TABLE LINENS.

The Proper Thing For Luncheons and Formal Dinners.

Concerning the table linen used at different collations for a fashionable breakfast, new white damask is in the best taste. It should be finished with fringed or hemstitched edges or wide borders. The cloth for this function should be white and not glass used instead of silver. Should a tint be desired in the accessories, choose only the pastel blue or rose. Two or three roses on a long or a bunch of violets or lilies are simple and elegant.

For luncheons damask with small disks of dots is the popular linen. For plain lines borders and insertions of pure white lace are approved decorations. There is generally a color scheme at this function for decorations, draperies and costumes, and yellow has effective and popular tint for the purpose.

At a formal dinner a desirable addition to the damask is a handsome strip of antique lace running over it the full length of the table. If the latter is oblong or square or a centerpiece of round. On this strip its full length or on the centerpiece are distributed the floral decorations, and for a ceremonious dinner no linen is better adapted than the rose-pink in all its shadings. The display of silver and glass should be plentiful.

The laying of the table for any of these functions seldom varies from season to season. It is regulated by the formality of the occasion. Upon the course to be served depends the arrangement of the spoons, knives and forks, all being placed in the accepted order of use. Small bread and butter plates, if used, with individual butter knives are at the right of the covers on which are the napkins folded to inclose sections of roll or bread, while wine and water glasses in the number required are a little to the left. Trays of salted blondes, olives, bonbons or other confections or relishes are arranged at the sides or ends of the table. Wine is in decanters on the table or served from the sideboard. The formality of the occasion determines this point. It may not be amiss to here state that the formal dinner of the present time is much simpler than that of only a few seasons ago. Fewer well cooked, well served courses are considered ample. This fashion naturally simplifies the arrangement of the table. It is also more refining in its results than was that of the elaborate dinners now out of date.

JESSIE T. WARDLE.

Woman cannot thrust, it is said. Yet history shows that the first surgical instrument was invented by a woman.

THE STRANGE PART.

I love to hear a certain learned friend of mine
Orate
On our modern institutions and their divine
Origin plate
When he talks about the dreams how he scores
the Indians
And asks how long the rabble will permit such
things as these?
He speaks of our princesses as mere pygmies
in an age
Where there is no chance of viewing real genius
on the stage,
And the days are less than trifling, and the
self which most should prize
To be discovery has selected, which most seeds
advice
"Rather close to my own
Office," he says
And the results of that are published! How he
pals upon the task
And wonders how the people can endure such
a disgraceful mask!
The authors and their managers without ex-
ceptions are
And decided that they're "portfolios" or
"unadjusted lens."
He says that they say yellow sun in cases
where we find
Not "sunset" applied to them, and that
Most volumes that have been and are becoming
known to fame—
But he says 'em.

And when he talks of politics—that's his blue
Into the finder on my dull intelligence strikes
the—
He says we're politicians with their mechan-
ism bold
Have quite dropped the phrase that slimy
should hold
And have some sense of civic people will by pleb and
running smack—
Rank with the greek and richteous in the na-
tion's
Politics. Politics! Politics! Politics!
Well, I fell for his line these politicians
to be whole
What should be of politicians into nasty and
trade—
But he calls for 'em.
—Washington Star.

Mrs. Benham—Do you suppose that Mars is inhabitable?

Benham—No. If it was, you would have the women talking.—New York Journal.

The Chinese in Canada is this section of the country than all other diseases put together and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a period of 40 years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and constantly failing to cure with local treatment, it remained an incurable disease. Science has now conceded to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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Builder's Hardware,
Mechanic's Tools.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

Phone 204. 22 Calhoun St.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR MAYOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for mayor, subject to the decision of the democratic city nominating convention, April 2nd.

HENRY U. SCHERER.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I am a candidate for mayor, subject to the decision of the republican nominating convention.

WILLIAM GEAKE.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I am a candidate for mayor, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

CHAUNCEY H. OAKLEY.

FOR CITY CLERK.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for city clerk, subject to the decision of the democratic city nominating convention.

HENRY H. MOSKING.

FOR COUNCILMAN—FIRST WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the First ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary.

JAMES GEORGE H. HENCH.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the First ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary.

EDWARD J. HILKER.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for councilman, subject to the decision of the democratic primary.

WILL THOM.

FOR COUNCILMAN—SECOND WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for councilman from the Second ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary.

ALLEN HAMILTON.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Second ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary.

W. J. ROSKY.

FOR COUNCILMAN—THIRD WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Third ward, subject to the will of the democratic primary of the party.

WILLIAM O. BRYAN.

FOR COUNCILMAN—FOURTH WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for councilman, subject to the decision of the democratic primary in the Fourth ward.

JOHN J. BUDER.

FOR COUNCILMAN—FIFTH WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for councilman from the Fifth ward, subject to the decision of the republican primary.

J. O. BROWN.

FOR COUNCILMAN—SIXTH WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Sixth ward, subject to the will of the democratic party.

CHARLES M. GEARHART.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I am a candidate for councilman from the Sixth ward, subject to the will of the democratic nominating convention.

FREDERICK FRANK.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Seventh ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary.

W. J. SCHERER.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Seventh ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary.

DANIEL D. GORDON.

FOR COUNCILMAN—EIGHTH WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for councilman from the Eighth ward, subject to the decision of the democratic city primary.

K. K. WHELOCK.

FOR COUNCILMAN—NINTH WARD.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for councilman from the Ninth ward, subject to the will of the democrats as expressed in the nominating primary.

CLARK N. SCHUELLER.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for judge of the superior court of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention of June 4.

CHARLES M. DAWSON.

FOR CLERK.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for the office of clerk of the court, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

DR. L. S. NULL.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of county clerk, subject to the decision of the next democratic nominating convention.

FRANK J. BELOT.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I am a candidate for auditor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

LOUIS J. BOHLEY.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for auditor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

WILLIAM MEYER, JR.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for county treasurer, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention, and oblige.

GEORGE W. GEORGE.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

WILLIAM SCHULTE.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

A. R. SCHNITZER.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

FREDERICK FRANK.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

CHARLES M. GILBERT.

FOR SHERIFF.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for sheriff of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

ROBERT M. HELCHINS.

FOR CORONER.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I am a candidate for coroner, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

JOHN H. KAPPEL, M. D.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I am a candidate for coroner, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

DR. C. O. MODLIN.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I am a candidate for coroner, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

DR. LEWIS E. ROSENTHAL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I am a candidate for commissioner for the three years, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

JOHN C. GEO. KUNKEL.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I am a candidate for commissioner for the three years, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

JOHN F. EVANS.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I am a candidate for commissioner for the three years, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

JOHN H. BOSSE.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Please announce that I am a candidate for commissioner for the three years, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

HENRY J. BOSSE.